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Rock.

THE
HISTORY
AND
TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY
OF THE
COUNTY OF KENT.

CONTAINING THE
ANTIEN T AND PRESENT STATE OF IT,
CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL ;
COLLECTED FROM PUBLIC RECORDS,
AND OTHER AUTHORITIES :
ILLUSTRATED WITH MAPS, VIEWS, ANTIQUITIES, &c.

THE SECOND EDITION,

IMPROVED, CORRECTED, AND CONTINUED TO
THE PRESENT TIME.

By EDWARD HASTED, Esq F.R.S. and S.A.

LATE OF CANTERBURY.

“ Ex his omnibus, longe sunt humanissimi qui Cantium incolunt.”

“ Fortes creantur fortibus et bonis,

“ Nec imbellem feroces progenerant.”

VOLUME IX.



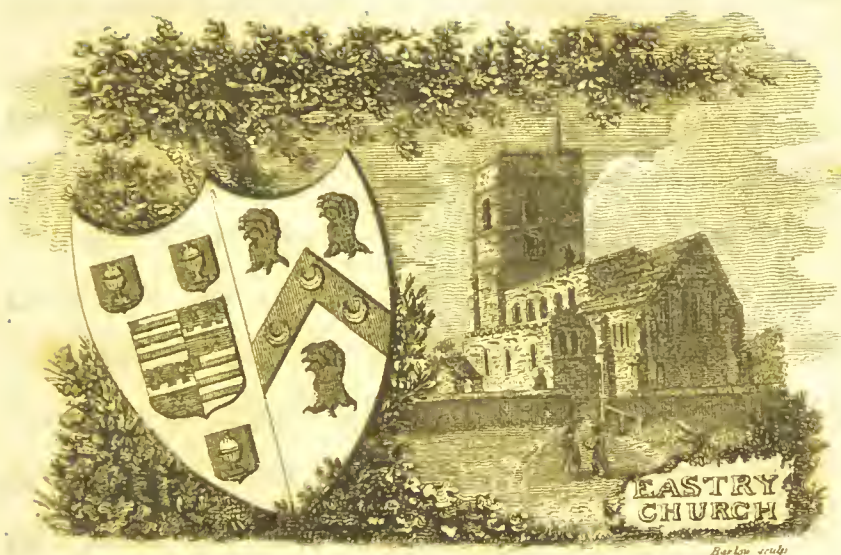
CANTERBURY

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TO

WILLIAM BOTELER, Esq.

OF

E A S T R Y.



SIR,

IT is with much pleasure that I take this opportunity of acknowledging my obligations to you, during the many years friendship which has subsisted between us, and still continues undiminished. This Volume, Sir, to which I have taken the liberty of prefixing your name, approaches to the history of that part of the county, in which I have been more particularly indebted to you, for your unremitting assistance, without which

which I should, I fear, have been greatly deficient in my description of it. Your indefatigable searches into whatever is worthy of observation, in relation to Eastry and its neighbourhood, could alone furnish me with that abundant information requisite for this purpose; and to you, therefore, the public is in great measure indebted for whatever pleasure and information they may receive from the perusal of this part of my History, which from the long residence, as well as the respectable consequence of your family, for so many descents, in this part of the county, must afford you a more peculiar satisfaction; that it may meet with your approbation, is my sincere wish, who am with the greatest regard and esteem,

Sir, . . .

Your most faithful

and much obliged

humble servant,

LONDON,
DEC. 1, 1799.

EDWARD HASTED.

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Any ERRORS or MISTAKES, in the former edition, or communications towards the improvement of these volumes, will, at any time, in future, be thankfully received, if directed to W. BRISTOW, PARADE, CANTERBURY.

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DIRECTIONS TO THE BINDER.

The Binder is desired to leave GUARDS for the following MAPS, belonging to this Volume, which will be given in the next Volume.

BEWSBOROUGH HUNDRED, at p. 374.

CORNILO HUNDRED, at p. 549.

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In this Volume is given,

1. To face title, ... Plate of DOVER CASTLE.
2. To face p. 1. ... Map of WESTGATE, &c. HUNDREDS.
3. To face n. 142. Map of DOWNHAMFORD, &c. HUNDREDS.
4. To face p. 191. Map of WINGHAM, &c. HUNDREDS.

With this Volume is given likewise, a MAP of LONINGBOROUGH, &c. HUNDREDS, which belongs to vol. viii. p. 78.

.....



Reculver Church, in the Isle of Thanet.

Barlow sculp.

THE HUNDRED OF WESTGATE

LIES the next eastward from that of Whitstaple last-described, being called in the survey of Domesday, *Esfursfete*, when it belonged to the see of Canterbury. In the 7th year of king Edward I. it was called by its present name of Westgate.

IT CONTAINS WITHIN ITS BOUNDS THE PARISHES OF

- | | | |
|---------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1. HARBLEDOWNE. | | 4. ST. DUNSTANS ; and |
| 2. THANINGTON. | | part of |
| 3. MILTON near Canterbury | | 5. ST. STEPHENS, alias
HACKINGTON. |

And the churches of those parishes, and likewise part of the parishes of ST. ALPHAGE, ST. MARY NORTHGATE, and of WESTGATE, in Canterbury, the churches of which are within the jurisdiction of the county of the city of Canterbury.

This hundred has likewise within its jurisdiction, the ville of the borough of Staplegate, and of the Archbishop's Palace, in Canterbury, and the borough of Harwich, in Whitstaple ; all three antient members of it, and of late times added to it for the sake of the distribution of justice, the levying of public taxes, and the support of the poor within them, the several detached districts following, viz. the ville of the hundred of Westgate, alias Dunkirk, formerly the forest of Bleane, the districts of St. Nicholas's hospital, and the Mint, in Harbledowne, of the castle of Canterbury, of Eastbridge hospital, the Black Friars, and the White Friars, all in Canterbury, which before the reformation were exempt jurisdictions. And it had within it in antient time, the borough of St. Martin, and the manor of Caldicot, near Canterbury, and till of late years, the ville of Christchurch, in Canterbury, which is now separated from it, and esteemed an exempt jurisdiction.

THE VILLE OF THE HUNDRED OF WESTGATE,
ALIAS DUNKIRK,

FORMERLY the king's antient forest of Blean, is a large district, consisting, almost all of it, of large tracts of coppice woods, mostly of oak, having great quantities of that timber growing over the whole of them. It extends from the bottom of Boughton-hill in length eastward almost as far as the Harbledowne turnpike, on the London road, about two miles and a quarter, and across from Whitstaple and Seasalter parishes southward as far as that of Chartham, about four miles, besides the manor, and large wood of Thornden, which lies detached from the north-east corner of it, and contains in the whole about 5000
acres

acres of land, having many houses and cottages interspersed throughout in different places of it.

The forests of this realm were antiently waste grounds belonging to the kings of it, in which there were all beasts of chase, which were under their royal protection, for their pleasure and recreation. And so late as king Henry VI.'s reign, there were wild boars, which were hunted in these woods. And in the 15th year of queen Elizabeth, it appears there was then a patent subsisting, granted by the crown, of the office of keeper of the Blean, and the woods contained within it.^a This forest seems to have been formerly of much greater extent, for in king Henry I.'s reign, it reached as far, and partly encircled the hospital of Harbledowne, then called from it, the hospital of Blean wood. And from the name of the parish of St. Cosmus and Damian in the Blean, it seems probable that it was once likewise, or the greatest part of it, within the bounds of this district. But before the Norman conquest, as well as afterwards, the several kings made grants at different times of large tracts of lands within it, especially to the neighbouring religious houses, till at length almost the whole of it was separated from the crown, and became the property of the subject, by which means it entirely lost all privileges of a forest, and even the name of being one, and in the room acquired that of the Blean, without any further distinction, which name continued till within memory; but several houses having been built within the bounds of it, many especially on the south side of the common, at the bottom of Boughton-hill, which were inhabited by low persons of suspicious characters, who sheltered themselves there, this being a place exempt from the jurisdiction of either hundred or parish, as in a free port, which

^a See the will of Robert Sethe, of Herne, in Prerog. office, Cant. anno 1572.

receives all who enter it without distinction, the whole district from hence gained the name of Dunkirk. But the neighbouring parishes complaining of the burthens they were continually subject to, occasioned by the casual support of the poor resorting hither, and other inconveniences arising from it, procured it, though not without great opposition from the inhabitants, to be made a ville, by the name of *the ville of the hundred of Westgate*, alias *Dunkirk*, and the jurisdiction over it was annexed to the upper division of justices acting for the lath of Scray.

The high road from London to Canterbury crosses the whole length of this ville, from the bottom of Boughton-hill eastward. This part of the road being in neither hundred or parish, was always neglected, and left in a ruinous state, the only method taken to repair it being by presentment at the assizes, as a common county charge,^b and it continued so till the beginning of the present century, ever since which, by an agreement entered into by the two divisions of East and West Kent, it has been repaired wholly out of the county-stock of the eastern division.

King Offa, in 791, granted to the priory of Christchurch, in Canterbury, lands in the woods, called Bocholt and Blean Heanric; after which Richard I. in his first year, gave his whole wood of Blean, with all assarts, lands and rents belonging to it, to the monks of that priory, to hold by the payment of one pair of gloves; excepting that portion of it which his father had given to the priory of St. Gregory; which gift was renewed by him under his great seal in his 9th year. One of the above grants was certainly the MANOR OF THORNDEN, with the wood belonging to it, which lies adjoining to the parishes of Whitstaple, Swaycliffe, and Bleane, but detached at near three

^b From Judge Twyfsden's papers, which have been often mentioned in this history, and are still preserved in the family.

miles distance from the rest of this district north eastward; and in the register of Christ-church are the deeds of gift of several persons, of premises at Thorndenne, to the priory, a witness to one of which was William de Wygge, then forester of Thorndenne. This manor and estate continued part of the possessions of the priory of Christ-church till the dissolution of it, in the 30th year of king Henry VIII. when it came into the king's hands, and was, in his 33d year, settled by him on his new-founded dean and chapter of Christ-church, in Canterbury, part of whose possessions it continues at this time, Mr. James Lypeatt, of Swaycliffe, was lessee of it at his death in 1790, and his interest in it is now possessed by his three nephews, William, James and Thomas Foord.

BESIDES THE *above-mentioned manor and wood*, the priory of Christ-church was possessed of a very large tract of woodland in this district, contained in one of the grants above-mentioned, which woods lay on the north side of the high London road.

After the dissolution of the priory in the 30th year of king Henry VIII. it came into the king's hands, and was by him settled by his dotation-charter, on his new-founded dean and chapter of Canterbury, part of whose possessions it now continues. It contains upwards of one thousand acres of woodland, and is now in their own occupation.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY has upwards of three hundred acres of woodland within this district, called *North and South Bishopsdenne*, and *Hurste woods*; which seem to have been granted by Henry II. at the latter part of his reign, to the see of Canterbury.

THE MANOR OF BOSENDENNE, with its appurtenances, is situated likewise in this forest of Blean, being purchased by Clarembald, the first abbot of Faversham, for the use of his abbey in king Stephen's reign, of Fulco Fitz-Richard. And it was confirmed to

that abbey, among the rest of the possessions of it, by king Henry II. king John, and king Henry III. After the dissolution of the abbey in king Henry VIII.'s reign, it came, with the rest of the revenues of it, into the king's hands. At which time there was an officer appointed by the abbot, for the management of this manor and their woods here, stiled the chief forester of the Blean. Whom it was first granted to afterwards, I have not found, but about the middle of the reign of queen Elizabeth, it was become the property of a family named Lewes, who then resided at it. They bore for their arms, *Argent, a chevron, gules, between three beavers tails erected, proper*; as exemplified by William Camden, clarencieux, at the request of Robert and Bevel Lewes, gents. of Boffenden, in Blean. After which it became the estate of the Kingsfords, from whom it passed in marriage to Venner, in which it continued till Kingsford Venner, esq. of Chelsea, in Middlesex, in the year 1786, alienated it to George Gipps, esq. and he is now the owner of it.

THE ABBOT AND CONVENT of *Faversham* was likewise possessed of a large tract of woodland in this forest, adjoining to the above-mentioned manor of Bolendennewestward, which perhaps might once have been esteemed part of it, and as such bought by abbot Clarembald of Fulco Fitz-Richard. It consisted of upwards of 1100 acres, and was from its situation at first called Northblean, and afterwards Feversham, alias Abbots Blean. After the dissolution of that abbey, it came, with the rest of the revenues of it, into the hands of the crown, and was granted by king Edward VI. to William Herbert, earl of Pembroke, to hold *in capite*,^c and he, about the beginning of queen Elizabeth's reign, alienated it to William Lovelace,

^c Rot. Esch. an. 7 Edward VI. pt. 8. Augtn. off. deeds of purchase and exchange, box Kent, H. 16.

esq. serjeant-at-law, whose son Sir William Lovelace, of Betheriden, afterwards possessed it, and he having sold certain parcels of it to Sondes and Hawkins, (now possessed by lord Sondes and Mr. Hawkins, of Nash), died possessed of the remainder of it, then estimated to contain about 1100 acres. His heirs afterwards sold it to Sir William Thomas, bart. from which name it passed into that of Aucher, and thence again to Sir Henry Furnese, bart. of Waldershare; by a female coheir of whose grandson, of the same name, this, on a partition of the rest of his estates, was allotted to Selina, the youngest of them, who afterwards married Edward Dering, esq. son of Sir Edward Dering, bart. whose son of the same name, now of Surrenden, bart. is the present owner of it.



H A R B L E D O W N E,

ANTIENLY spelt *Herbaldowne*, lies the next parish eastward from the last-described ville, in the hundred of Westgate, its name signifying the pasture down, or the down of herbage and tillage, in opposition to the neighbouring downs and hills, which yet continued wild and covered with wood.

THE PARISH of Harbledowne is noted for its pleasantness and the salubrity of its air. The great road from London to Canterbury runs through the midst of it eastward, along each side of which the straggling village of Harbledowne stands. In the north and south parts of it there is much coppice wood, which in the latter is very wild and forest-like, having a great deal of common and rough waste ground interspersed among it. The whole is very unequal ground of frequent hill and dale, affording continued picturesque and pleasing prospects over the neighbouring country. In the eastern part of it, on

the summit of a hill on the north side of the road, stands the church and parsonage-house ; and on the other side, nearly opposite, but somewhat lower down, the church and hospital of St. Nicholas, and the precinct called the Mint, adjoining to it. A little further, on the rise of a small hill, but on opposite sides of the road, is Hall-place, and a seat formerly belonging to the Roberts's, of Hall-place, afterwards to the Tiddemans, and then by marriage again to the Roberts's, and afterwards in like manner by Elizabeth-Johanna, only daughter and heir of John Roberts, esq. to George Gipps, esq. of Canterbury, M. P. the present owner of it, but it is occupied by the hon. Sir Shoulden Lawrence, one of his Majesty's justices of the court of king's bench. There are two rills of water, which rise in the woods in the northern part of this parish, and crossing it at about a mile distant from each other, join together near the house called Whitehall, in the southern part of it, and soon afterwards run in one stream into the Stour, a little above that place. The soil of this parish is in general very dry, the middle parts of it consisting mostly of sand or loam, mixed at some few places with gravel ; but in the extremities of it, among the woods, it is a deep clay. Herboldowne, as its name implies, is still much frequented by the botanists, for the rare plants and herbs which grow hereabouts in great plenty.

The archbishop had formerly a gallows in this parish, for the punishment of offenders within his hundred of Westgate.^d

THE MANOR *of the hundred of Westgate* claims paramount over this parish, *subordinate* to which is the MANOR OF HALL and BEVERLEY, with the mansion of Hall-place, situated adjoining to the north-side of the London road, and acquired the name

^d This appears by a grant of king John to Gilbert, bishop of Rochester, of a parcel of wood in Herboldowne, *prope fucas Archiepiscopi*, i. e. near the gallows of the archbishop.

of Beverley, from a family who resided at it for many generations, till they removed to Fordwich, though they afterwards continued owners of it, bearing for their arms, *Ermine, a rose, gules, barbed and seeded, proper*. At length William Beverley, esq. of Fordwich, leaving an only daughter and heir Beatrix, she carried it in marriage to Thomas Norton, esq. of that place likewise, whose grandson, of the same name, about the middle of queen Elizabeth's reign, alienated it to Merfeday, in whose family it continued till king Charles I.'s reign, when it was sold to Richardson, whose heirs, about the latter end of king Charles II.'s reign, conveyed it to George Cornish, merchant, of London, and he, not many years afterwards, alienated it to Mr. Joseph Roberts, who bore for his arms, *Parted per pale, azure, and gules, three pheons, or*. His grandson William Roberts, gent. of London, died in 1746, unmarried, and by his will devised it to his half-sister Mary, who first married Edward Wollet, esq. by whom she had a sole daughter Mary; secondly, Thomas Fisher, esq. of Repton, in Derbyshire, by whom she had no issue. Each of whom she in succession entitled to this estate. She survived them both, and dying in 1774, by her will gave it to her only daughter Mary,^c who carried it in marriage to Robert Mead Wilmot esq. afterwards on his father's death a baronet, and of Chaddeſden, in Derbyshire.

The family of Wilmot has been resident in the county of Derby from the reign of king Henry VIII. as appears by Sir William Dugdale's Heraldic Visitation of that county, as well as from several antient deeds, and bore for their arms, *Sable, on a fess, or, between three eagles heads couped, argent, as many escallops, gules*. One of them, Robert Wilmot, was of

^c Anno 31 George II. an act passed to enable her, notwithstanding her infancy, to make a settlement of her estates upon her marriage.

Chaddefden, where he died in 1638 ; from the eldest of whose sons, descended the Wilmots, of Olmaſton, and Sir John Eardley Wilmot, privy counſellor, and formerly chief juſtice of the king's bench, and one of the keepers of the great ſeal, and likewiſe the Wilmots, of Farnborough-place, in Surry.

From the next ſurviving ſon of Robert, of Chaddeſden, deſcended of an elder ſon, thoſe now of Chaddeſden, and that branch which has ſince taken the name of Sitwell, and from a younger ſon the Wilmots, of Spoonenden. Of thoſe of Chaddeſdenw as Edward Wilmot, eſq. who became one of the moſt eminent phyſicians of his time, and for his valuable ſervices to the royal family, was created a baronet on Feb. 25, 1759. He died in 1787, having had by Sarah Maſh, daughter of the celebrated Dr. Richard Mead, one ſon Robert Mead Wilmot, and two daughters ; Anne, the firſt wife of Thomas Heron, eſq. late of Chilham caſtle, and Jane married to Thoſ. Williams, eſq. of Herringſtow, in Dorſetſhire. Sir Robert Mead Wilmot, bart. the ſon, reſided at times at this ſeat, and died in 1793, having had by Mary Woollet, who is ſtill living, two ſons, Robert, the preſent baronet, and the Rev. Edward Sacheverell, and four daughters, Mary, married to Capt. George Barrette, but ſince deceaſed ; Charlotte-Sarah, Louiſa, and Eliza.^f Sir Robert Wilmot, bart. now of Chaddeſden, married the eldeſt daughter of Robert Grimſtone, eſq. of Neſwick, in Yorkſhire ; but lady Wilmot his mother, widow of the late Sir R. M. Wilmot, is the preſent owner of this ſeat, which is now occupied by George Gipps, eſq. M. P. for Canterbury. A court baron is held for this manor.

POLDHURST is a manor in the ſouth-weſt part of this pariſh, the original name of which was Poldre, or

^f See a full pedigree of this family, in Kimber's Baronetage, vol. iii. p. 151, 468.

Polre, as it was sometimes spelt. For in Henry III.'s reign, Robert de Polre appears to have been possessed of it.² At length, after this family had continued for some generations in the possession of this manor, it passed by sale into that of Martyn, of Graveney, and in king Henry VII.'s reign John Martyn, esq. at times resided here, whose daughter and heir Anne carried it in marriage to Roger Brent, who afterwards was of Poldres, and died *f. p.* anno 17 Henry VIII. and by his will gave this manor to Fowley. Soon after which it came into the possession of Matthew Martyn, descended from those above-mentioned, who was likewise of Polres-court, and left an only daughter and heir Margaret, who carried it in marriage to William Norton, esq. second son of Reginald Norton, esq. of Lees-court, in whose descendants it continued till it was sold to Sir Thomas Bind, in which name it continued till by a female heir it went in marriage to William Hancock, gent. who died *f. p.* She survived him, and by will gave it, about the end of George II.'s reign, to Mrs. Tabitha Newton, widow, and her late husband's sister Mrs. Mary Newton, spinster, both of Eton, near Windsor, from whom it descended to lieutenant-colonel Newton, of the 10th regiment of light dragoons, who sold it to Mr. William Baldock, of Canterbury, who is the present owner of it. A court baron is held for this manor.

Archbishop Hubert, in king Richard I.'s reign, confirmed to the priory of St. Gregory, in Canterbury, certain tithes in Harbledown, from two hundred acres of land, as many sheaves. These tithes arose from the demesne lands of this manor, and after the dissolution of the priory in king Henry VIII.'s reign, were soon afterwards granted in exchange, a special act having passed for the purpose, to the archbishop, part

² Deed of grant of land to Harbledowne hospital. See Batteley's Somner, p. 53.

of whose revenues they continue at this time. Before the suppression of the priory, there had been most probably some composition made with the owners of this manor relating to this portion of tithes, for at that time, and ever since, it has consisted of the tithes of only eighty acres of land, part of the demesne lands of this manor. George Gipps, esq. of Harbledowne, is the present lessee under the archbishop, of these tithes, now of the value of eight pounds per annum, as part of the possessions of St. Gregories priory.

THE HOSPITAL OF HARBLEDOWNE, called at first, in the earliest deeds relating to it, *the hospital of the forest, or wood of Blean*, from that wood's having then extended close up to it, but that being assarted and grubbed up for some distance, and turned into fields and pastures, it took the name of the saint to which the church belonging to it was dedicated, being called the hospital of St. Nicholas of Harbledowne, which name it retains at this time.^b

This hospital, with the adjoining church of St. Nicholas belonging to it, was founded by archbishop Lanfranc, about the year 1084, for those afflicted with the leprosy, and so contrived, as Eadmer, the monk of Canterbury, writes, that the men, as in other like hospitals, were kept separate from the women; and by the archbishop's appointment, whatever the sick wanted, according to the quality of their disease, was provided for them out of his own substance, and proper persons were appointed to take care of them. The founder's original endowment for the above purposes, was a revenue which he appropriated to the use of this hospital, jointly with that of St. John, in Canterbury, founded by him likewise, being seven-score pounds per annum, to be paid out of the manors of Reculver and Bocton under Blean. Which

^b Twine de Rebus Albion, p. 101. Battely's Somner, p. 46, appendix, p. 11. Duncombe's Hospitals, p. 204.

allowance archbishop Richard augmented with twenty pounds per annum more, to be paid yearly out of the parsonage of Reculver, and it had several secular benefactors, and one royal one, king Henry II. who gave to the poor of it twenty marks a year, out of his fee farm from the city of Canterbury, which grant was exemplified and confirmed by several of the succeeding kings. And this payment of it is received from the chamberlain of the city, at this time. King Henry II. likewise granted, and king Richard I. confirmed to this hospital, one load of wood every day, out of Shoart wood in the Blean, (*unum sumarium in Bosco de Sorotta ad attrahenda ligna ad opera eorum*)ⁱ and pope John XXII. anno 13 Edward II. excepted the prior and brethren of this hospital from all tithes personal, and of their gardens, orchards, and fodder of their cattle. The above endowment from the revenues of the see of Canterbury, archbishop Kilwardby altered and assigned to the hospital, in lieu of it, the parsonage of Reculver for the same purpose, but this was again annulled by archbishop Peckham, who restored the revenue of the hospital to its former state, which was confirmed by king Edward I. Seven years after which archbishop Winchelsea gave the brethren of it, a body of statutes, being the first they had ever had. At which time, having no written evidence of their endowment, they were necessitated, on the accession of every archbishop, to petition for the continuance of their customary allowance, which they continued to do till archbishop Islip, in 1355, confirmed to the brethren of these hospitals, the payment of their archiepiscopal endowments of 160l. per annum, and further decreed, that the whole of it should be paid yearly out of the rents and profits of the appropriated parsonage of Reculver. From which time the two hospitals have continued to enjoy this allowance jointly, and though at

ⁱ See Duncombe's Hosp. p. 205. Dugd. Mon. vol. ii. p. 418.
that

that time it was, no doubt, a liberal provision, yet by the gradual decay of the value of money, it is now become but a very slender allowance. The parsonage becoming inadequate in its value to the above payment, the annual rent of it to the archbishop being now only forty pounds, it has been for some time paid yearly as the archbishop's alms, out of the temporalities of the see, viz. fifty pounds by the registrar at Canterbury, and thirty pounds is reserved to pay the out-brothers and sisters at Lambeth.

It was valued anno 26 Henry VIII. at 112l. 15s. 7d. in the whole, and 109l. 7s. 2d. clear yearly revenue. The first fruits and tenths of which were granted by that king to the members of the hospital to hold in pure and perpetual alms, which, together with the grants of all their former possessions, was confirmed by *inspeximus* by king Edward VI. The present yearly revenue of it is 248l. 11s. 5½d. which consists of pensions and rents in money, and of lands and houses in different parishes, the principal of which is called the Brotherhood farm, the house of which stands within the precinct of the hospital, adjoining to the London road.

There have been several benefactions made to it since the above time, archbishop Sheldon, Mr. John Somner, archbishop Sancroft, and Dr. Thorpe, prebendary of Canterbury, gave different sums, by which the ruinous lodgings of the hospital, and other buildings of it, were either new built or repaired, to increase its revenue. In 1694, Mrs. Elizabeth Lovejoy, gave by her will, among other donations, the sum of five pounds yearly, which is divided among the resident members of it. Ralph Snow, gent. of Lambeth, steward to the archbishop, by his will in 1707, gave 200l. vested in trustees, with which were purchased for it lands at Mitcham, in Surry; and archbishop Secker, by his will in 1769, gave 500l. in the three per cent. annuities,

nuities, of which the present bishop of London is the surviving trustee. There seems at present to be no remains of Lanfranc's building, except the church or chapel.

The present establishment is a master, (who is the Rev. Dr. Lynch, prebendary and archdeacon of Canterbury) fifteen in-brothers, and the like number of sisters, one of the former being called the prior, and one of the latter the prioress; the same number of out-brothers and sisters, and a reader, who is a clerk in orders. The yearly emoluments to the in-brothers and sisters are about six guineas each, and to the others 1l. 4s. yearly. The master, who is appointed by the archbishop, has the care of the hospital under him, their patron and visitor: He has no salary, but through him all petitions for corrodiess are presented to the archbishop. The number maintained in this hospital appears at times to have varied much. Archbishop Parker gave to it, in 1560, a body of statutes, by which they are for the most part now governed; but he made several additions to them afterwards, and some additions have also been made since, especially by the archbishops Whitgift, Abbot, Sheldon, and Sancroft.^k

In the orchard of the hospital, on the west side of it, is a well of excellent water, called the Prince's well, but how it gained that name is not known, though the inhabitants of the hospital have nevertheless several traditional tales relating to it. Before the reformation, there was the upper part of the leather of a shoe, set in copper and chrystal, formerly belonging to archbishop Becket, which was usually brought out by one of the members of this hospital, and with much reverence offered to the better sort of passengers passing along the road, for them to kiss devoutly as a sacred relic.^l

^k See these statutes printed in Duncombe's Hosp. p. 214 et seq.

^l See an account of it in Erasmus's *Perigrinatio Religionis ergo*, and in Lambard's *Perambulation*, p. 346.

As to the church and parish of St. Nicholas, though the former is now only esteemed as the chapel of the hospital, and the latter has lost all reputation of having been a parish, yet in former times it appears that there was here such a parish, and this the church of it. The parish itself seems to have been but small, and to have extended no further than the precincts and orchard of the hospital, and about fifty acres of land, the greatest part of which belong to the Brotherhood farm, lying contiguous to the orchard above-mentioned. Whether the precinct adjoining to the hospital eastward, formerly belonging to the chantry priest, and now called the Mint, belonged to it, is very uncertain.

The church, which adjoins the hospital on the east side, is an antient structure, consisting of a body, two isles and a chancel, having at the north-west corner a low tower steeple, in which hang four bells. It has in it a very antient font, and adjoining to it a churchyard, which, as Somner says, are badges and characters of a parochial church. It seems the same which was built by Lanfranc, excepting the windows, most of which have been since new made. In the body is a memorial for Leonard Lovelace, reader, 1672. In the chancel a memorial for George Short, minister of the hospital, obt. 1641; and in the north wall a circular arched tomb. In the windows are some small remains of painted glass. In the south isle, in the upper window, is the figure of an old man, having in his left hand a circle, in which is an *Agnus Dei* and banner; on the pavement a coffin-stone, and on it *a cross of four pomells* at the top. Underneath this isle there is seemingly a vault, by the sinking of the pavement. The whole is shamefully neglected and out of repair. It is exempt from the jurisdiction of the archdeacon, and at this time is charged with procurations, as a rectory, and as such, in the year 1292, on the general value of all ecclesiastical livings, was valued at nine marks per annum, and the yearly tenths consequently at twelve shillings.

shillings. Archbishop Stratford, in the 17th year of king Edward III. appropriated this church to Eastbridge hospital, the patronage then belonging to it, in augmentation of its former income. And he ordained, that the master of Eastbridge hospital should from time to time nominate a fit priest (or chaplain) to serve in the said church, who should exercise the cure of souls there, and be allowed a fit portion from the profits of it. After which there is no further mention to be found of this parish, or the church belonging to it as a parish church, but it remained in this same state till archbishop Wittlesey, in the 46th year of the same reign, altered the above appointment, and in its room founded a perpetual chantry in this church, and ordained, that the priest of it should have a competent mansion mentioned therein, and a yearly income arising partly from this hospital, and partly from that of Eastbridge, and should be one of the poor of this hospital of St. Nicholas, and should celebrate divine service continually before them, still wearing, if he chose it, out of reverence to his order, the habit of a secular priest; that he should be nominated by the master of Eastbridge hospital, and presented to the archbishop. And further, that the said priest should repair the mansion and premises, and find bread, wine, and decent lights in this church, by reason of the above endowment, which was confirmed by archbishop Arundel in 1402. And thus this church continued till the chantry was dissolved anno 2 Edward VI.^m and the church was then left, and has continued ever since, as a chapel to the hospital; divine service is now performed in it by a minister in orders, called the Reader, (who is a member of the house) and occasionally attends the sick of the hospital. He has the privilege of a house, valued at two pounds per annum, (for he does not reside in the hos-

^m George Hyggis was the priest at the dissolution of the chantry, and had a pension of 6l. See Willis's Mitred Abbeyes, vol. ii. p. 104. Duncombe's Hospitals, p. 183.

pital) and a stipend of eight pounds a year. But notwithstanding the alteration above-mentioned, made by archbishop Wittlesey, on the foundation of a chantry here, the appropriation of this church belongs at this time to Eastbridge hospital. It consists of all the tithes of corn, grain, pulse, pasture, hay, and all other tithes whatsoever, growing on the lands belonging to the hospital of St. Nicholas, except the tithes of the common garden or orchard, belonging to the brothers and sisters of it. It is let on a beneficial lease to Mr. J. Bridges, of St. Nicholas, in Thanet, who repairs the chancel of the church.

ADJOINING TO the church-yard of St. Nicholas is A PRECINCT, called the MINT, alias CLAVERINGS, being part of the premises, with which archbishop Wittlesey, as above-mentioned, in 1731, endowed the chantry priest as part of his portion, by the description of a certain space of ground contiguous to the hospital called Claveringe. At the time of the dissolution of the chantry, it seems to have consisted of one messuage, garden, and tenement, called *Clavering hospital*, since which it has continued a lay fee, and from the above time appears to have been esteemed as *an exparochial district*, and from such exclusive jurisdiction and privilege, to have gained the name of THE MINT. It consists of about eight houses or cottages, divided into nearly as many more tenements, with their gardens and appurtenances, built upon near an acre of ground, contiguous to the side of the London road, on the ascent of the hill towards Canterbury.

CHARITIES.

THOMAS BULL, of Harbledowne, by will in 1625, gave to the poor of the parish of St. Michael, Harbledowne, 10l. to be at the disposition of the minister, churchwardens, and overseers. The poor constantly relieved are about 20, casually 100.

THIS PARISH of St. Michael, Harbledowne, is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of the same.

The

The church, which is dedicated to St. Michael, is situated on the knoll of the hill. It is but a small building, consisting of one isle and a chancel, having a neat low pointed turret, shingled, at the west end, in which hang four bells. The church by its appearance is antient, being built of rubble-stone and flints, plaistered over. In the chancel is a monument for Mary, daughter of Thomas Teddeman, esq. of this parish, wife of John Roberts, surgeon, of Canterbury, obt. 1736, and for her surviving child Elizabeth-Johanna, arms, *Roberts* impaling *azure, three bars dancette, argent, a canton, ermine*. Close to the south wall, on the pavement, is a stone, the figures of a man and woman, and the inscription in brass gone, but there remains at each corner a coat of arms, first, *A wyvern, segreant, Brent*; second, *Brent*, impaling *quarterly*, first and fourth, *Martyn*; second and third, *Boteler, three covered cups*; being over Roger Brent, owner of Poldhurst in this parish, who died anno 1525, and Anne Martyn his wife. An inscription for Charles White, late rector of this parish, obt. 1647, and for several of their children. A memorial for Thomas Tiddeman, esq. and Mary his wife, who died in 1775. A memorial for Jane, daughter of Thomas Gookin, esq. and Jane his wife, obt. 1659. Under the altar is buried the Rev. Henry Hall, rector of this parish, obt. 1763. Richard Moinis, gent. of Canterbury, by his will, proved in 1701, directed to be buried in the chancel of this church, by his first wife Elizabeth Marshall.

This church, which is a rectory, was part of the antient possessions of the see of Canterbury, and remains so at this time, his grace the archbishop being the present patron of it. It is valued in the king's books at 9l. 2s. 6d. and the yearly tenths at 18s. 3d. In 1588 it was valued at eighty pounds, communicants eighty, and the like in 1640. It is now of the yearly certified value of 63l. 14s. 3d. There are about eight acres of glebe land.

CHURCH OF ST. MICHAEL, HARBLEDOWNE.

PATRONS,

Or by whom presented.

The Archbishop.

RECTORS.

Robert Heminge, S. T. B. ind-
May 1597, obt. 1601.*Humphry Aylworth*, S. T. B. re-
signed 1601.*William Swift*, A. M. Feb. 5,
1601, obt. Oct. 24, 1624.^u*Robert Say*, S. T. P. Feb. 23,
1624, obt. May 1628.^o*Robert Austen*, S. T. P. in-
ducted June 28, 1628, resigned
1643.^p*John Bargrave*, S. T. P. in-
ducted Sept. 19, 1661, refig.
1670.^q*Simon Lowth*, A. M. Dec. 20,
1670, deprived 1690.^r*Simon Devereux*, A. M. inducted
Feb. 18, 1690, obt. July 6,
1733.^s*John Francis*, A. M. inducted
August 7, 1733, obt. August
6, 1734.^t*Charles Milles*, A. B. Dec. 2,
1734, obt. 1749.^u

^u And rector of St. Andrew and St. Mary Bredman, in Canterbury. He was great-grandfather of Dr. Swift, dean of St. Patrick's.

^o And in 1626, by dispensation, rector of Great Mongeham. Rym. Fœd. vol. xviii. p. 873. Likewise master of Eastbridge hospital.

^p On his death Ezekiel Clarke, B. D. was put into this rectory by the parliament. He married Margaret, daughter of the famous Rich. Hooker. Biog. Brit. vol. iv. p. 2669 [2].—Charles White succeeded him, and dying Oct. 1647, was buried in this chancel. After which that infamous fellow Richard Culmer became rector. See an account of him in Wood's Ath. fasti, p. 245, and under Chartham.

^q Prebendary of Canterbury, and died in 1680.

^r And vicar of Cosmus Bleane, both which benefices he was deprived of, for not taking the oaths of allegiance, &c. to king William and queen Mary.

^s Vicar likewise of Brookland, and curate of Nackington, and minor canon of Canterbury cathedral near fifty years.

^t Before rector of Braborne, and afterwards master of the king's school in Canterbury.

^u He held this with the donative of Little Walsingham, in Norfolk, and lies buried at Heene.

PATRONS, &c.

RECTORS.

<i>The Archbishop.</i>	<i>Thomas Herring</i> , A. M. July 4, 1749, resigned the same year. ^w
	<i>Henry Hall</i> , A. M. inducted March 31, 1750, obt. Oct. 31, 1763. ^x
	<i>John Benson</i> , A. M. March 20, 1764, resigned 1780. ^y
	<i>William Nance</i> , LL. B. Dec. 18, 1780, the present rector. ^z

^w He resigned this rectory for that of St. Anne's, Soho. He died in 1774, being then rector of Chevening, in Kent, and Cullesdon, in Surry, precentor of Chichester, prebendary of Southwell, and principal register of the prerogative court of Canterbury.

^x Vicar likewise of East Peckham, and rector of the sinecure of Orpington. He lies buried in this church. See an account of him, and the worthy

character which he well deserved, in Duncombe's Hospitals, p. 187.

^y Nephew to bishop Benson, of Gloucester. He exchanged this rectory, with that of Great Chart, with his successor, for the vicarage of Boxley, where see more of him.

^z And rector of Great Chart by dispensation. See a list of the rectors of this church, from the archbishop's registers in Duncombe's hosp. p. 183.

 THANINGTON

IS the next parish south-eastward from Harbledowne.

THANINGTON lies about a mile from Canterbury, near the suburbs of Wincheap, part of the street of which, as well as St. Jacob's hospital at the entrance of it, are within the bounds of it; the river Stour runs through it, on the southern side is the church and court-lodge, beyond which and the Ashford road the hill rises on a poor flinty soil, among the coppice woods, as far as Iffens wood, a small part of which is within it. On the Ashford road stands the manor-house of Cockering, formerly possessed by a family of the same name, it has for some length of time belonged to the Honywoods, of Markshall, in Essex, and does now to Filmer Honywood, esq. of Marks-hall. A small distance higher on the hills, is New-house, formerly belonging

to the Roberts's, of Harbledown, and thence by marriage to Robert Mead Wilmot, esq. who sold it to Sir Thomas Pym Hales, bart. as he did to Geo. Gipps, esq. the present owner of it. Between the above road and the church there are some very rich hop grounds. On the opposite, or northern side of the river, over which there is here a long wooden bridge for foot passengers only, and a ford, there is a large tract of meadows, and at the edge of them the manor and borough of Tonisford. The ruins of the west front of the antient castellated mansion of it still remain, having four circular towers at equal distances, built of flint and ashlar stone. The gateway leading to it is still left, and the moat round it, very broad and deep, is still visible. Adjoining to the ruins is the modern house, built on the scite of the old one. The Kingsfords were for some generations resident here, as tenants of this estate. Above this the hill rises among much poor rough land, towards the woods.

THIS PLACE was antiently held of the archbishop, as part of his hundred and manor of Westgate, and in the reign of the Conqueror, as appears by domesday, it was held by *Gosfridus Dapifer*.^a Some time after which THE MANOR OF THANINGTON appears to have been held by the eminent families of Valoyns and Septvans, of the archbishop; but in the next reign of king Richard II. it was held by Sir William Waleys, whose only daughter and heir Elizabeth carried it in marriage to Peter Halle, esq. of Herne, whose grandson Thomas died anno 1 Henry VII. unmarried, and was buried in Thanington church; upon which this manor came to his sister Joane, whose husband Thomas Atkins, in her right, became entitled to it. His son William Atkins, about the 17th year of king Henry VIII. alienated it, by fine and recovery, to John Hales, esq. of the Dungeon, in Canterbury, a baron of the exchequer, whose second son Thomas Hales, esq. by his fa-

^a See Battely's Somner, appendix, p. 44.

ther's will, became possessed of this manor, where he afterwards resided. During which time his eldest brother Sir James Hales, late a justice of the common pleas, having been dismissed from his office on queen Mary's accession, retired to his nephew's seat here, where, in a fit of despondency, he drowned himself in the river near it, in 1555.^b Thomas Hales died in 1583. His son Sir Charles Hales likewise resided here till he removed to Howlets, in Bekelesborne, where his posterity remained till within these few years. At length his descendant Sir Philip Hales, bart. in 1775, passed it away by sale to George Gipps, esq. of Harbledowne, who is the present owner of it. A court baron is held for this manor.

TONIFORD, usually called *Tunford*, is a manor, situated within the borough of its own name, near the western bounds of this parish, and on that side of the river Stour next to Harbledowne. It was in early times both the property and residence of a family, who took their name from it, and bore for their arms, *Gules, on a cross, argent, three fleurs de lis, sable*. John de Toniford was possessed of it in the latter end of king Henry III.'s reign, and was a good benefactor to the hospital of Harbledowne. And his descendant, John de Toniford, resided here in king Edward III.'s reign, at the latter end of which he alienated it to Sir Thomas Fogge, whose son, of the same name, resided here, and died possessed of it anno 9 Henry IV. and was buried in the cathedral of Canterbury. From this family it afterwards passed into that of Browne, of Beechworth-castle, and in the 27th year of Henry VI. Sir Thomas Browne, of that place, comptroller and treasurer of the king's household, obtained a grant of liberty to embattle and impark, and to have *free warren*, &c. within this manor, among others. One of his descendants sold it to Colepeper, who again passed it

^b See Fox's Martyrs, vol. iii. p. 16, 79, 152.

away to Vane, from which name it was sold, in king Charles I.'s reign, to Capt. Thomas Collins, of Sittingborne, afterwards of Brightling, in Suffex, whose arms were *Gules, on a bend, or, three martlets azure, within a bordure, ermine.* In whose descendants it continued down to Mr. Henry Collins, of Chichester, who died possessed of it in king George II.'s reign, after whose death, it came to Thomas Lucksford, esq. of Chichester, whose widow Mrs. Hannah Lucksford dying in 1794, it came by devise at her decease, to William Wills, esq. of Ulcombe, who is the present possessor of it.

ST. JACOB'S, alias ST. JAMES'S HOSPITAL, which was situated at the further end of Wincheap-street, just without the bounds of the city of Canterbury, which extends close to the walls of it, was founded for leproous women, before the reign of king John. For in archbishop Hubert's time, who died in the 7th year of that reign, the prior and convent of Christ-church, in Canterbury, took this hospital into their custody and protection, and engaged themselves, that they would maintain three priests and one clerk for the service of religion, and twenty-five leproous women in this house, and supply them both, with all necessary provisions out of the profits of the church of Bredgar, and the other possessions of it, which church or parsonage king Henry III. afterwards confirmed to this hospital, in pure and perpetual alms. The revenues of it were valued anno 26 Henry VIII. at 53l. 16s. 11d. in the whole, or 32l. 2s. 1¹/₂d. clear annual income.

The members of it were exempted from the payment of tithes for their gardens and cattle; but there was a consideration in money, of eighteen pence per annum, in lieu of tithe, for the scite of the hospital, paid to the parson of Thanington.

This hospital escaped the dissolution of such foundations in king Henry VIII.'s reign, and continued till the 5th year of king Edward VI. when it was surrendered

dered into the king's hands. The scite of it is now the property of Mr. Daniel Sankey, of Wincheap-street, Canterbury. There are only the stone walls, which inclose an orchard, and the lower part of the front of the house, remaining of the antient buildings of it; the rest of the house, now called the hospital, being of a much more modern date.

There are no *parochial charities*. The poor constantly maintained are about fifteen, casually twenty-five.

THANINGTON is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of of the same.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Nicholas, is but small, consisting of one isle, a high chancel, and another on the south side, having a small pointed turret on the middle of the north side, in which hang three bells. It is an antient building. In the isle is a memorial for Thomas Hale, obt. 15—, rest obliterated, and arms gone. Two memorials for the Kingsfords, of Tonford. In the high chancel is a gravestone, coffin-shaped. A stone with the figure of a man in armour, and inscription in brass, for Thomas Halle, esq. obt. 1485; arms, *Halle, barry, three escutcheons*. Within the altar-rails, a memorial for Anne, wife of Sir Charles Hales, of Canterbury, daughter of Robert Honeywood, esq. of Charing, obt. 1617. Another for Sir Charles Hales, obt. 1623, arms, *Hales, a crescent for difference*. Memorial for Millicent, wife of Henry See, gent. married first to Henry Blechenden, esq. of Aldington; secondly to Jerom Brett, esq. of Leedes; lastly to Thomas Rownyng, gent. obt. 1612. In the south wall is an arch, hollowed in the building, and a tomb underneath. At the end of the south chancel there was formerly an altar; the niche for holy water still remains. In the church-yard, near the south side of the chancel, are the remains of an antient tomb, singularly shaped, having a stone in the shape of a lozenge lying on the base of it. By two grooves in the side and other marks, it seems to have had much more belonging to it.

This

This church was part of the antient possessions of the priory of St. Gregory, founded by archbishop Lanfranc, and was by archbishop Hubert confirmed to it in king Richard I.'s reign.^d In the 8th year of king Richard II. this church was become appropriated to that priory, when, on the taxation, it was valued at 11l. 6s. 8d. at which time there was a vicarage here, valued at four pounds, being one of those small benefices in this deanry not taxed to the tenth. After which, both church and advowson, remained part of the possessions of the priory till the dissolution of it in king Henry VIII.'s reign, when it came into the king's hands, and was soon afterwards granted, with the site and other estates of the priory, in exchange, to the archbishop, part of whose revenues the appropriation of this church continues at this time. George Gipps, esq. of Harbledowne, is the present lessee under the archbishop, of this parsonage, among the other possessions of St. Gregory's priory.

In 1774 this parsonage consisted of a part of a messuage, called the vicarage-house, or Cockering-farm, with a stable, and two pieces of land, containing thirteen acres, with the tithes of corn, hay, seeds and pasture, of hops and wood, the church-yard, and a piece of hop-ground. Total value 128l. 10s. procurations to the archdeacon 5s. and to the archbishop at his visitations 6s. The vicarage-house consists of a lower and upper room, being the north-east end of Cockering-house, Mr. Honynood's, and easily distinguished from the rest of it. A like instance of such contiguity, I never have as yet met with.

Before the dissolution of the priory this church was served by a vicar; but from that time it has been esteemed only as a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of his grace the archbishop.

^d See Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. ii. p. 374.

The antient stipend of the curate was eight pounds, but archbishop Juxon increased this stipend, among others, to forty pounds, to be paid by the lessee of the appropriation, at which sum the value of it is now certified. And it has been since further augmented by two hundred pounds from the governors of queen Anne's bounty, and the addition of two hundred pounds more from the same fund, on a distribution from the legacy of Mrs. Ursula Taylor, paid to it by Sir Philip Boteler, bart.

In 1588 here were eighty-eight communicants. In 1640 only forty.

CHURCH OF THANINGTON.

PATRONS,

Or by whom presented.

CURATES.

<i>The Archbishop.</i>	<i>John Rogers,</i> from 1637 to 1663.
	<i>Paul Boston,</i> A. M. in 1666.
	<i>Simon Baylie,</i> in 1676.
	<i>Richard Slater,</i> in 1681.
	<i>Thomas Skinner,</i> in 1684.
	<i>Alexander Middleton,</i> A. M. in 1687, obt. 1715. ^e
	<i>Robert Num,</i> A. B. April 15, 1715, resigned 1737. ^f
	<i>William Broderip,</i> A. M. July 1737, obt. April 1764. ^g
	<i>John Tucker,</i> A. M. May 1764, obt. Dec. 12, 1776. ^h
	<i>Francis Gregory,</i> A. M. May, 1777, the present curate. ⁱ

^e Also rector of the adjoining parish of Milton.

^f Likewise rector of Milton, and resigned that as well as this curacy, for the vicarage of Deopham.

^g Also rector of Milton and vicar of Brookland.

^h Before vicar of Sheldwich and rector of Milton, which latter he resigned in 1770 for Ringwold.

ⁱ Likewise vicar of Stone, in Oxney, and a minor canon of Canterbury cathedral.



M I L T O N

LIES the next parish south-westward, being frequently written in antient records *Meletune*, and in later times Milton, near Canterbury, which addition it had to distinguish it from the other parishes of the same name in this county.

IT LIES about two miles from Canterbury, at a small distance northward from the Ashford road; it is very small, having only one house in it, which is the court-lodge, situated with the church, or chapel as it is called, in the vale near the river Stour, which is the western boundary of it; hence the chalky hill rises pretty sharp to the above-mentioned road, where, from the height of it, the prospect over the vale beneath, through the meadows of which the river winds its crooked path, interspersed with churches and villages, bounded on the summit of the opposite lofty hills by the continued range of the Blean and other woods, having at one extremity of the view the tower of Canterbury cathedral, and at the other the parks of Chilham and Godmersham is singularly fine and beautiful. Above the road is a large tract of uninclosed down, being a barren chalky soil, called Milton down, which has been left uncultivated time out of mind; above which the hill keeps rising to Iffins wood, a small part of which is within this parish, as is the deep vale called Larkey valley, (*Arcadii vallum*) which runs down from thence to the road, through a wild country, covered with shaves and thick coppice woods, all which belong to Mr. Honeywood.

THE MANOR OF MILTON was given, in the year 1044, by one Egelric Bigge, to Christ-church in Canterbury, and on the partition of the lands of it, soon after the conquest, between the archbishop and his monks

monks there, was allotted, as a limb of the manor of Westgate, for so it appears to have been then accounted, to the former. Accordingly it is entered, under the general title of the archbishop's lands, in the survey of Domesday, being held by Hamo de Crevequer, surnamed Vicecomes, from his long continuance in the office of sheriff of this county, a man of much eminence, and owner of vast possessions in it, as may be seen throughout that record. The entry is as follows :

Of this manor, (viz. Westgate) Haimo the sheriff holds half a suling of the archbishop, and he has there two carucates, with five borderers, and one servant, and two mills of fifteen shillings. It is worth one hundred shillings.

After which, this manor appears to have been held of the archbishop, in grand sergeantry, by the eminent family of Clare, earls of Gloucester and Hertford,* and it was again held of them, as lords paramount, by knight's service, as of their honor of Clare, by the family of Septvans, called in the quaint language of those times in Latin, *De Septem Vannis*, who bore for their arms, *Azure, three wheat' skreens, or fans, or*, in allusion to their name, which arms are carved on the roof of the cloysters at Canterbury. Sir Robert de Septvans held it in king Richard I.'s reign, with whom he was at the siege of Acon, in Palestine. He had his chief residence at this place, of which he died possessed, as well as of Aldington Septvans, in Thurnham, far advanced in years, in the 37th year of king Henry III. His descendant, of the same name, resided at Milton Septvans, for so it was then called, from their possessing it, in Edward I.'s reign, being a man of such eminence as to have the

* See a full account of the customs and services claimed of the earl by the archbishop, for this and other manors, and the composition entered into, in relation to them, vol. v. p. 206.

custody of Rochester castle, and was knight of the shire. He was afterwards with that king at the siege of Carlaverock, and died in the 34th year of it. His son Sir William Septvans kept his shrievalty here several times in the next reign of king Edward II. Sir William de Septvans kept his shrievalty at Milton in the 4th year of king Richard II. and married Anne, daughter of Sir Nicholas de Sandwich, and dying anno 1407, was buried in Canterbury cathedral. Somner, in his Treatise on Gavelkind, mentions, that this Sir William Septvans, by his will, devised, as well to his servants as those born in vassalage, (*nativis suis*) for their good services, their full liberty. And he ordered, that each of them should have their deed of manumission under his seal, in testimony of his will.¹ He seems to have had two sons, William and John, the latter of whom had the manor of Chequer and other estates in Ash, and was ancestor of those of that place, who afterwards took successively the surnames of At-Chequer, and of Harflect, as will be further mentioned in the description of that parish. The eldest son Sir William Septvans, died possessed of this estate in 1448, anno 27 Henry VI. and was buried, with Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir John Peche, near his father. By her he had an only daughter and heir, married to Sir William Fogge, whose son Sir John Fogge, of Repton, in Ashford, comptroller of the household and privy counsellor to Edward IV. alienated it to Sir George Browne, of Beechworth castle, who was attainted by act anno 1 Richard III. but restored again anno 1 Henry VII. His descendant Sir Thomas Browne, of Beechworth castle, whose lands were *disgavelled* by two acts specially passed for the purpose, in the 1st and 8th years of queen Eliza-

¹ Somner cites the Register of the Consistory Court of Canterbury, but the earliest will registered, remaining there, is in the year 1441..

beth, gave it, partly by sale and partly in dower, to his daughter Elizabeth, on her marriage with Robert Honeywood, esq. of Charing, and of Markshall, in Essex, whose second wife she was. By her he had a numerous issue, of whom the eldest son Sir Thomas Honeywood, of Markshall, inherited this manor. His youngest son John Le Mot Honeywood becoming possessed of it, died in 1693, *f. p.* having by his will devised this manor, among the rest of his estates, to his kinsman Robert Honeywood, of the Charing branch of this family, and afterwards of Markshall, esq. but subject to his wife's life, on whom it was settled at her marriage in jointure. She remarried afterwards to Sir Isaac Rebow, of Colchester, who in her right enjoyed it till her death, on which it became the property of Robert Honeywood, esq. above-mentioned, who died possessed of it in 1735, as did his grandson Richard, an infant, in 1758, on which his only surviving uncle Philip Honeywood, of Markshall, in Essex, and general of his Majesty's forces, succeeded to it, and died *f. p.* in 1785, having devised this manor and his other estates to his kinsman Filmer Honeywood, esq. now of Markshall, late M. P. for this county, who is the present owner of it. There is not any court held for this manor.

There are not any *parochial charities*, nor any assessment levied for the support of the poor.

THIS PARISH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* and *deanry* of Canterbury.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Nicholas, consists of an isle and chancel, the whole of it so very small as to be called only a chapel. It has a small pinnacle of stone at the west end, in which there was till lately an aperture, in which hung one bell. There are no memorials in it, nor any remains worthy of notice.

The church of Milton has always been an appendage to the manor, and as such is now of the patronage

nage of Filmer Honeywood, esq. the present lord of it. It is a rectory, and in the year 1384, anno 8 king Richard II. was valued at 66s. 8d. being among those benefices, which, on account of their smallness, were not taxed to the tenth. It is valued in the king's books at 4l. 14s. 4d. and is now of the clear yearly certified value of twenty pounds. In 1588 it is valued at twenty pounds, communicants twelve. In 1640 it was valued at thirty pounds, communicants ten. It has been augmented by the governors of queen Anne's bounty with the sum of 200l.

CHURCH OF MILTON.

PATRONS, Or by whom presented.	RECTORS.
Robert Honeywood, esq.	Thomas Jackson, S. T. P. July 2, 1604, resigned 1624.
.	Thomas Jackson, A. M. Dec. 17, 1624.
Sir Thomas Honeywood.	Gregory Pulsford, A. M. June 7, 1661, resigned 1669.
Thomas Honeywood, esq.	John Croker, A. M. August 14, 1669, obt. 1684.
John Le Motte Honeywood, esq. ...	Alexander Middleton, A. M. April 2, 1684, obt. 1715. ^m
Is. Rebow and Elizabeth his wife.	Robert Nunn, A. B. August 27, 1715, resigned 1737. ⁿ
Richard Honeywood, esq.	William Broderip, A. M. November 23, 1737, obt. April 1764. ^o
Philip Honeywood, esq.	John Tucker, A. M. June 15, 1764, resigned 1770. ^p
	John Gostling, A. M. 1770, the present rector. ^q

^m And curate of Thanington, as were his successors, down to John Tucker inclusive.

ⁿ He resigned this rectory for the vicarage of Deopham, in Norfolk.

^o And vicar of Brookland.

^p He resigned this rectory on being presented to that of Ringwold.

^q He held before, the rectory of Brook, and the vicarage of Alkham, which latter he resigned on being collated to the vicarage of Holy Cross, Westgate, with the rectory of St. Peter, Canterbury, united, which he holds with the former.



ST. DUNSTAN'S, NEAR CANTERBURY,

LIES the next parish eastward from that of St. Michael, Harbledowne, by which only it is separated from that of Thanington, before described. It makes a part of the suburbs of the city of Canterbury on the western side of it, and is so called from the saint, to which the church is dedicated.

THIS PARISH adjoins eastward to that of Holy Cross, Westgate, about midway between the city gate and St. Dunstan's church. The street is built on each side of the high London road. It is unpaved, but very broad and slightly, and the houses are, many of them, though small, very neat and modern. On the north side of it is the gaol, for the eastern division of the county, but it is a gaol only for felons, and prisoners under the jurisdiction of the justices, and not for debtors, the sheriff of the county taking no cognizance of it. The antient Place-house of the Ropers stands opposite the church, at the west end of the street, the antient seat is said to have stood at some distance behind the present house and gateway, which are situated close to the side of the street, these having been only the inferior offices belonging to it. They have been for many years past converted into a dwelling and public brew-house, and are now tenanted by John Abbot, esq. who resides in it. A little further, on the opposite side of the way, at St. Dunstan's cross, there is a good new-built house, the property, and late the residence of John Baker, esq. but it is now occupied by colonel Smith, of the royal artillery. Here the road divides, that towards the south-west leading to London, along which this parish extends near a quarter of a mile, where the lands in it are exceedingly fertile, and planted with hops. The other road runs strait forward from the cross up St. Thomas's hill,

hill,^r and so over Bleane common, at the beginning of which this parish ends, towards Whitstaple. The street of St. Dunstan's contains about two hundred houses, and near one thousand inhabitants. There is a synagogue belonging to the Jews, who inhabit mostly together in the eastern part of this parish, and in the part of Westgate adjoining to it, and with some few others in the different parts of Canterbury, are said to amount to near four hundred. They have a burying-ground in this parish, near the entrance of the Whitstaple road from St. Dunstan's cross; and there is another belonging to the Quakers near it.

There was a gallows for the public execution of criminals, on St. Thomas's hill; two of whom were executed here in 1698, and the like in 1700 and 1702, as appears by the parish register.

A fair is held in St. Dunstan's street on the Monday se'nnight after the feast of St. Peter ad Vincula.

THE MANOR OF WESTGATE, belonging to the archbishop, claims over the whole of this parish, in which there are only two houses deserving of a particular description, one of which is

THE PLACE-HOUSE, or *St. Dunstan's place*, situated near the church, on the north side of the London road. It is noted for having been the antient and most early residence in this county of the family of Roper,^s whose burial place was afterwards in this church of St. Dunstan's; one of whom, William Roper, or Rosper, as the name was then sometimes spelt, resided here in king Henry III.'s reign, and was a great benefactor to St. Martin's priory, in Dover. John Roper, his descendant, was resident both here and at Swaycliffe, and was one of the surveyors of the customs of the cinque ports, under king Henry VII. whose son John Roper was sheriff in the 12th year of king Henry VIII. and was

^r See Dec. Script. col. 1491. Battely's Somn. p. 47.

^s Philipott, p. 95, who calls this estate *the manor of St. Dunstan's*.

afterwards

afterwards attorney-general and prothonotary of the court of king's bench ; and having inherited from his mother Margery, daughter and coheir of John Tatterfall, the manor of Wellhall, in Eltham, resided mostly at the mansion of it. He died in 1524, leaving two sons, William and Christopher, the latter of whom was seated at Linsted, from whom the Ropers, lords Teynham and Dacre, are descended. William Roper, the eldest son, whose lands were *disgavelled* by the act of the second and third of king Edward VI. was of Wellhall, and succeeded his father likewise in this antient family seat at St. Dunstan's, from which time they resided constantly at Wellhall, and in this family this estate continued down to Edward Roper, esq. of Wellhall, whose daughter, and at length sole surviving heir Elizabeth, having married Edward Henshaw, esq. of Hampshire, entitled her husband to it, among other estates. He left three daughters his coheirs, but on his death it came by the entail of it, into the possession of William Strickland, esq. who had married Catherine, the eldest of them, and on his death, *f. p.* in 1788, it devolved by the same entail to Sir Edward Dering, bart. son of Sir Edward Dering, by his wife Elizabeth, the other sister, and to Sir Rowland Wynne, bart. son of Sir Rowland Wynne, who had married the youngest sister ; and their two sons of the same names are at this time the joint proprietors of this house, and the rest of the antient possessions of the family of Roper, in this parish and its neighbourhood.

ST. THOMAS'S HILL, is the other seat remaining to be noticed, which takes its name from the hill on which it is situated, on the road to Whitstaple, about half a mile from St. Dunstan's church. It was for many years in the possession of the family of Roberts, for Mr. William Roberts resided here in the reign of Philip and Mary, and died possessed of it in the 3d year of queen Elizabeth, and, as appears by the parish register, was buried in this church. And in his descendants, (from

one of whom descended likewise the Roberts's of Harbledowne) this seat continued down to Mr. Drayton Roberts, who died possessed of it in 1738, leaving one sole daughter and heir Mary, who carried it in marriage to Mr. Jacob Sawkins, gent. of Liminge, whom she survived, and afterwards sold it to her late father's brother, Mr. Edward Roberts, who left his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Nathaniel Denew, esq. surviving, to whom he deviled this seat, which she afterwards alienated to Charles Webb, esq. who rebuilt it, and resided at it till his death in 1786, leaving his wife Sarah, daughter of Mr. Heaver, surviving, who now, by her husband's will, is entitled to it, and resides here.

CHARITIES.

THOMAS STRENSHAM, by deed in 1584, gave certain houses and lands; the produce to be applied to the comforting of poor householders of this parish, clothing their children, or setting them to service. Which premises are vested in ten feoffees, and are of the annual produce of 17l. 11s. 8d.

THOMAS MANERINGE, by will in 1692, gave to two poor men of this parish, the yearly sum of 6s. 8d. to be paid to them at Easter, out of an estate in Broad-street, in Canterbury, now vested in Mr. Hammond.

The poor constantly relieved are about forty-five, casually thirty.

THIS PARISH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of the same.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Dunstan, is large and handsome, consisting of two isles, two chancels at the east end, and a small one on the north side, near the west end. At the south-west corner is a tower steeple, in which there is a clock and a peal of six bells. This church is well pewed, and very neatly kept. In it is a monument and a burial place for the Rondeau's, the first of whom was a refugee in England for the Protestant religion; their arms, *Azure, on a fess wavy, three hurts, in base a star of many points, or*; not far from which are memorials for several of this family,
and

and for the Alkins. A small monument for Charles Webb, esq. of St. Thomas's hill, colonel of foot, obt. 1786, arms, *Quarterly, gules, a cross between four birds, or; and paly, gules, and or, impaling gules, a plain cross argent, a label of three points, azure.* In the north, or high chancel there are several memorials for the family of Scranton. Underneath, near the north side, is a large vault, wherein many of the family of Roberts are deposited. The altar cloth is very curious, made seemingly before the reformation, having on it several figures of cherubs, and in the middle a crucifix, with the figure of Christ on it; all elegantly wrought in needle-work embossed with gold, not unlikely by one of the ladies of the Roper family. The south chancel is called the Roper chancel, in a vault underneath which many of this family are deposited, and being full, it has been closed up. Against the south wall are two tombs of Betheriden marble, one of them partly within an arch in the wall, probably that of the founder of this chancel; over the other is a banner, of the arms of Roper, mostly torn off, and a helmet, and surcoat, with the arms of More on it, *Argent, a chevron ermine, between three moor cocks, sable.* Against a pillar is a handsome monument for Thomas Roper, esq. grandson of Sir Thomas More, by his daughter Margaret, obt. 1597; above are the arms of Roper, with quarterings. In the east window are some small remains of painted glass. Somner gives several inscriptions remaining in his time, for the Ropers, one of which is for William Roper, esq. son and heir of John Roper, esq. and for Margaret his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas More, lord chancellor. His monument is that with the banner over it, against the south wall. In a hollow in the wall of the vault underneath, having an iron grate before it, next to the coffin of the above Margaret, there is still remaining a scull, being that of Sir Thomas More; for after he was beheaded, anno 1535, though his body was permitted to be buried, first in the

church of St. Peter in the Tower, and afterwards in Chelsea church, where it now lies, yet his head was set on a pole on London bridge, and was afterwards privately bought by his daughter Margaret, and for some time preserved by her in a leaden box, with much devotion, and placed in this vault, when she died, near her coffin. In the south isle are memorials for the Heaton, of St. Thomas's hill. The cover to the font is of a pyramidical shape, curiously carved in wood, in the gothic taste. On the north side of this church is a small chapel, now made use of as a vestry room, founded by Henry de Canterbury, the king's chaplain, in 1330, and dedicated to the Holy Trinity, in which he established a perpetual chantry, which he committed to the care of the hospital of the poor priests in Canterbury, who were to find the chaplain. And it remained in this state till the dissolution of such endowments, in king Edward VI.'s reign.

The chancel or chapel above-mentioned, belonging to the Ropers, was founded by John Roper, esq. as appears by patent 4th Henry IV. for two chaplains to sing mass in it, at the altar of St. Nicholas, for the souls of such of the family as were deceased, and the welfare of such as were living; each of which chaplains had eight pounds per annum allowed to them by him and his heirs, besides a house for their habitation, adjoining to the mansion-house of the family in this parish, on the west side of it; which house is still remaining, and is made use of as part of the mansion.

This church was part of the antient possessions of St. Gregory's priory, in Canterbury, founded by archbishop Lanfranc; and archbishop Hubert, in king Richard I.'s reign, confirmed the same, among the rest of the possessions of it.[†] After which, the church, with the advowson of the vicarage, remained with the priory till the dissolution of it, in king Henry VIII.'s reign,

[†] See Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. ii. p. 374.

when coming into the king's hands, it was granted, with the scite and most of the possessions of the priory, that same year, in exchange, to the archbishop. Since which the whole of the premises above-mentioned, in which this parsonage was included, have been demised by the several archbishops in one great beneficial lease. George Gipps, esq. of Harbledowne, is the present lessee of it, as part of St. Gregories priory, under the archbishop. It is now of the value of only five pounds per annum.

Archbishop Walter Reynolds, in 1322, endowed the vicarage of this church, then appropriated to the priory of St. Gregory, decreeing, that the vicar of it should receive, for the maintenance of himself and his family, all small tithes, oblations, and other profits of every kind, the tithes of sheaves of every sort of corn growing in the fields only excepted, which he allotted to the religious in the name of the rectory, who should acknowledge all burthens, ordinary as well as extraordinary, of the chancel, books, and ornaments, as far as they were accustomed to belong to the rectors of places.* After which, on a representation to archbishop Stratford, that the above endowment was by no means sufficient for his support, the value of the vicarage amounting to only four marcs yearly, the archbishop's commissary assigned to the vicars, beyond the endowment above-mentioned, the house of the vicarage, which the vicars were wont of old to inhabit, and also the pension of two marcs sterling, to be paid yearly by the religious, in augmentation of the portion so assigned to him. And he decreed, that the vicar, in future should serve the church in divine rites, and should provide tapers, lights, and bread and wine for the celebration of masses; and should support the burthens of the church, estimated at four marcs for the moiety, in all payments whatsoever of tenths and other

* See Battely's Somner, appendix, p. 75.

extraordinary impositions; and that the religious should rebuild and repair the chancel of the church, and find books, vestments, and ornaments, belonging to the rectors of places, all which the archbishop approved, and confirmed in 1342.^u

In the 8th year of king Richard II. anno 1384, the vicarage was valued at four pounds, being one of those small benefices, which, on account of their slender income, were not taxed to the tenth. It is valued in the king's books at five pounds, and is now of the clear yearly certified value of eighteen pounds. In 1588 it was valued at twenty pounds, communicants one hundred and fifty-six. In 1640 it was valued at forty pounds, the like number of communicants.

Archbishop Juxon, in 1661, augmented the vicarages and curacies late belonging to St. Gregory's priory, and then of the patronage of the see of Canterbury, with the yearly sum of two hundred and ten pounds, out of the great tithes of the several parsonages; but this of St. Dunstan's, probably from the inefficient value of the parsonage for that purpose, did not receive any part of it.

Archbishop Tenison gave to the governors of queen Anne's bounty, which he confirmed by his will in 1715, the sum of two hundred pounds, to the augmentation of this vicarage, to which the governors added two hundred pounds more for the same purpose. It is now of the annual value of about fifty pounds.

There have been no remains of the vicarage-house for a long time.

^u See Battely's Somner, appendix, p. 75. Ducarel's Repertory, p. 14.

CHURCH OF ST. DUNSTAN'S.

PATRONS,

*Or by whom presented.**The Archbishop of Canterbury. ...*

VICARS.

*John Kinton, in 1607, obt. May 1613.^w**James Astin, inducted June 16, 1613.**James Penny, 1615, obt. 1663.^x**Robert Poyle, S. T. B. January. 1664.**Paul Knell, obt. August 1664.^y**Simon Louth, A. M. deprived 1689.^z**James Williamson, inducted Feb. 15, 1709, obt. 1728.^a**Stephen Hobday, A. M. inducted Dec. 14, 1728, obt. Sept. 28, 1743.^b**Isaac Johnson, A. M. inducted Nov. 11, 1743, obt. March 1767.^c**John Loftie, A. B. June 27, 1767, the present vicar.^d*

^w He was buried in this church on May 28.

^x Buried in the church.

^y Ibid.

^z Likewise vicar of Bleane, and nominated to the deanry of Rochester. See further of him and the cause of his deprivation under Bleane.

^a And by dispensation in 1709 vicar of Bleane.

^b He resigned the rectory of Lower

Hardres for this vicarage, which he held with that of Walderthare.

^c And rector of Wormsell by dispensation.

^d And perpetual curate of Wingham. In 1788, having been appointed chaplain to the East-India Company's factory at Calcutta, in Bengal, he embarked for that province, from whence he returned in 1798.

THE CITY AND COUNTY OF THE CITY OF CANTERBURY lies the next adjoining to St. Dunstan's parish eastward, a district which was once accounted a hundred of itself, and within the jurisdiction of the justices of the county of Kent, and it continued so till it was made *a county, and separate jurisdiction of itself*, by king Edward the IVth in his first year, a copious description of it, as well as of the priory of Christ-church, and the cathedral, with an account of the archbishops, and

and the other members belonging to them, will be given in a separate volume at the conclusion of this history.



ST. STEPHEN'S, ALIAS HACKINGTON,

LIES the next parish northward from that of St. Dunstan's. The latter is its proper name, which it still retains in all judicial matters, though otherwise it is but little known, being in general called St. Stephen's, a name it acquired from an image of that saint, which stood in the church, and was much visited by pilgrims, on account of its supposed miraculous powers. Though the greatest part of this parish is within the hundred of Westgate and borough of Hackington, in which the church and village of it stand, yet that part containing the borough of Shoart is within the hundred of Downhamford, and the remaining part, which is but small, is within that of Bridge and Petham.

THIS PARISH lies for the most part of it on the rise of the hill from the river Stour, that part of it next to Canterbury is not unpleasant, and is accounted tolerably healthy, but it is very damp, and the springs rise very near the surface. In this part is a new-built house, now belonging to, and inhabited by Mrs. Joane Knatchbull, and near it the vicarage house; at a little distance from which is an antient gentleman's house, formerly belonging to the Aylworth's, who bore for their arms, *Argent, a fess engrailed, between six billets, gules.*^c The Jacobs and the Denews afterwards owned it, whence it passed by the marriage of Dorothy Denew, to the Rev. Julius Deedes, prebendary of Canterbury, whose son William Deedes, esq. resided at it until his death in 1793; and his son of the same name soon afterwards sold it to John Baker, esq. who now resides in

^c Visit. co. Kent, anno 1619, pedigree Aylworth.

it. A little further is the village, situated round St. Stephen's green, having on one side Sir Roger Manwood's alms-houses, and at a little distance on the opposite side of the church, adjoining to the church-yard westward, stood the old Place-house, pulled down by Sir Edward Hales some years ago, adjoining to which on the further rise of the hill, are the gardens, park, and mansion of Hales-place, from the terrace of which there is a most beautiful view of Canterbury, the cathedral, and the neighbouring country round it. Here the soil becomes a stiff clay, and as the hill rises higher still more so, where the land is very poor indeed, heathy, and greatly covered with woods. Sir Edward Hales having near four hundred acres in this part of the parish, a most wild and dreary country. In the upper part of it, near St. Thomas's hill, is Beverley farm, a small part only of which is in this parish, it was formerly the estate of the Ropers, of St. Dunstan's, and now of Sir Edward Dering and Sir Rowland Wynne, barts. Northward from hence is the hamlet of Tyler hill, so called from a manufacture of tiles at it; at the bottom of the hill there is a small bourne, or rivulet, which rises in the Blean woods, and separates this parish from that of Bleane. A small distance hence, in this valley, stood the manor-house of Haghe, now called Hall, some years since pulled down, which had the appearance of having been a gentleman's habitation, about which, as may be known by a survey taken in queen Elizabeth's reign, there was a park paled in, the lands of which are now inclosed in Sir Edward Hales's park, and are still called Hall farm, Hales-place stands on part of them. North-eastward from hence is Shelford and Barton farm and manors, the latter belonging to Sir Edward Hales. It formerly belonged to St. Jacob's hospital, in Wincheap, and was then called Firmies Barton, from the donor of it, and afterwards, vulgarly Infirm Barton. There is a part of this parish on the north side of it, which is separated

parated from the rest of it by that of Swaycliff intervening, and on the opposite side beyond the Stour, there is a small parcel of land in this parish, next to that of Northgate below Barton mill. A fair is held on St. Bartholomew's day yearly on St. Stephen's green, for toys and pedlary. King Edward III. on his return from doing homage to the French king, held a tilt and tournament at this parish of St. Stephen's, alias Hackington.

THE ARCHBISHOP'S *manor of Westgate* claims *paramount* over the greatest part of this parish, that is, so much of it as is within the hundred of Westgate.

HACKINGTON, written in Domesday, *Latintone*, was in the reign of king Edward the Confessor, and until the time of the Norman conquest, in the possession of the burgesses of Canterbury, from whom it was taken by Odo, bishop of Baieux, accordingly it is thus described in that survey, under the general title of his possessions :

Haimo the sheriff holds of the bishop, Latintone. It was taxed at half a suling. The arable land is one carucate and an half. In demesne there is one, and two borderers. There is a small grove of twelve acres of pasture. In the time of king Edward the Confessor, and afterwards, and now, it was and is worth three pounds. The same Haimo holds of the bishop half a suling, and there is arable land four carucates. In demesne there are two carucates, and eleven borderers with three carucates, and sixteen acres of coppice wood. In the time of king Edward the Confessor, it was worth one hundred shillings, and afterwards six pounds, and now nine pounds. The burgesses of Canterbury held these lands in the time of king Edward the Confessor, and till the time of the bishop of Baieux, who took them from them.

Four years after the above survey, the bishop was disgraced, and this, among the rest of his estates, was confiscated to the crown.

THE MANOR OF HAGHE, alias HAWE, now commonly called *Hall*, was certainly a principal part of the bishop's estate in this parish, which was afterwards granted to one of the family of Bellamont, or Beaumont, earls of Leicester, in which it remained till Robert Bellamont, called Fitzparnell, earl of Leicester, dying in 1206, *f. p.* his widow Lora became possessed of it, and retiring from the world, devoted herself to the service of God at this place, where she died in 1219, and was buried in this church, as is supposed, under the large stone on the steps, leading to the altar.^f On which, Simon de Montfort, who had married Amice, one of the sisters and coheirs of Robert, earl of Leicester above-mentioned, became entitled to it, and became in her right earl of Leicester. His youngest son Simon was that turbulent and powerful earl, who joined with the rebellious barons against king Henry III. and was slain at the battle of Evesham in the year 1265. Upon which his honours and lands became forfeited to the crown, and the king gave them to his second son Edmund, earl of Lancaster, Leicester, &c. How this estate passed afterwards I have not found, nor any thing further relating to it, till the reign of king Henry VII. when it was in the possession of the name of Woodlande, one of whom, William Woodlande, leaving a sole daughter and heir Alicia, she carried it in marriage to Woode, whom she survived, and by will in 1522, devised this her manor of Haghe to John Rooper, of Brenley, son of Alicia her daughter, and he died possessed of it in 1527, at which time he dwelt in St. John's hospital, in Canterbury, and by will devised it to his daughter and heir Joane, who entitled her husband R. Eyre, esq. afterwards of Brenley, to it.^g From which time I find no mention of it till king Edward VI.'s reign, when it appears to have

^f See Weever, p. 260. Camden, p. 242.

^g These wills are in the Prerogative-office, Canterbury.

been vested in the crown, for in the 7th year of it, the king had a house and park here, which was afterwards, in the beginning of queen Elizabeth's reign, granted to Roger Manwood, esq. barrister-at-law, then of Hackington, for so he stiled himself in the 5th year of that reign. He was afterwards knighted, and made chief baron of the exchequer, and much noted for his learning and sagacity in his profession of the law.^h Sir Roger Manwood resided at a seat in this parish, near the church, which had most probably been granted to him by the queen, at the same time as this manor above-mentioned. This house, which stood adjoining to the church-yard, is said by Philipott to have formerly belonged to the archdeaconry of Canterbury, and to have been taken from it at the time of the reformation, and it staid in the crown till queen Elizabeth granted it to Sir Roger Manwood. Somner, Lambarde, and others agree, that the archdeacon's house at St. Stephen's was taken away at the above time, and vested in the crown, but there are no papers relating to it with the archdeacon. Weever says, the monument of Sir Christopher Hales, attorney-general, who died anno 33 Henry VIII. was remaining in this church in his time; most probably, therefore, he resided in this parish, and it is not unlikely that it was he who induced the king to rob the archdeacon of it, and obtained a temporary grant of it afterwards for himself.ⁱ This mansion Sir Roger Manwood rebuilt, in size and grandeur equal to his rank and fortune in life, in which he continued to reside till his death in the year 1592. He was deposited in a vault, built by himself, for the purpose, in which his descendants likewise lay, in the south isle of this church, over which he erected for himself a superb

^h See several complaints made of his want of integrity, and mal-practices whilst he was a judge, in Strype's Annals, vol. iii. p. 61-270, and vol. iv. p. 119.

ⁱ See more relating to this house hereafter.

monument, having both in his life-time and by his will been a liberal benefactor to the town of Sandwich, in which he founded a free school, as well as to this parish, as will be further mentioned hereafter. He was descended of a good family in that town, in which he was born, his grandfather Thomas Manwood serving in parliament for it anno 15 Henry VIII. He bore for his arms, *Sable, three pallets, or, on a chief of the first, a demi lion of the second.*^k He was succeeded by his eldest son Sir Peter Manwood, who kept his shrievalty here in the 44th year of queen Elizabeth. He afterwards served several times in parliament for Sandwich, and was not only eminently learned himself, but a patron of learned men. He died in 1625, leaving a numerous issue, having been, as well as his lady, liberal benefactors to this parish and to the town of Sandwich. After his death, this manor, with the adjoining park, the mansion or Place-house, and the estate belonging to them, came at length (his eldest son Roger, having died *f. p.*) to his second son Sir John Manwood, who was gentleman of the privy chamber, and lieutenant-governor of Dover castle. He alienated them in 1637, to Col. Thos. Colepeper, afterwards knighted, the fifth son of Sir Anthony Culpeper, of Bedgbury, who resided here, and died possessed of them in 1643, and was buried in this church. His only son Thomas Colepeper, esq. in the year 1675 sold them to E. Hales, esq. eldest son of Sir E. Hales, bart. of Tunstall, who resided here, and in 1678 had the king's licence to make a park, the antient one having been for some time disparked,^l and having been first knighted by king James II. afterwards succeeded his father in the title of baronet. Since which they have descended to

^k See Boys's History of Sandwich, p. 199, et seq. where there is a full account of him and his family, and a pedigree of them, as well as in Vistn. co. Kent, anno 1619.

^l See a full account of the Hales family in vol vi. of this history, p. 88.

his great-grandson Sir Edward Hales, bart. who, some years ago, pulled down the antient Place-house, and in the room of it erected for his residence, on the rise of the hill in the before-mentioned park, at some small distance northward, a most costly and magnificent edifice, at this time scarcely finished, which he named **HALES-PLACE**, in which he now resides, and still continues his improvements in the park and grounds adjoining to it, to render the whole complete and suitable to each other.

THE MANORS OF SHELFORD AND MEADGROVE, alias BROADOAK, lie adjoining to each other, on the north side of this parish, next to Sturry. The former of them, called in antient writings, *Shuldeford*, was in king Edward I.'s reign the property of Nicholas de Hadloe, or Handloe, as the name was sometimes spelt, who obtained a charter of *free warren* for it in the 21st year of that reign, and his descendant Sir Richard Handloe died possessed of it in the 17th year of king Edward III. Soon after which this family became extinct here, and it came into the name of Brent, in which it continued down to Roger Brent, gent. of Canterbury, who died possessed of it in the 3d year of Henry VII. after which it was alienated to Sir Edward Boughton, of Burwash-court, in Plumsted.

But the manor of Meadgrove alias Broadoak was held of the abbat of St. Augustine, by knight's service, by the family of Hardres, in which name it continued till king Henry VIII.'s reign, when it was alienated by Thomas Hardres, esq. to Sir Edward Boughton before mentioned, owner of the manor of Shelford likewise, who in the 30th year of that reign conveyed them both, together with the manor of Blakyslonds and other premises in St. Stephen's, alias Hackington, and Sturry, to the king, in exchange for the manor of Plumsted, and other estates adjoining to it. After which they remained in the crown till
king

king Edward VI. in his 7th year, granted them to Reginald Lygate, to hold *in capite*, who quickly afterwards alienated them to Sir Edmund Rouse, during whose possession of them, in the reign of Philip and Mary, they came by extent into the hands of the crown, and in queen Elizabeth's reign Sir Roger Manwood seems to have been in possession of them by a grant for a term of years; but the fee of them remained in the crown till king Charles I. in his 11th year, granted them by letters patent to Richard Sydenham, esq. and Edward Smith, gent.^m who soon afterwards sold them to Robert Austen, esq. of Hall-place, in Bexley, created a baronet anno 12 king Charles II. in whose descendants they continued till they were alienated by Sir Sheffield Austen, bart. in 1754, to Mr. John Venner, who by his will devised them to John Venner, esq. late of Canterbury, and he is the present owner of them. There are not any courts held for these manors.

Archbishop Baldwin, who was promoted to the see in king Henry II.'s reign, began the foundation of a college for secular canons, near the church of Hackington. It was to have been built in the church-yard of it, which from the present size of it, being much larger than most others, might well have been. But the monks of Christ-church, perceiving the prejudice it would be to their convent, so effectually remonstrated to the pope against it, that they obtained a bull, enjoining the archbishop to pull down what was already built here, and wholly to desist from the undertaking in future, pronouncing it a place cursed and profane, *et maledictum, et profanum*. Upon which the archbishop gave over all thoughts of the design of a college here, and formed a resolution to build one in a different place.ⁿ

^m At the yearly rent of 55l. 15s. 4d. which rent is now paid to the earl of Sandwich. ⁿ See more of the dissensions concerning the college at Hackington, in Dec. Script. col. 1675.

CHARITIES.

SIR ROGER MANWOOD, of St. Stephen's, chief baron of the exchequer, by his will in 1592, founded, near his mansion-house here, an hospital, being a row of seven alms-houses, with a cloyster, conduit, gardens, &c. of which the west corner one, was to be for the dwelling of the parish-clerk, and for the safe custody of the wool, hemp, and other stuff for the parish stock, to set the poor at work; and the other six houses for six aged poor and honest persons, married or unmarried, to continue during life, unless for good cause removed. And he endowed it with a liberal maintenance, the chief part of which was to be paid by the possessors of his chief house here. 'The mayor and aldermen of Canterbury to be the yearly visitors of it.' By his will he likewise ordered, that for the good repair and maintenance of two or three miles of highways, between Thornden-gate and Canterbury, and of Shulford and Barton-lane, upon all which he had bestowed much cost, the person who possessed his chief house here, should yearly double the money collected for the statute work for that purpose, with power of distress, &c.

DAME FRANCES MANWOOD, by will in 1638, gave to the poor 20*l.* paid out of four houses and gardens in Westgate parish, in Canterbury, now converted into a rent charge of 2*l.* per annum, to be distributed on the Sunday next after the 2*d* of April, at the discretion of the minister and churchwardens, and now vested in trustees.

ROBERT HALES, ESQ. gave 100*l.* which was vested in the lands of the late Granville Wheler, esq. in Otterden and other adjoining parishes, and is now of the annual produce of 5*l.*

MRS. ELIZABETH LOVEJOY, by her will in 1694, gave an annuity of 5*l.* to the poor of Sir Roger Manwood's hospital before-mentioned, to be paid out of the lease of certain tithes, vested in the mayor and commonalty of the city of Canterbury.^p

ARCHDEACON SIMON LANGTON gave for the repair of the church, certain premises, called Langton's lodge, in Sturry, with three acres of land adjoining, the yearly rent of which is now 1*l.*

PETER MANWOOD, ESQ. in 1594, gave for the same purpose, two small tenements, with half an acre of land, at Tyler-hill, in this parish, the rent of which, one of the tenements having fallen down, is now only 1*l.* per annum.

SIR ROGER MANWOOD, in his life-time, gave another house at Tyler-hill, called Hobson's tenement, which Sir Thomas Colepeper, on his purchasing the mansion and estate of St. Stephen's, took possession of, and it has been since, and remains now in the possession of the Hales's.

o See the will in Boys's Sandwich, p. 256.

p See the will in Lewis's Thanet, appendix, p. 93.

THIS PARISH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of the same.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Stephen, is built in the form of a cross, consisting of a body, and chancel at the east end, and two cross chancels on the north and south side of the body, having a low spire steeple set on the tower at the west end, in which are six bells and a clock. This church has been built at different times. The bottom part of the tower of the steeple appears, by two very small circular windows in it, and the door-way, which is, though a pointed arch, decorated with two rows of zig-zag ornaments, to be the most antient, and was probably in being in archbishop Baldwin's time, who is said to have began to rebuild this church with stone, which was before built only of timber; nor is the body of it of much less antiquity. The east chancel, which is elegant for the time, was built next, and the two cross ones, at a long distance of time afterwards. In the high chancel are several memorials for the vicars of this church, within the altar rails. Several hatchments of the Aylworths and Stocketts. Without the rails a monument for Capt. William Alcocke, obt. 1616, arms, *Argent, on a fess, gules, three fleurs de lis, or, between three scythes, sable.* A hatchment for Netherfole, *A label of three points, or, impaling Aylworth.* Next to the steps of the altar is a very large stone, having had the figure of a woman on it, with arms and other ornaments in brass, all long since gone. Memorials for several of the James's, Edgforth's, Dixons, Denews, Jacobs, and Aylworths, all residents in this parish. A stone with a brass inscription for J. Deve, vicar, obt. 1473. Against the north wall is a curious painting, of a monument of queen Elizabeth, with her effigies lying at full length on a tomb; above is a canopy, supported by marble pillars, and adorned with different coats of arms and inscriptions. On the opposite wall was ano-

ther of the like sort, almost now obliterated ; but by a coat of arms still remaining, it seems to have been for king James I. A hatchment for Capt. John White, captain and commander of several ships of queen Elizabeth, obt. 1635 ; arms, *Sable, a chevron, between three fleurs de lis, argent*, impaling *Aylworth*. A memorial for Catherine, wife of Cyprian Rondeau Bunce, gent. obt. 1781. A monument for Richard Ibbetson, D. D. rector of Lambeth, &c. obt. 1731. The windows seem to have been very rich with painted glass, of which there is very little remaining ; but in the east window is a coat of arms, *Argent, on a cinquefoil, sable, a crescent, or*. The south cross was built wholly by Sir Roger Manwood, and a large vault under it for himself and his family. His monument is against the west wall of it, set up by him in his lifetime, very handsome, having his bust, in his chief baron's robes and cap ; and underneath, in small figures, on one side his wife and three sons and two daughters, and on the other side his second wife only, all kneeling. Underneath is his skeleton, curiously carved in white marble, lying at full length. The inscriptions may be seen in Boys's Sandwich, p. 247. Over it are his banners, crest, helmet, &c. and in the windows his arms and impalements, in coloured glass. At the west end of the body is a small monument for Levina, wife of Sir John Manwood, obt. 1641. In the church-yard, near the porch is a tombstone over Robert Moorfield, a famous soldier under Forbessor and Drake, obt. 1629, æt. 74. At the south-east corner of the chancel are tombstones for the Burnbys, of this parish ; and at the east end of the chancel one for Richard Drason, gent. obt. 1664. The family of Manwood were great benefactors to the whole fabric of this church, as well as to the ornaments within it, as the family of Hales have been since.

This church, called in archbishop Baldwin's time, *Capella de Hackington*, was part of the antient possessions

sions of the see of Canterbury, and remained so till archbishop Langton, in 1227, appropriated it to the archdeaconry, his brother Simon being then archdeacon. And in order, most probably, to induce the prior and convent to consent to it, he granted to them the antient mansion where the archdeacons had dwelt ever since the time of archbishop Lanfranc, near the priory of St. Gregory. Upon which the archdeacon removed hither, where the house was the residence of his successors for many years afterwards ;^a during which time, archbishop Arundel, anno 1414, died at this mansion, and archbishop Warham likewise, anno 1533, having been a good benefactor to it, his kinsman William Warham being then the possessor of it, and the last archdeacon who resided at it ; for this mansion being, as I suppose, the parsonage-house of this parish, was not long afterwards, with the lands belonging to it, given up to the crown, notwithstanding archdeacon Warham's strenuous opposition to it, who seems on this account, rather than consent to such an injury, to have resigned, as Somner says, its like for conscience sake, his archdeaconry.

The taking away the archdeacon's house at St. Stephen's, by king Henry VIII. has been already mentioned before, and it has in general been thought, for there is no written evidence that I have met with for it, that the old Place-house, the residence of Sir Roger Manwood, near the church, which was pulled down some few years ago, was that of the archdeacon here. If so ; it must have been the parsonage house of St. Stephen's, to which he removed at the first grant and appropriation of it to him in the year 1227, as above related. The land belonging to this house, adjoining to it, was probably the glebe land of the parsonage, to which at this time there is neither house nor glebe belonging. But the parsonage or tithery of this parish,

^a Battely's Somner, p. 156, appendix, p. 65.

with the advowson of the vicarage, remained as before, so that the archdeacon of Canterbury continues at this time the possessor of the appropriation, as well as patron of the vicarage of this church.

Before the reformation, the chief part of the maintenance of the vicar arose from the oblations offered to the image of St. Stephen in this church, which being suppressed, the vicar's income became from that time very small and insufficient, which Sir Roger Manwood considering, in 1588, for that and other conscientious motives, surrendered his lease, which he held from the archdeacon, of the parsonage of this parish, consisting of the tithes of corn and hay, at the yearly rent of ten pounds, and with his consent and that of the archbishop, settled it, on certain conditions and the usual annual reserved rent, on the vicar of it and his successors, as a perpetual augmentation of the vicarage of it, in which state it continues at this time. The conditions of it were, that they should reside constantly, and should not take any other benefice with cure, nor apply themselves to any ministry, or office of clerk or petty canon in any cathedral church, under pain of five pounds to the archdeacon for every month they should be found faulty in any of those respects. And that they should pay all procurations, and repair the chancel.'

The vicarage is valued in the king's books at 5l. 2s. 3½d. and the yearly tenths at 10s. 2½d. In 1588 here were communicants one hundred and thirty-four. In 1640 it was valued at forty pounds. In 1710 the profits of this vicarage, excepting the house and gardens and the tithes of wood, were let at ninety pounds per annum.

† See also Strype's Life of Whitgift, p. 284.

CHURCH OF ST. STEPHEN, *alias* HACKINGTON.

PATRONS,

*Or by whom presented.**Archdeacon of Canterbury.**The Archbishop, by lapse.*

VICARS.

*John Bradock, A. M. April 1,
1698, obt. Aug. 14, 1719.^s**Simon Hughes, S. T. P. Nov.
27, 1719, obt. July 23,
1728.^t**John Coppin, A. M. Nov. 15,
1728, obt. Feb. 26, 1731.**Thomas Leigh, A. M. August 4,
1731, resigned 1733.^u**Thomas Buttonshaw, A. M. June
14, 1733, resigned Dec.
1733.^w**John Bunce, LL. B. May 24,
1734, obt. Nov. 8, 1786.^x**Allen Fielding, A. B. Nov. 3,
1787, the present vicar.^y*

^s Buried in the chancel. His monument is against the east wall within the altar-rails.

^t He was before rector of Smarden, which he afterwards held with this vicarage, and was prebendary of Chichester. He was buried within the altar-rails of this church, having been a good benefactor to the vicarage-house.

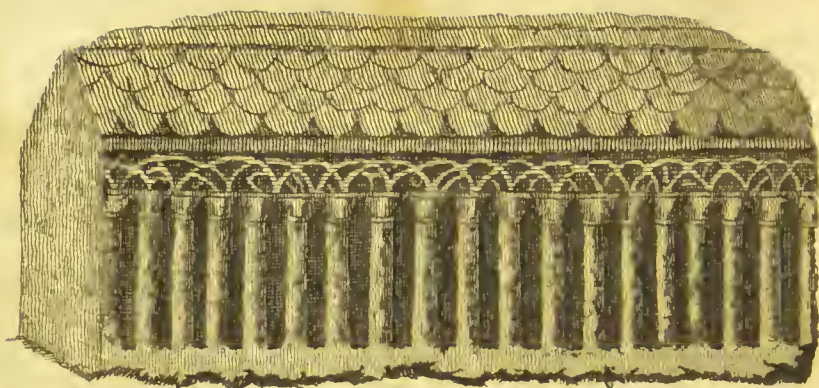
^u He resigned this vicarage on being presented to the rectory of Murston.

^w He resigned this on being presented to Brookland.

^x He held this vicarage with the curacy of Stodmarsh, and was one of the six preachers of Canterbury cathedral. He lies buried, with several of his family, within the altar-rails in this church.

^y He resigned the vicarage of Shepherdswell, on being presented to this vicarage, which he holds with the curacy of Stodmarsh.

THE REMAINING PART of *this hundred*, being the several *exempt jurisdictions*, lying within the bounds of the county and city of Canterbury, will be inserted in the description of that county and city.



THE

TOWN AND PARISH OF FORDWICH

LIES at no great distance from St. Stephen's, a small part of the parish of Sturry only intervening, and about two miles north-eastward from Canterbury. It takes its name from the ford or pass, at the crooked winding of the river Stour, close to which it is situated. The liberty of the cinque ports claims over the whole of this parish, the town of which is a subordinate member to the principal cinque port of Sandwich, and in the survey of Domelday is said to lie within a hundred of its own name,^z being called in the records of that time, *Burgum de Fordwyc*.

King Edward the Confessor, in the year 1055, gave all his lands in Fordwych to the abbot and convent of St. Augustine, who were possessed of some property here before; but soon after the conquest, Egelsin, then abbot, to gain the favour of the powerful Normans, granted away several of the estates of his monastery to them, and among others this of Fordwych to Hamo de Crevequer, surnamed *Viccomes*. But the

^z See Decem. Scriptores, col. 1828.

king afterwards, at the instance of abbot Scotland, put him again in possession of this borough, which Hamo the sheriff then held, as well as the other estates which had been given away. And at the same time Odo, bishop of Baieux, the king's half-brother, gave to the abbot all the houses he had here. Soon after this, anno 1080, the survey of Domesday was taken, in which, under the general title of the lands of that abbey, it is thus entered :

In Forewic hundred, the abbot himself holds one small borough, which is called Forewic. Two parts of this borough king Edward the Confessor gave to St. Augustine, but the third part, which was earl Goduin's, the bishop of Baieux granted to the same saint, with the consent of king William. It was taxed at one yoke. There were one hundred plats of land, all but four, paying thirteen shillings, now there are seventy-three plats, paying as much. In the time of king Edward the Confessor, and afterwards, it was worth one hundred shillings, now eleven pounds and two shillings. There are twenty four acres of land, which St. Augustine had separate where there were, and there are six burghesses, paying twenty-two shillings.

In this borough archbishop Lanfranc has seven plats of land, which in the time of king Edward the Confessor performed their service to St. Augustine, now the archbishop takes away the service to himself.

Nigh to the city of Canterbury, St. Augustine has half a suling, which was separately acquitted; and there is one carucate in demesne, with fifteen borderers, and seven acres of meadow; and there are four acres of arable land, which four nuns hold in alms of the abbot, and pay two shillings, and one seam of meal flour. The whole of this, in the time of king Edward the Confessor, and afterwards, and now, was and is worth four pounds.

This manor was confirmed to the abbot and convent by *inspeximus*, by king Edward III. in his 36th year, at which time it appears that the abbot had a
prison

prison here, and held land then called a park in his demesne in this parish. After which it remained part of the possessions of the monastery till its dissolution, anno 30 Henry VIII. when it was surrendered into the king's hands, where the manor of Fordwich remained till king Edward VI. in his 7th year, granted it, with the advowson of the church, to Sir Thomas Cheney, to hold *in capite*, who in the 1st year of queen Mary alienated both manor and advowson to Mr. John Johnson, gent. of St. Laurence, whose grandson Timothy Johnson, gent. of Fordwich, about the latter end of that reign alienated them to Thomas Paramour, gent. descended from those of Paramour-street, in Ash, who resided here,^a and in James I.'s reign sold them to the lady Elizabeth Finch, widow of Sir Moile Finch, of Eastwell, afterwards created viscountess Maidstone and countess of Winchelsea, whose surviving son and heir Sir Thomas Finch, earl of Winchelsea, in the beginning of king Charles I.'s reign, passed them away to his relation Sir J. Finch, afterwards a justice of the common pleas, keeper of the great seal, and in 1630 created lord Finch, baron of Fordwich, who at his death in 1660 devised this manor and advowson by his will to his kinsman Henneage, earl of Winchelsea, whose grandson Charles, earl of Winchelsea, alienated them to William, lord Cowper, afterwards created earl Cowper and viscount Fordwich, whose great-grandson the right hon. Peter-Lewis-Francis, earl Cowper, is the present owner of the manor and advowson of the church of Fordwich.^b A court baron is held for this manor.

THERE is an estate in this parish, called TANCREY ISLAND, which, in king Edward I.'s reign, was the

^a There is a pedigree of this branch of the Paramours, in Vistn. co. Kent, anno 1619.

^b In 1735 an act passed for settling the estate of William, late earl Cowper, deceased, and *inter alia* of the manor of Fordwich.

property of the family of Marins, called in old deeds *de Marinis*, one of whom, John de Maryns, had a grant of *free-warren* for his lands here in the 1st year of king Edward III. but in the next reign of king Richard II. it was the property of a family who took their name from it, when Bertram de Tancrey stiled himself lord of it, in whose descendants it continued down to king Henry IV.'s reign, when it passed to the Beverleys, of Beverley, in Harbledowne, who afterwards quitted that seat and resided here, in whom it continued till William Beverley leaving an only daughter and heir Beatrix, she carried it in marriage, about king Henry VIII.'s reign, to William Norton, of Favertham, second son of Reginald Norton, esq. of Sheldwich; and it appears by the arms on a gravestone in this church, that this branch of the family of Norton bore for their arms, *Three swords, joined at the pomels in triangle, on a chief, three maunches*; and that the Beverleys bore, *Barry, on a chief, two pales, over all, an escutcheon, a crescent for difference*; by which correct the arms of Beverley, in Harbledowne. He afterwards removed hither, and in his descendants it continued till at length it became the property of Mr. George Upton, gent. of Canterbury. After which it passed by his will to his relations, the Jennings's, with whom it continued down to Anthony Jennings, who resided here, and died possessed of it in 1771, leaving his widow Mrs. Martha Jennings surviving, who is now possessed of it, and resides here.

THE TOWN of *Fordwich* was in antient time of much greater account than it has been for a long time past, for Leland, who lived in Henry the VIIIth.'s reign, mentions it as then having in it a poor mayor. During the time that Reculver continued one of the mouths of the *Portus Rhutupinus*, and the sea flowed up from thence as far as Fordwich, it continued the great resort for the shipping, which then frequented in abundance the river Stour, the navigation of which extended

extended as high as the key of this town, where the ships were moored, and where all goods were laded and unladed ; and in the time of the Saxons there was here a public collector of the customs and droits arising from thence, appointed by the king ; which duties, after the gift of the manor of Fordwich by king Edward the Confessor, belonged to the abbot of St. Augustine, and continued so till the dissolution of that monastery in king Henry VIII.'s reign. But the prior and convent of the Holy Trinity, afterwards Christ-church, in Canterbury, claimed the privilege of a key here likewise, for the use of which they built a house in a meadow close to the town, which the abbot of St. Augustine's repeatedly threw down ; but this produced continual controversies between them, which at last, in 1285, was settled by a composition made between them, by the justices itinerant, appointed by the king for that purpose.^c

The town of Fordwich lies very low and unhealthy, close to the marshes, on the southern bank of the river Stour, a lonely place, of little or no thoroughfare. It is but small and mean, consisting of about thirty houses and cottages. The only remains of antiquity, of its having belonged to the abbey of St. Augustine for a great length of time past, was a lofty arched gateway, built of brick, at the entrance to their wharf here, lately pulled down, and a small length of flint wall close to the river. Near which is a large handsome house, belonging to the Blaxlands, and now made use of as a soap manufactory. This house is known by the name of Hemphall, and was formerly part of the possessions of St. Augustine's monastery, parcel of their manor here, probably their manor-house, and the same in which the Johnsons and Paramours, who afterwards had the grant of the manor, resided. Not long after which it seems to have been

^c See Decem. Scriptores, col. 1940.

separated from the manor, and come into the possession of the Crispes, in which it continued, till at length Mrs. Eleanor-Anne, daughter of Henry Crispe, esq. of Quekes, carried it in marriage to Robert Darell, esq. who resided here, whose first wife she was; and afterwards, in like manner, to the Shorts, several of whom, as well as the Darells, lie buried in the chancel of this church, the last of whom, Samuel Short, esq. of this town, died in 1716. After which it was alienated to the Turners, and thence to the Blaxlands. Close to the above-mentioned house is the court-hall, or sessions-house, and the prison underneath it. In the southern part of it is an antient brick house, formerly of some note, and much larger, seemingly of the time of queen Elizabeth, and no doubt once a gentleman's habitation, now belonging to the Graydons; a little above which is a seat, called Hermeſland, once belonging to the family of Harlestone, descended out of Suffolk, and bore for their arms, *Paly, or, and sable*,^d one of whom, Simon Harlestone, resided here in queen Elizabeth's reign. After which it was purchased by the Osbornes, and was afterwards alienated by William Osborne, A. M. rector of Fordwich, to John Graydon, esq. afterwards vice-admiral of the royal navy, who rebuilt it, and resided here at his death in 1727. He married Mary, grand daughter of Sir Edward Gregory, commissioner of Chatham dock, and dying in his eighth mayoralty of this town, was buried in Westbere church. John, his eldest son, succeeded him in this seat, and died *s. p.* Benjamin, his second son, was of Rochester, and left a son Benjamin, now of Fordwich, and owner of this seat; and Gregory, his third son, was of Canterbury, gent. and married a daughter of William Hougham, esq. of that city. They bore for their arms, *Azure, three otters, each holding in its mouth a fish, argent.* Mr. Ben-

^d There is a pedigree of them in Vistn. co. Kent, anno 1619.

jamin Graydon, of Fordwich, a descendant of him before-mentioned, is owner of this seat, which is at present untenanted. The church stands close to the east end of the town, and the parsonage-house at some distance southward of it, in the road leading to Stodmarsh. The river Stour, and the small spot of Tancrey island, over which the high road leads from Sturry to Fordwich, bound the north part of this parish, which extends about a mile southward up the hill, as far as the road next to the wall of the Moat park.

THE CORPORATION *of the town of Fordwich and its liberties*, extend over the town and the whole of this parish, and over part of the parishes of Westbere, Sturry, Northgate, and St. Martin's, in Canterbury, and likewise down the river Stour to Grove ferry, and thence as far as Plucks gutter, just below the Wingham water, opposite to the Isle of Thanet. It is a corporation by prescription, the members of which were at first stiled barons; but it is now governed by a mayor, jurats, and commonalty, or freemen, to which is added a high steward, treasurer, and town-clerk. The mayor, who is coroner by virtue of his office, is chosen yearly on the first Monday after the feast of St. Andrew, and with the jurats, who are justices within these liberties exclusive of all others, hold a general sessions of the peace and gaol delivery,^c together with a court of record, the same as at Sandwich, and it has other privileges, mostly the same as the other corporations within the liberties of the cinque ports; and there was a gallows erected just below the key, for the execution of criminals, which has been down but a few years. It has a mace belonging to it, which is very handsome, of silver gilt, and given to the corporation by admiral Graydon; and the mayor, the

^c In the register of St. Augustine's abbey, cart. 90, in the Surrenden library, is inserted a custumal of Fordwich.

same as at Sandwich, bears in his hand, when exercising his office, a black wand. The river Stour is still navigable for lighters and barges as far as the bridge just above the town, for the passage of carriages, over which the corporation exact a toll. The droits and duties arising from the coals and other loadings brought up the river and landed at the town-key, belong to the corporation, who likewise receive twenty shillings yearly from the dean and chapter of Canterbury, for the use of the crane and wharf here. There is a particular species of trout, which frequents the river Stour, and being for the most part caught within these liberties, is from thence known by the name of *Fordwich trout*; being esteemed of a superior flavour to most others, and there being but few of them taken in a year, they bear a high price, and are much sought after as a delicacy throughout the neighbourhood. They are of a silver colour, speckled with black spots, and the flesh of them is of a yellowish colour; they weigh from four to ten or twelve pounds. They are a very shy fish, insomuch that they are not often taken with a drag net, and seldom or never with a hook. It is supposed they never breed in the river, no small ones being ever found in it, nor large ones with any spawn in them, but that they come from the sea, many of them being taken without the mouth of the river, particularly in the set-nets in Pegwell bay, at the entrance of Sandwich harbour. There are not more than thirty caught here yearly on an average, though they were more caught formerly than for several years past.

SIR JOHN FINCH, (son and heir of Sir Henry Finch, younger brother of Sir Moile Finch, of Eastwell, ancestor of the earls of Winchelsea and Nottingham) who was speaker of the house of commons, and afterwards made chief justice of the common pleas, was in 1639, anno 15 Charles I. made lord keeper of the great seal, and *created lord Finch, baron of Fordwich*;

wich. He died in 1661, without male issue, and the title became extinct.^f

WILLIAM COWPER, ESQ. son of Sir Wm. Cowper, bart. of Ratling-court, in Nonington, having been made lord keeper of the great seal in 1705, was on December 14, 1706, anno 5 queen Anne, created lord Cowper, baron Cowper, of Wingham, in Kent, and in 1707 made lord chancellor; and on March 18, 1718, anno 4 George I. he was further advanced to the dignity of earl Cowper, and *viscount Fordwich*. He died in 1723, and was buried at Hertingfordbury, being succeeded by his eldest son William, second earl Cowper, and *viscount Fordwich*, who died in 1764, having some time before prefixed the surname and arms of Clavering to his own, according to the will of his mother's brother. He was succeeded by his only son George Clavering, the *third* earl Cowper, and *viscount Fordwich*, who residing at Florence, was created a count of the sacred Roman empire, which title was confirmed by king George III. He died in 1789, having married Anne, daughter of Francis Gore, esq. of Southampton, and was succeeded by his eldest son George-Augustus, earl Cowper, and *viscount Fordwich*, who dying unmarried in February, 1799, was succeeded by the right hon. Peter-Lewis-Francis, the fifth and present earl Cowper, and *viscount Fordwich*, who is at present unmarried. He bears for his arms, quarterly, *Clavering, or, and gules, surmounted with a bend, sable*; and *Cowper, argent, three martlets, a chief engrailed, gules, on the latter as many annulets, or*; supporters, *Two bay horses, with tails docked, proper*. Crest, *On a wreath, a lion's gamb, erected and erased, or, holding a branch vert, fructed, gules*.

^f His will is in the Prerogative-office, Canterbury.

CHARITIES.

WALTER BIGG, jurat, by his will in 1631, gave three pieces of land, containing nine acres, for the relief of poor aged people, to be distributed by the mayor and jurats yearly on Good-Friday, and on the Friday before Christmas-day.

STEPHEN BIGG, of Fordwich, by will in 1646, gave the rent of 20 acres of land in Romney Marsh, to be distributed yearly to six poor housekeepers, and the like number of Sturry, 20s. to each; the remainder to put out poor boys and girls of each parish apprentices, and to remain in stock for that use for ever.

THOMAS BIGG, by will in 1669, gave 50s. per annum, to be paid weekly to the overseers, to be distributed to the poor at their discretion. Which money is given away weekly in bread.

THERE ARE nine acres of meadow in this parish, late in the possession of Anthony Jennings, into which the resident freemen of this corporation have the liberty of turning any kind of cattle, except hogs, between the months of September and May.

FORDWICH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of the same.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, consists of two isles and a chancel, having a tall spire steeple at the west end, in which are four bells. It is situated so close to the river, and so much on a level with it, that it is sometimes overflowed, and always exceedingly wet and damp. There seems to have been some good painted glass in the windows, of which there are but few remains. In the south isle is a stone, with the figure of a woman, and inscription in brass, for Afra, wife of Henry Hawkins, gent. daughter of Thomas Norton, esq. obt. 1655; arms, *Hawkins*, of *Nash*, impaling *Norton*; with the quarterings of *Martyn*, *Beverley*, and *Hide*. Several memorials for the Jennings's, of Tancrey island, and the Nortons. In the chancel are several memorials and hatchments of the Darells and Shortes, of this parish; the latter bore, *Azure, a griffin passant, between three stars of six points, or.* In the church-yard is a memorial for John Graydon, esq. obt. 1774. In the west part of the body of this church, was placed a very antient stone shrine

shrine against the wall, which having been removed some years since, was cast out in the church-yard, where being soon likely to perish, by being exposed to the weather, it was purchased by the editor of this history, and brought to the precincts of the cathedral of Canterbury, where it now lies. It is one solid stone, sculptured only on one side; the back part having two hollows, as if made to fasten it to the wall. There is no conjecture to be formed on whose account it was made and placed there.^g

The church of Fordwich is a rectory, and was always an appendage to the manor, and as such is now of the patronage of the right hon. earl Cowper, the present lord of the manor of Fordwich. It is valued in the king's books at 5l. 15s. 2d. and is now of the clear yearly certified value of forty-two pounds. In 1588 it was valued at thirty pounds, communicants one hundred and forty. In 1640 it was valued at forty pounds, communicants one hundred. It is now of about the yearly value of one hundred and twenty pounds. There are three acres of glebe land.

The rector for some length of time received of the corporation, in lieu of tithes of the merchandize of the key here, by composition, five pounds, by the name of crane duties, which has not been paid since the year 1733.

CHURCH OF FORDWICH.

PATRONS,

Or by whom presented.

RECTORS.

<i>Elizabeth, widow of Sir M. Finch.</i>	<i>William Tasnell, obt. 1619.</i>
<i>Elizabeth, viscountess Maidstone.</i>	<i>George Kennard, A. M. Sept. 14,</i> <i>1619, obt. 1627.</i>
	<i>Reginald Angell, A. M. Nov.</i> <i>18, 1630.</i>
	<i>Nathaniel Hill, resigned 1663.</i>

^g See a representation of it at p. 56 of this volume.

PATRONS, &c.

RECTORS.

<i>Lady Mabella, baroness Fordwich.</i>	<i>William Osborne, A. M. August 17, 1663, obt. 1693.</i>
<i>Charles, earl of Winchelsea.</i>	<i>Robert Cumberland, A. M. Oct. 6, 1693, resigned 1710.^h</i>
	<i>John Hayman, A. M. March 25, 1710.</i>
	<i>Samuel Markham, A. M.</i>
<i>The Queen, by lapse.</i>	<i>John Nicholls, April 30, 1714, obt. March 20, 1742.</i>
<i>William, earl Cowper.</i>	<i>Hon. Spencer Cowper, A. M. April 15, 1742, obt. March 18, 1774.ⁱ</i>
	<i>J. Deason, 1774, refig. 1787.^k</i>
	<i>William Stephenson, 1787, obt. March 31, 1799.</i>

^h He was afterwards rector of St. Andrew's, Canterbury, and then of Hastingsleigh.

ⁱ Brother of earl Cowper and dean of Durham.

^k Minor canon of Canterbury.

THE HUNDRED OF BLENGATE

LIES the next eastward from that of Westgate. This hundred was antiently in the possession of the abbot and convent of St. Augustine, and continued so at the dissolution of the abbey, in the 30th year of king Henry VIII. when it came into the hands of the crown, where it remains at this time.

IT CONTAINS WITHIN ITS BOUNDS THE PARISHES OF

1. WESTBERE.

2. STURRY.

3. HERNE.

4. HOTHE.

5. CHISTLET.

6. RECVLVER; and

7. STOURMOUTH.

And the churches of those parishes. *Two constables* have jurisdiction over it. It is divided into two half hundreds. The constable of the upper half hundred being chosen at the court leet of the manor of Reculver, and the constable of the lower half hundred at that of Sturry and Chistlet by turns.

W E S T B E R E

LIES adjoining to the river Stour, on the northern side of it, opposite the town of Fordwich. It takes its name from its situation, and to distinguish it from Bere-court, in Westcliffe, near Dover, which is a good distance eastward from it; and in some records it is written *Sturry Bere*, from its nearness to that parish.

WESTBERE extends from the river Stour across the marshes up the hill northward, as far as the high road to Margate, and it extends south-westward as far as the town of Fordwich, two houses within that corporation being within the bounds of this parish. The village is neat and pleasantly situated, about the middle of the parish, at the foot of the hill, not far from the marshes, having the church just above it, and containing about sixteen houses, one of which is a good one, built by Mr. Francis Newman, surgeon, who resided in it, being the son of Decimus Newman, clerk, rector of this parish, who was the tenth son of Daniel Newman, esq. of Seal. His son Daniel Newman, esq. of Canterbury, barrister-at-law and recorder of Maidstone, resided here likewise at times, and died possessed of it in 1781, whose widow Mrs. Anne Newman is the present possessor of it, by whom he left an only daughter and heir Anne, married since to the present Rev. Sir John Fagg, bart. Although so near the marshes it is very healthy. The soil, from the village up the hill, which rises close behind it, is mostly a sand, and covered much with broom and coppice wood; but from each extremity, and as far as the land is ploughed towards the marshes, it is fertile for corn, fruit, and hops. The marsh-land, which is called Westbere level, containing about 370 acres, is under the

the management of the commission of sewers for the eastern parts of the county of Kent.

Somner is of opinion, that very antiently an æstury or arm of the sea covered this level, and that the water of it extended as far as this village. As a remarkable proof of which, he says, that by credible relation and assurance in his time, in the digging or sinking of a well, at a very great depth, store of oysters and other like shells, together with an iron anchor, firm and unimpaired, were found and turned up.^k And the river Stour, when flooded, frequently extends over the marshes here near three-quarters of a mile in width, quite as far as the rise of the hill just below the village of Westbere.

THE MANOR OF CHISTLET claims over that part of this parish within the hundred of Blengate, which is the greatest part of it; and the remainder, being the borough of Rushborne, lying within the hundred of Westgate, is within the jurisdiction of that manor. *Subordinate* to the manor of Chistlet are the MANORS OF HERSING AND HOPLAND, the former being now usually called *Hafeden*, they were both antiently held of the abbot of St. Augustine, by knight's service, by Hugh de Soldank, who was succeeded in them by a family who assumed their name from their residence at the latter; one of whom, Nicholas de Hopelonde, was a benefactor to the above abbey in king Henry III.'s reign, for it appears that there was much land then called by the name of Hopland, which extended likewise into this parish; for it appears by the register of the above abbey, that Sir Haward de Bechele was the abbot's tenant for a manor at Hoplonde, in this parish, in the beginning of the above reign, and he had then the abbot's licence to have divine service performed in his chapel, within the bounds of it, by his own chaplain, in his and his

^k See Battely's Somner, p. 189:

wife's presence, so that it should be without prejudice to their church of Westbere, of which he was a parishioner. The Hoplande's were succeeded here, before the end of king Edward I.'s reign, by the family of St. Laurence, who became about that time owners of other lands in this parish, by purchase from Hugh de Westbere.

After which both these manors continued in this name till about the latter end of king Henry V.'s reign, when Catherine, only daughter and heir of Thomas de St. Laurence, carried these manors in marriage to Sir William de Apulderfield, a man of much note in the succeeding reigns of king Henry VI. and king Edward IV. After which they became the property of the family of Isaak, who held them of the abbot by knight's service; in whose descendants, one of whom, Edward Isaak, had his lands *disgavelled* by the act of 31 Henry VIII. they continued till they were sold to the Haddes's, who resided here in queen Elizabeth's reign, during which, Matthew Haddes, esq. sold them to Robert Tournay, gent. descended from those of Saltwood, and he passed them away again, in the 19th year of king James I. to Thomas Stede, esq. who resided here; after which they descended to his grandsons, who in 1669 joined in the sale of them to William Weldish, in whose family they continued till Mr. Jonathan Weldish, of Maidstone, gave them by will to Mr. William Roffe, gent. then of Maidstone, but now of East Barming, who is the present owner of them.

BUT THERE WAS *another part* of this estate of Hopland, lying in this parish, adjoining to the demesnes of Herfing eastward, being now known by the name of HOPLAND FARM, which was some years since alienated to Brook Bridges, esq. of Goodneston, whose descendant Sir Brook Bridges, bart. of Goodneston, is the present owner of this estate.

THE TITHES, both great and small, arising from the estate of Hopland, once belonging to Soldank, within the bounds of this parish, were, before the reign of king Henry I. in the possession of the abbot and convent of St. Augustine, and were assigned to the cloathing of the monks there.¹ At the dissolution of the monastery, they came into the hands of the crown, and are now vested in the respective proprietors of these estates, which are wholly exempt from the payment of tithes; that of Hopland only paying an acknowledgment yearly of eighteen-pence to the rector of this parish.

CLINCHES, alias HOPENHALL, is a manor, the house of which is situated on the north side of Westbere-street. It was for many descents in the family of Gilbert, one of whom, Thomas Gilbert, resided in this parish in king Henry VI.'s reign, and died possessed of this manor anno 2 Edward IV. and in his descendants it continued till it passed at length into the name of Milles, and Christopher Milles, esq. of Herne, died possessed of it in 1638, whose descendant Richard Milles, esq. of Nackington, is the present owner of it.

THE BOROUGH OF RUSHBORNE, antiently spelt *Rusheborne*, lies in the northern part of this parish, and extends into the parishes of Sturry and Chistlet, being within the hundred and manor of Westgate, from which it is separated by some part of the hundred of Blengate intervening, the principal house and estate in it was, for some length of time, the property and residence of the Twymans, who lie buried in this church; they bore for their arms, *Gules, a fess nebulee, ermine, between six billets, or.* Henry Twyman resided here, and died possessed of it in 1677, and was succeeded in it by his eldest son Hammond Twyman, esq. a man of much note for his learning and superior

¹ Dec. Script. col. 1799, 2199, 2202.

qualifications. His grandson Wheler Twyman, clerk, died in 1779, unmarried, and by will devised it to Mrs. Hannah Hall, who carried it in marriage to Mr. Peter Harrison, who died here in 1788, leaving her surviving, and she now possesses it and resides in it. There are four other houses in this hamlet.

THE TITHES of *this borough* were part of the ancient possessions of the priory of St. Gregory, perhaps given to it at the first foundation of it by archbishop Lanfranc, and they were confirmed to it by archbishop Hubert, in king Richard I.'s reign, among the rest of their possessions. These tithes remained with the priory till the dissolution of it, in Henry VIII.'s reign, when they came into the king's hands, and were soon afterwards granted, with the scite and other possessions of it, in exchange, to the archbishop, part of the revenues of whose see they continue at this time. George Gipps, esq. of Harbledown, M. P. for Canterbury, is the present lessee under the archbishop, as part of the possessions of the dissolved priory of St. Gregorie. They are of the yearly rent of 10l. There was once a payment of 2l. 17s. from this parsonage or tithery, to the rector of Westbere, for three quarters of oats, but it has not been paid for many years past.

CHARITIES.

CHRISTOPHER MILLES, ESQ. of Herne, by will in 1638, devised to the poor the sum of 20s. to be paid yearly on the last day of August (his birth-day) out of the lease of the parsonage of Reculver, Hoade, and Herne, so long as it should please the archbishop and his successors to continue the lease to any of his surname.

The poor constantly relieved are about twenty-four, casually eighteen.

WESTBERE is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of its own name.

The church, which is dedicated to All Saints, is but small, consisting of one isle and a chancel, having a wooden pointed turret at the west end, in which are two bells. It is situated on the side of the hill above the village, and is remarkably dry, which has induced many of the parishioners of the neighbouring parishes to be buried in it. In the isle are memorials for the Blaxlands, of Fordwich. A monument for Henry Twyman, gent. of Rushborne, who married Anne, daughter of Anthony Hammond, esq. of St. Albans, in this county. Another for Wheeler Twyman, of Rushborne, rector of Luddenham, and vicar of Sturry, obt. 1779. On the spring of the arch at the entrance into the chancel, on each side, are two remarkable figures, carved in stone; one representing a deformed cripple, and the other a person in the attitude of sickness. On the pavement of the chancel, is a very antient stone, coffin-shaped, *a cross flory* on it. Several memorials in it for the Twymans, of Rushborne, and for the Newmans, of this parish; one for John Graydon, esq. of Fordwich, vice-admiral, &c. obt. 1726. A memorial for George, son of Richard Knatchbull, esq. late of Mersham Hatch, obt. 1619; and one for Anne, wife of Thomas Gilbert, gent. of Westbere. Within the altar-rails is a memorial for Rob. Jenkin, rector of this parish, obt. 1778. There are some small remains of painted glass in the windows. In the church-yard, at the east end, is a tomb for several of the family of Denne, of Whatmer-hall, in Sturry.

The patronage of this church was part of the antient possessions of the abbot and convent of St. Augustine, and continued so till the suppression of it in the 30th year of king Henry VIII. when it came into the hands of the crown, where it has remained ever since, the king being the present patron of it.

This church is valued in the king's books at seven pounds, and the yearly tenths at fourteen shillings. It was at first certified to be of the clear yearly value

value of 56l. 1s. and now of seventy pounds. In 1 it was valued at forty pounds, communicants seven and two. In 1640 it was valued at fifty pounds, the number of communicants.

There is a barn and about two acres of glebe pasture land, belonging to this rectory, and there were acres of marsh-land, which have been for time out of mind inundated.

CHURCH OF WESTBERE.

PATRONS.

Or by whom presented.

RECTORS

<i>The Crown</i> ,	<i>John Puleston</i> , A. M. Feb. 1608.
	<i>John Barber</i> , S. T. P. Apr. 1601.
	<i>William Knight</i> , A. M. Jan. 1681, deprived.
	<i>Thomas Newman</i> , gent. A. M. Jan. 7, 1698, obt. 1721.
	<i>William Wood</i> , A. M. J. 1722, resigned 1732.
	<i>Robert Juxon</i> , A. M. Nov. 1734, obt. Oct. 8, 1778.
	<i>Charles Allen</i> , A. M. Aug. 1770, obt. 1795.
	<i>John Mower</i> , 1795, the present rector.

* Buried in the chancel of this church.

† He resigned this rectory on being collated to the rectory of St. Andrew and St. Mary Beodman, Canterbury.

‡ Minor canon of Canterbury, and

lies buried within the altar of this church.

§ He held this rectory with the curacy of St. Nicholas, Rockingham, dispensation.

S T U R R Y,

LIES the next parish northward from Westbere being called in ancient records by the various names of *Elturri*, *Sturigea*, and *Stur*, all relative to its situation near the river Stour, which runs close to

There are six boroughs in this parish, viz. Sturry-Preet, Butland, Buckwell, Calcott-common, Blaxland, and Hoth. There is a small part of this parish, near the south-west boundaries of it, within the corporation of Fordwich; and there is, at the opposite extremity of it, a small part of the borough of Rushborne in it, over which only, the hundred of Westgate claims.

THE PARISH of Sturry is situated for the most part very low and unpleasant, about one mile from Canterbury; the village stands on the north-east side of the river Stour. It is called Sturry-street, and consists of about one hundred and forty houses, built on each side of the high road leading to the Isle of Thanet. The church stands on the west side of it, and near it the court-lodge, now called Sturry-court, which appears to have been a handsome brick mansion, seemingly of the time of king James I. and of sufficient size and stateliness for the residence of the lords Strangford, owners of it. It has been for many years made use of as a farm-house, and has been lately much deformed by some modern windows put in different parts of it; it has also lately been much reduced in size. At a small distance is a corn mill, belonging to the lord of the manor, and a little below it a lofty brick bridge, built over the antient ford here in the year 1776, for the greater safety of travellers, the river here, from the depth and continued floods, being frequently very dangerous to be passed. But there appears to have been an antient bridge over the river here, belonging to the abbot as early as king Edward the III.^d's reign.^a A little higher up, in this parish, though within the bounds of the corporation of Fordwich, there is an antient fulling-mill, and adjoining

^a There were two patents passed for the repair of the bridge of Sturry anno 2^{do} Edward II. pat. ps. 1122, in tergo & claus. 14 Edward II. m. 4 & 18.

to it a newly-erected corn mill. The river Stour was undoubtedly, at the time of taking the survey of Domesday, of much greater account and width here than it has been for a great length of time past; for at that period here were only, as appears by it, twenty-eight acres of meadow or grass land, but there were ten mills and seven fisheries on it. There are now upwards of sixty acres of grass land, three mills only, and no fishery, on the river here.

On the opposite side of the village, about half a mile eastward on the Margate road, is *Whatmer-hall*, in the possession of Mr. Thomas Denne, who lives in it. From hence the hill rises northward, over which the road leads towards Herne, over a dreary and barren country, where the soil is a deep unfertile clay, covered with continued coppice woods. On this road are Broadoak and Calcot commons, and an estate called Blaxlands, formerly accounted a manor. It formerly belonged to Sir Edward Boughton,^r afterwards to Syllas Johnson, then to the Browns, whence it was sold to Mr. George Lilley, from whom it descended down to Mr. Thomas Lilley, who dying in 1798, it came to his widow Mary Lilley, as devisee for life, and trustee for their children. Hence the bounds turn north-eastward, towards the borough of Rushborne, near which is an antient mansion called Buckwell, the appearance of which denotes it to have been once a gentleman's habitation, though for many years past used as a farm-house. It formerly belonged to the Gilberts,^s but now to Mr. Benjamin Godfrey, of London. A fair is held yearly in Sturry-street, on Whit-Monday.

In the year 1755, as some workmen were digging gravel in the land at Whatmer-hall, they discovered at the depth of five feet, a large broad stone, and un-

^r See Augtn. off. Inrolments Box, Kent, A. 18.

^s Wills in the Prerogative-office, Canterbury.

der it a stone coffin, with a leaden one inclosed, containing the remains of a person seemingly of a short stature, which was decayed, excepting the teeth, which seemed perfect. Some of the lead, as well as the stone coffin itself, was much wasted. There was no inscription, nor any one letter discovered on it. An earthen vessel, shaped like a jug, was found near it, which upon being handled, crumbled to pieces. The leaden coffin was put together in six pieces, without any solder, and was thought to have been very thick at first, and that each foot of it might weigh about thirty pounds.

KING ETHELBERT, on his founding the monastery of St. Augustine, in the year 605, gave to it this parish of Sturigao, otherwise called Cistelei, with all its lands and appurtenances, which seems as if this parish and Chistelet were then esteemed together but as one. However that be, the possessions of the above monastery in this parish were afterwards increased, not only by gifts from several of the Saxon kings, but by those lands in it belonging to that of Minster, in Thanet, which, after the demolition of it, were given by king Cnut, in the year 1027, with all the revenues of it, to this of St. Augustine, in the possession of which the manor of Sturry continued at the time of taking the survey of Domesday, in which it is thus entered, under the general title of the lands of the church of St. Augustine :

In Esturai hundred, the abbot himself holds Esturai, which was taxed at five sulings, but discharged. The arable land is twelve carucates. In demesne there are two carucates, and thirty-nine, with thirty-two borderers having twelve carucates. There is a church, and ten mills of eight pounds, and seven fisheries of five shillings,

¹ See Dec. Script. col. 1770, &c. Regist. Sci Aug. cart. 157. Tan. Mon. p. 207, and Lewis's Thanet, p. 84, append. p. xxxii. Stev. Mon. vol. i. p. 307 *et infra*. Likewise Dec. Script. col. 2207. Tan. Mon. p. 207. Pat. 13 Henry III. m. 3.

and twenty-eight acres of meadow. Of pannage sufficient for thirty hogs. In the time of king Edward the Confessor it was worth fifty shillings, when the abbot received it forty-five pounds, now fifty pounds, and yet it pays fifty-four pounds.

King Henry III. in his 54th year, granted to the abbot and convent, *free-warren* in all their demesne lands of Sturry ;^u and in the 7th year of Edward II.'s reign, anno 1313, in the iter of H. de Stanton and his sociates, justices itinerant, the abbot, upon a *quo warranto*, claimed in this manor, and was allowed that liberty in all his demesne lands of it, and other liberties therein mentioned, as having been granted and confirmed by divers of the king's predecessors, and confirmed by him likewise in his sixth year, and that they had been allowed in the last iter of J. de Berewick. And the abbot further pleaded, that Swalclyve was a member of Sturry, and that the tenants of the abbot in Swalclyve ought to come to the abbot's view of frank pledge in Sturry. And the jury found for the abbot, only that he had but one view of frank-pledge here, and not two. All which was allowed by the said H. de Stanton and his sociates, as before-mentioned ;^w and they were again confirmed by king Edward III. by *inspeximus*, in his 36th year, and by king Henry VI. afterwards.

In king Richard the II'd.'s reign the admeasure-ment of the abbot's lands here were three hundred and forty-six acres and an half of arable, and four hundred acres of marsh, then valued, with the rent in Fordwich, at 40l. 11s. 8d. After which this manor remained with the monastery till its dissolution, anno

^u Dec. Script. col. 2134. Regist. Sci Aug. cart. 131. See several particulars relating to this manor in king Edward I.'s reign in the memoranda of the Exchequer, anno 7 Edward I. and in Dec. Script. col. 1921, 1928, 1941, 1949, and 1962.

^w See vol. v. under Lenham, p. 421, where all these charters and confirmations of liberties are more fully mentioned.

30 Henry VIII. when it came into the king's hands, and was that year granted, with all its lands, members and appurtenances in this parish and elsewhere, to John Essex, the late abbot of it, for his life, or until he should be promoted to one or more benefices of the yearly value of two hundred marks or upwards.* But he enjoyed this manor but a small time, for he died within a year afterwards, and it appears to have returned again into the king's hands, where the fee of it remained till king Edward VI. in his 4th year, granted it, with the rectory impropriate, to Sir Thomas Cheney, treasurer of his houthold (who was then in the possession of it by a lease from Henry VIII.) to hold *in capite*, and he died possessed of it anno 1 Elizabeth. His only son and heir Henry Cheney, esq. afterwards alienated it to Ralph Sadler, who in the 20th year of it sold it to John Tuston, and he that same year seems to have passed it away to Thomas Smith, esq. of Westenhanger, commonly called the Customer, whose grandson Philip, viscount Strangford resided here, and dying in 1700, Henry Roper, lord Teynham, who had married Catherine, his eldest daughter, by his will became possessed of this manor, with the rectory impropriate of Sturry, and divers farms and lands belonging to it. After which this manor, with the impropriation, continued in his descendants, in like manner as that of Ashford already described in this history, till it was with that manor sold, under the direction of the court of chancery, in 1765, to the Rev. Francis Hender Foote, of Charlton-place, who died possessed of it in 1773, and his eldest son John Foote, esq. now of Bishopsborne, is the present owner of it. A court leet and court baron is held for this manor.

* Besides which he had a pension of 6*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.* Augmentation-office Inrolments.

MAYTON, otherwise *Maxton*, is a manor in the north-west part of this parish, not far from Broadoak common, which was formerly of some note, having antiently, as appears by the register of St. Augustine's monastery, been held by knight's service, of the abbot by the eminent family of Cobham. In Edward II.'s reign, Stephen de Cobham held it in manner as before-mentioned, and died possessed of it anno 6 king Edward III. When this name was extinct here, it passed into the possession of the Chiches, and thence to the Maycotts, one of whom, Anthony Maycott, alienated it to James Diggs, esq. of Barham, from whom it descended to his grandson Christopher Diggs, esq. of that place, and he afterwards sold it to Goodhugh, whose daughter and heir carried it in marriage to Baggs, who dying without male issue, it went in like manner in king Charles I.'s reign to Farmer. How it passed from this name I have not found; but after some intermediate owners, it became by sale the property of Thomas Dawkins, gent. of Dover, who died in 1726, having devised it to his two sons, Thomas and Richard, the former of whom dying unmarried, the latter became entitled to the whole of it, and on his marriage with Mary, sister of Augustine Greenland, gent. he settled it on her for life, and their issue afterwards. He died *f. p.* and she re-marrying with Charles Robinson, esq. recorder, and late M. P. for Canterbury, he became in her right entitled to it. She died in 1798.

CHARITIES.

NICHOLAS FRANKLYN, by will in 1577, gave lands, the produce to be bestowed on the impotent and poor, and such as are overcharged with children, being inhabitants of this parish, vested in trustees, and of the annual produce of 5*l.*

STEPHEN BIGG, by will in 1646, gave lands, the produce to be bestowed on six poor housekeepers, and to put out poor children, boys and girls, apprentices, vested in the minister, churchwardens, overseers, and other trustees, and is of the annual produce of 10*l.*

CHARLES

CHARLES HORNE, vicar of this parish, by will in 1618, gave 20*l.* to the churchwardens and overseers, to be employed to the use and benefit of the poor.

THERE is a piece of land, containing three roods, lying in Westbere, called the Sporting-place, the produce of which, being 40*s.* is given by the overseers of this parish yearly to the poor of it.

The poor constantly maintained are about thirty-five, casually forty.

THIS PARISH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* and *deanry* of Canterbury.

The church, which is a handsome large building, is dedicated to St. Nicholas. It consists of three isles and a chancel, having a high slim spire steeple at the west end, in which are five bells and a clock. It is kept very clean and neat. In the middle isle, is a stone and inscription on brass, for Thomas Childmas, who gave lead to the covering of this church, to the value of forty pounds, and was otherwise a good benefactor to it, obt. 1496. The chancel is much older than the rest of the church. On the springs of all the arches of the windows, on the outside, are carved various heads, two of which, on the window at the west end of the north isle, are a king and a bishop, no doubt meant for king Ethelbert and St. Augustine. The church-yard is remarkably large.

About the year 1295, the abbot of St. Augustine made an institution of several new deanries, one of which was the deanry of Sturry, and apportioned the several churches belonging to his monastery to each of them, in which this church was of course included. This raised great contentions between the archbishops and the abbots, which at length ended in the total abolition of this new institution, the churches of which returned to the same jurisdiction that they were under before.^y

^y Dec. Script. col. 1976. Prynne, vol. iii. p. 821.

This church was antiently an appendage to the manor of Sturry, and as such was part of the possessions of the monastery of St. Augustine, to which it was appropriated in the beginning of king Edward II.'s reign, about the year 1311, with the king's licence, on condition of a proper portion being allotted out of the profits to the vicars in it, from which they might be comfortably maintained, and the burthens incumbent on them supported. All which was confirmed by archbishop Walter Reynolds,² who in the year 1323, anno 17 Edward III. endowed the vicarage of it, decreeing, that the vicar should have all oblations whatsoever, the tithes of calves, chicken, lambs, wool, milkmeats, eggs, pigs, ducks, pigeons, bees, gardens, orchards, pasture, hemp and flax; and of all profits of mills, belonging as well to the religious as the rest of the parishioners; and the tithes of hay, and of every sort of corn, growing in small spots or gardens dug with the foot; and all other small tithes in the whole parish, whether arising of cattle or other matters whatsoever, but that the vicars should receive nothing of the estates, and possessions which the religious then possessed, and their cattle or other matters, their said mills only excepted, and that the vicar for the time being should have the mansion, houses, and buildings, together with the area and garden, which of antient time belonged to the rectory of this church; but that the burthens of repairing the chancel, and of new building it, and of finding and repairing the books and ornaments, and all burthens extraordinary, should belong to the religious; but that the vicar should acknowledge wholly all other ordinary burthens.² After which, the church and advowson of this vicarage remained part of the possessions of the monastery till its final dissolution, in the

² See Dec. Script. col. 2027, 2103. Stev. Mon. vol. ii. appendix, p. 61.

² Dec. Script. col. 2103. Regist. Reynolds, f. 103^a. MSS. Lambeth. Cotton Libr. Faustina, A. 1, f. 234^b.

30th year of king Henry VIII. when it was surrendered into the king's hands, where they both remained till the king in his 34th year, separated them, by granting the advowson of this vicarage only (for the manor and rectory appropriate remained for some time longer in the crown, as has been already mentioned before) to the archbishop, in exchange for other premises, parcel of the possessions of whose see it now remains, his grace the archbishop being the present patron of this vicarage.

The vicarage is valued in the king's books at 13l. 1s. 8d. and the yearly tenths at 1l. 6s. 2d. In 1588 here were two hundred and ninety-five communicants. In 1640 it was valued at sixty pounds, the like number of communicants. By a late return it was certified to be of the clear yearly value of sixty-three pounds.

The vicar receives all the small tithes whatsoever, excepting of wood, which has been for some length of time paid to the impropriation.

CHURCH OF STURRY.

PATRONS,

Or by whom presented.

VICARS.

<i>The Archbishop.</i>	<i>Thomas Jones</i> , A. M. August 6, 1662, obt. 1680.
	<i>Isaac Gostling</i> , A. M. May 20, 1680, resigned 1691. ^b
<i>The Crown, sede vac.</i>	<i>William Sale</i> , A. M. June 26, 1691, deprived 1696.
<i>The Archbishop.</i>	<i>William Comberland</i> , A. M. November 27, 1696, resigned 1709. ^c
	<i>John Crane</i> , A. M. March 2, 1709, obt. 1734.
	<i>Thomas Clendon</i> , A. M. June 27, 1734, obt. 1757.
	<i>Wheeler Twyman</i> , September 1, 1757, obt. Nov. 25, 1779. ^d

^b He died in 1715, and was buried in the chancel of St. Mary Bredin church, in Canterbury.

^c See Fordwich before.

^d Rector of Luddenham, which he held with this vicarage by dispensation.

PATRONS, &c.

VICARS.

The Archbishop. *William Chafy*, A. M. inducted
April 1, 1780, the present
vicar.^c

^c Likewise rector of Swaycliffe, by
dispensation, and minor canon of
Canterbury cathedral.

H E R N E,

OR *Hearne*, as it is frequently spelt, lies almost adjoining to Sturry northward, and takes its name from the Saxon word *byrne*, or *burne*, signifying a nook or corner.^f There are five boroughs in it, viz. Stroud, Hawe, Hampton, Beltinge, and Thornden. The bors- holders of these boroughs are subordinate to the constable of the upper half hundred of Blengate, who is chosen at the court-leet of Reculver, for two years, from this parish; and the three next succeeding years, one each in turn, from Reculver, Hothe, and Stourmouth.

THIS PARISH is situated about six miles north-eastward from Canterbury, in a wild and dreary country; there is a great deal of poor land in it, covered with broom, and several wastes or little commons, with cottages interspersed among them. The soil of it is in general a stiff clay, and in some parts mixed with gravel, the water throughout it is very brackish. The southern part of it is mostly coppice woods, a considerable quantity of which belong to the archbishop. and are in his own occupation. There are thirty-seven teams kept in this parish. There are about seventeen acres of hops in it, and not long ago double that number, and these are continually displanting. It also produces much canary-feed, of which it has sometimes had one hundred acres. The rents, according to the

^f No. xviii of Nichols's Bibl. Topograph. Brit. contains the history and antiquities of Reculver and Herne, written by the Rev. John Duncombe, vicar of Herne, 1784; and No. xlv. contains an appendix, written by several different persons; both with engravings relating to these parishes.

James S. 1846



London, 1845. Viewed from the South, 1845.

land-tax assessment, amount to 1705l. according to the poor-rates, to 3179l. 10s. Herne-street is situated about the middle of the parish, and contains about sixty houses, among which are Stroud-house and the vicarage; also an elegant new house, built on the common, belonging to Mr. Lyddell. The church stands at the south end of it. Northward from it is Underwood farm, and opposite to it the parsonage-house, formerly the residence of the Milles's. These are within the hamlet of Eddinton, in which, further on upon the road, is a new-built house, belonging to Mr. Edward Reynolds. Hence the road leads through Sea-street to Herne bay, which is very spacious and commodious for shipping. Several colliers frequent this bay from Newcastle and Sunderland, on which account there are two sworn meters here, and the city of Canterbury and the neighbouring country are partly supplied with coals from hence. There are two hoys, of about sixty tons burthen each, which sail alternately each week to and from London, with corn, hops, flour, and shop goods. A handsome mansion, with doors and windows in the gothic taste, has lately been built, and belongs to Mr. Winter. In 1798 barracks were built by government for the reception of troops, who were thought necessary to guard this part of the coast.

Leland, in his *Itinerary*,^s says, Heron ys iii good myles fro thenes (viz. Whitstaple) wher men take good muscles cawled stake muscles. Yt stondeth dim. 2 myle fro the mayne shore & ther ys good pitching of nettes for mullettes." The coast of the channel bounds this parish on the north side. South-westward from Herne bay is the farm of Norwood, formerly belonging to a collateral branch of the Knowlers, of Stroud-house; and Sir William Segar, garter, in 1629, granted to George Knowler, of Norwood, in Hearne, kinsman and son-in-law to Robert Knowler, of Stroud, in that

^s *Itinerary*, vol. vii. appendix, p. 144.

parish, descended collaterally from that family, these arms, *Ermine, on a bend, between two cotizes, sable, a lion passant-guardant of the first, crowned, or, langued and armed, gules*. From them it came by marriage to Tucker, and is now the property of the Rev. John Tucker, rector of Gravesend and Luddenham. Hence towards Swaycliffe, the country is very poor, wet and swampy, and much covered with rushes. On the opposite side of the parish, at a little distance between the street and Herne common, is the *manor of Ridgway*, formerly belonging to the Monins's and the Norton's, of Fordwich, from the latter it was sold to lady Mabella Finch, baroness of Fordwich, who gave it by will to her nephew Charles Fotherby, from whom it has come to Charles Dering, esq. late of Barham. On the hill, eastward of Herne street, is a wind-mill, built on the spot where once stood a beacon.

Archbishop Islip, in the 25th year of Edward III. obtained the grant of a market, to be held weekly on a Monday, and a fair yearly on the feast of St. Martin and the day afterwards, in this parish of Herne.^h

The fair is now held on the Monday in Easter-week, at Herne-street; and there is another at Bromfield in it, on Whit-Monday.

THE MANOR OF RECVLVER claims paramount over part of this parish, and the manor of Sturry over the remainder of it; *subordinate* to which is

THE MANOR OF HAWE, otherwise spelt *Haghe*, situated within the borough of its own name, which was held in the reign of king Richard II. by Sir William Waleys, whose only daughter and heir Elizabeth carried it in marriage to Peter Halle, esq. of this parish, who had two sons, to the eldest Thomas he gave the manor of Thanington, and to the youngest Peter he gave this manor, from whom it descended to his grandson Matthew Hall, who sold his interest in it to Sir

^h Pat. anno 25 king Edward III. N. 31, *pro mercat & feria, apud Huene.*

John Fineux, chief justice of the king's bench in king Henry VII. and VIIIth.'s reign, who rebuilt the mansion of it, and afterwards retired to it, on account of its healthy situation. The origin of the family of Fineux may be best given in the words of Leland, who *says*, that "the name of Finiox thus cam ynto Kent about king Edward the 2 dayes : one Creaulle a man of faire possessions yn Kent, was a prisoner in Boleyne, in Fraunce, and much desiring to be at liberte made his keeper to be his frend, promising hym landes yn Kent if he wold help to deliver him. Whereapon they booth toke secrete passage and came to Kent, and Creal performed his promise : so that after his keeper or porter upon the cause was namid Finiox. This name continuid in a certain stey of landes ontylle Finiox chief juge of the kinges bench cam that first had but 40l. land. For he had two bretherne and eche of them had a portion of land and after encrefid it into 200 poundes by the yeare. One of the younger brothers of Finiox the juge died and made the other younger brother his heir. So that now be two houses of the Finiox, the heyre of Finiox the juge and the heyre of justice Finiox brother. Olde Finiox buildid his faire house on purchasid ground for the comodite of preserving his helth so that afore the physicians concludid that it was an exceeding helthfull quarter."

The judge's two brothers were, William, who was of Hougham, who died *f. p.* and Richard of Dover, where his descendants remained for many descents afterwards. They bore for their arms, *Vert, a chevron between three spread eagles, or.*¹ Sir John Fineux was a great benefactor to the Augustine friars, in Canterbury, and to the abbey of Faversham, and most probably to the priory of Christ-church, as his arms are carved on the roof of the cloysters there, and he chose the church of

¹ Pedigree Fineux, Vistn. co. Kent, anno 1619.

it for the burial place of himself and wife.^k By his first wife Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of William Apulderfield, he had two daughters and coheirs, Jane, married to Roper, and Mildred, to Diggs; and he had by his second wife an only son William, on whom he settled this manor, on which he afterwards resided, and died in 1557. He was succeeded in it by his eldest son John Fineux, esq. of Herne, on whose death in 1592, Elizabeth, his only daughter and heir, entitled her husband Sir John Smythe, of Westenhanger, to the possession of it, whose great-grandson Philip, viscount Strangford, dying in 1709, Henry Roper, lord Teynham, who had married Catherine his eldest daughter, by his will became entitled to it. After which it passed in like manner as the manor of Sturry above described, to his descendants, till it was at length sold with that manor, in 1765, to the Rev. Francis Hender Foote, of Bishopborne, whose eldest son John Foote, esq. now of Bishopborne, is the present possessor of it. A court baron is held for this manor.

LOTTINGE, formerly written *Louting*, is a small manor in the north-west part of this parish, which was formerly belonging to the family of Greenshield, who lived at a seat in Whitstaple of their own name, now called Grimgill; from this name it was sold to Crispe, of Quekes,^l and then again, after some time, to Monger, of Surry, who sold it in king Charles II.'s reign to Robert Knowler, esq. of Stroud-house, in this parish, in whose descendants it has continued down to Gilbert Knowler, esq. now of Canterbury, the present owner of it.

THE MANOR OF UNDERDOWNE, with the mansion of it, situated in Herne-street, within the borough of Stroud, was called, as Philipott writes, in early times

^k See Battely's Somner, p. 68, appendix, p. 18, 33. and Dugd. Orig. Chron. Series, p. 74, 80.

^l See Whitstaple, vol. viii. of this history, p. 511.

Sea's-court, from the family of Atte-Sea, who were the antient possessors of it. John Atte Sea, of Herne, as appears by his will, died possessed of it in the 36th year of Henry VI. in whose descendants, resident here, it continued down to Edw. Sea, esq. who passed away, by sale, his manor, or mansion of Underdowne, to Robert Knowler, gent. of Herne, whose family had been resident in this parish as early as Henry VII.'s reign. He resided at this seat, which seems from thenceforward to have been called STROUD-HOUSE, and died in 1635, bearing for his arms, *Argent, on a bend, between two cotizes, sable, a lion passant-guardant, crowned, or*; and his descendants continued to reside at it down to Gilbert Knowler, esq. who removed from hence to Canterbury, where he now resides, and is the present owner of it. It is now inhabited by John May, esq. who married the only daughter of James Six, esq. of Canterbury.

THE MANOR OF MAKINBROOKE, the very name of which is almost obliterated, was situated in the north-west part of this parish, and was part of the antient possessions of the see of Canterbury, of which it was held by knight's service, by a family who took their name from it, in which it continued till Edward III.'s reign, but in the 30th year of it this manor had passed by purchase into the hands of Adam le Eyre, citizen of London, who that year gave it to Thomas Wolton, master or keeper of Eastbridge hospital, and his successors, towards their support. In the year 1528, Robert Atte Sea, of Herne, held this estate in fee, by the payment of a yearly rent^m to the hospital. After his death it descended, partly in the male line and partly by two coheirs, to the family of Crayford. After which it came into that of Oxenden, in which it continued down, with the farm called *Underdowne farm*, situated in the hamlet of Eddington, to Sir George Oxenden, bart. who rebuilt the house, and his son Sir H. Oxenden, bart.

² See Duncombe's Hospitals, p. 232, 334, 352, 361.

now of Brome, is the present owner of this manor, and the farm of Underdowne before-mentioned.

CHARITIES.

SIR WILLIAM SELBY, bart. in 1618, gave by will, for the use of the poor, a sum of money, which was laid out in land, vested in trustees, the rent of which has always been received by the parish officers, and is of the annual produce of 10l.

A PERSON UNKNOWN gave certain land for the use of the poor, the produce of which is received by the parish officers, and is of the annual produce of 10l. 5s. 8d.

THOMAS KNOWLER, gent. by will in 1658, besides other benefactions both to the church and the poor, gave land for the use of the poor, vested in trustees, the survivor unknown, and is of the annual produce of 1l. 10s. 5d. and likewise other land, vested in like manner, for the cloathing of the poor, the annual produce of which is 5l.

A PERSON UNKNOWN gave lands, for the use of the poor, vested in trustees, and is of the annual produce of 7s.

THOMAS HOALLES gave an annuity, out of land, vested in trustees, which is of the annual produce of 13s. 4d.

CHRISTOPHER MILLES, esq. of Herne, by will in 1638, gave to the poor the yearly sum of 3l. to be paid on the last day of August, being his birth-day, and to continue so long as the archbishop and his successors should continue the lease of the parsonage to any of his surname.

GEORGE HAWLET, by will in 1624, gave for the use of the poor, an annuity, charged on land, of the annual produce of 3l.

The poor constantly maintained are about ninety-five, casually thirty-five.

THIS PARISH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Westbere.

The church, which is exempt from the jurisdiction of the archdeacon, and dedicated to St. Martin, is a large handsome building, consisting of three isles and three chancels, having a well-built square tower at the west end, in which are six bells. The whole roof of this church is covered with lead, and embattled. The pillars between the isles are light and beautifully proportioned. The stone font is an octagon, very antient; on each compartment is a shield of arms, first, *the see of Canterbury*, impaling *Arundel*; second, obliterated; third,

third, *France and England*; fourth, *three crescents, within a bordure*; fifth, *three wings, two and one*; sixth, *three pelicans*; seventh, *on a chevron, three —*; eighth, *barry, three escutcheons*. At the west end of the middle isle is a new-erected gallery, very neat. In the upper end of it are memorials of the Terreys, and of the Knowlers, of Canterbury, collaterally descended from those of Stroud-house, and of the Legrands, of Canterbury, descended from them. In the high chancel are three stalls, joined together and moveable. On the pavement a memorial, with the figure of a priest in brass, for John Darley, S. T. B. once vicar, and monuments and memorials for several of the families of Milles and Fineux.ⁿ A monument, having the effigies of a knight in a praying posture, for Sir William Thornhurst, son and heir of Sir Stephen Thornhurst, of Forde, obt. 1606. Within the altar-rails are memorials for the Fineuxs. A memorial for William Rogers, A. B. vicar, obt. August 28, 1773. Under the north window is an antient tomb, without inscription, having three shields of arms, first, *Paston, six fleurs de lis, a chief indented*; second, *Fineux, a chevron, between three eagles*; third, *Apulderfield, a cross voided*. A monument for Charles Milles, A. M. rector of Harbledowne, &c. obt. 1749, buried in the family vault underneath. A hatchment and inscription for Edward Ewell, gent. who married Elizabeth, sister of bishop Gauden, obt. 1686; arms, *Ewell, argent, a rook proper*. In the north chancel, which now belongs to the parish, a memorial and figures of a man and woman, with their hands joined, in brass, for Peter Hall, esq. and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir William Waleys. A memorial and figure in brass, for Christian, wife of Matthew Phelp, goldsmith, and once mayor of London, obt. 1740; arms, *An orle of cross-crosslets, fitchy, a lion rampant, impaling a bend, fusilly*. A me-

ⁿ See Weever, p. 269.

memorial in brass for Anthony Loverick and Constantia his wife. He died in 1511. A memorial in brass for John Sea, esq. of Underdowne, obt. 1604; for William Foche, gent. of Christ-church, Canterbury, obt. 1713; and for Robert Sethe, obt. 1572. Memorials for Bysmere, Ewell, and others, long since obliterated. In the south chancel, belonging to the Knowlers, of Stroud-house, are several monuments and memorials for that family. Underneath is a vault, in which they lie buried.

The church of Herne was antiently accounted as one of the chapels belonging to the church of Reculver, which was parcel of the antient possessions of the see of Canterbury. But the inconveniences arising from the distance of those chapels from the mother church, among many other reasons, induced archbishop Winchelsea, in the year 1296, to institute perpetual vicarages in them. After which he endowed three vicarages; one in the mother church of Reculver, with the adjoining chapel of Hothe; another in the church of St. Nicholas, in Thanet; and a third in this church of Herne. By his instrument for which, dated in 1310, he decreed, that out of the profits of the church of Reculver, and the chapels belonging to it, the said vicars should have competent portions; and in particular, that the vicar of this chapel of Herne, belonging to that church, should have and take in the said chapel all oblations, the tithes of hay, flax, wool, and milk, lambs, gardens, and all other small tithes, which are said to belong to the altarage, with the tenths of sheaves growing in gardens inclosed, and dug with the foot, and in meadows belonging to the church and chapel, in the name of his vicarage; but out of those profits, in token of his perpetual subjection, he should pay yearly, as a perpetual pension, forty shillings, which he the archbishop imposed on him, to the vicar of Reculver for ever. Moreover, that the vicars of the aforesaid churches should have each one fit priest associated

ciated with themselves, at their own costs, for the better governing of their cure, and should make canonical obedience to the rector of Reculver, who was in *quasi* possession as to his parishioners, and exercising ordinary jurisdiction in his parish, and should be obedient to him canonically, as was of right accustomed, in reverence of the mother church, of which he was vicar, and should come to the same once a year, on the morrow of Pentecost, to the pentecostal processions, with their priests, ministers, parishioners, and vicars themselves, to the mass, on the day of the nativity of the virgin. Moreover, to the tenth, the vicar of the chapel of Herne should contribute 9s. 11d. for his portion of it. And further, that the burthens of ministers, books, ornaments, repairing of chancels or building of them anew, and of other ordinary burthens in the chapel of Herne, should belong to the said vicarage. And he decreed, that to the aforesaid perpetual vicarages, whenever the same should happen to be vacant, the rector of Reculver should for ever present to him and his successors, fit persons within the time limited by the canon, with a *non obstante* to any decrees of his predecessors relating to the same.^c

Notwithstanding the above decree, it seems the parishioners of these chapelries continued as liable and subject to the repair of the mother church of Reculver, as the peculiar and proper inhabitants of the place, a matter controverted between those of Herne and Reculver; and the contest and dispute on this account, continued between them, until by a decree of archbishop Warham, in king Henry VIII.'s reign, it was settled, by the consent of all parties, that the people of

^c See this instrument printed in Duncombe's History of Reculver and Herne, appendix, p. 135—and references in Ducarel's Repertory, p. 62, to *ordinatio vicariæ* Dat. 1296. Reg. Winchester, f. 185^b. *Exemplificatio* anno 1481. Reg. Bourgchier, f. 100^b. *Alia Exemp.* anno 1598. Reg. Whitgift, p. 3, f. 133. *ord. Vic. in Cap. de Herne* anno 1303.

each chapel, viz. Herne and St. Nicholas, should redeem the burthen of repairs with a certain moderate annual stipend or pension in money, payable on a certain set day in the year, but with this proviso, that if they kept not their day of payment, they should then be exposed to the law, and should fall under as full an obligation to the repairs of the mother church, as if the decree had never been. In which state it remains at this time, the churchwardens of Herne paying annually five shillings on this account to those of Reculver.^p

Although the vicarages of Reculver and its chapels, were thus separated and made distinct, yet the rectories or parsonages of them remained in the same state as before, viz. one parsonage of Reculver, extending over that parish and those of Hothe and Herne, and another of St. Nicholas and All Saints, in Thanet, both remaining parcel of the possessions of the see of Canterbury to the present time. Richard Milles, esq. of Nackington, is the present lessee of the former parsonage, in which this of Herne is included. The house of the rectory stands in the hamlet of Eddington, opposite to Underdowne farm. It was once much larger, and consisted of a quadrangle, of which only one side remains. The family of Milles resided at it for several generations; the last of them who resided here was Samuel Milles, esq. whose son Christopher was of Nackington, and father of the present lessee of it.

His grace the archbishop continues the patron of this vicarage, which is valued in the king's books at 20l. 16s. 3d. and the yearly tenths at 2l. 1s. 7½d. In 1588 it was valued at eighty pounds, communicants four hundred and ninety. In 1640 it was valued at only sixty pounds, the like number of communicants.

^p Somner's Roman Ports, p. 85. Duncombe's History, appendix, p. 144, and in Ducarel's Rep. p. 95.

There was a chantry founded in this church, in honour of the Virgin Mary, by Thomas Newe, clerk, sometime vicar of Reculver, which was suppressed, among other such foundations, in the 2d year of king Edward VI. the revenues of it being at that time of the clear yearly value of 6l. 5s. 1d.^q

CHURCH OF HERNE.

PATRONS,

Or by whom presented.

VICARS.

<i>The Archbishop..</i>	Nicholas Ridley, S. T. B. April 30, 1538, resigned 1549. ^r
	Richard Colfe, S. T. P. May, 1590, obt. Oct. 7, 1613. ^s
	Isaac Colfe, June 22, 1613, resigned 1616.
	Jacob Colfe, A. M. Sept. 19, 1616, obt. 1617.
	Thomas Harward, Feb. 12, 1617, obt. 1621.
	Alexander Chapman, S. T. P. May 2, 1621, obt. 1629. ^t
	Francis Ketelby, S. T. P. Sept. 12, 1629, resigned 1634.
	John Reader, 1634.
	John Webb, alias Hogg, 1637, obt. 1689.
<i>The King, jure preg.</i>	William Foche, Oct. 16, 1689, obt. 1713.
<i>The Archbishop.</i>	John Ramsfey, Dec. 4, 1713, obt. 1724. ^u
	Henry Archer, S. T. P. Oct. 26, 1724, resigned 1726. ^w

^q A list of the priests of this chantry may be seen in Duncombe's Hist. p. 161, taken from the archbishop's registers.

^r Afterwards bishop of Rochester, and then of London, and burnt in 1555. In Duncombe's Hist. p. 107, is his last farewell to his parishioners of Herne, in which he calls it a worshipful and wealthy parish.

^s Prebendary of Canterbury, in which church he lies buried. He had

three sons; Abraham, vicar of Lewisham, (see vol. i. of this history, p. 518)^t Isaac, vicar of this church, and rector of Chaldwell, in Essex; and Jacob, vicar likewise of this church. See Wood's Ath. vol. i. p. 257, f. p. 180, and vol. ii. p. 189.

^t And rector of Deal.

^u And rector of East Langdon.

^w See Mertham, vol. vii. of this history, p. 601.

PATRONS, &c.

VICARS.

<i>The Archbishop</i>	<i>William Squire</i> , A. M. Oct. 29, 1726, obt. 1739. ^x
	<i>Robert Gascoyne</i> , A. B. March 29, 1739, resigned 1752. ^y
	<i>Henry Hall</i> , A. M. Nov. 4, 1752, resigned 1756.
	<i>William Rogers</i> , A. B. July 7, 1756, obt. August 21, 1775. ^z
	<i>John Duncombe</i> , A. M. Nov. 12, 1775, obt. Jan. 19, 1786. ^a
	<i>Joseph Price</i> , B. D. 1786, refig. 1794. ^b
	<i>John Wood</i> , B. D. 1794, the present vicar. ^c

^x Before vicar of Reculver.

^y He resigned this vicarage for that of Everthott, in Bedfordshire.

^z He lies buried in the chancel.

^a He held this vicarage with the rectories of St. Mary Bredman, and St. Andrew, in Canterbury, united,

and was one of the six preachers of Canterbury cathedral.

^b He resigned the rectory of Braborne on his taking this vicarage, which he again resigned for the vicarage of Littleborne.

^c And Vicar of Brensfett.

H O T H E,

OTHERWISE called *Hoad borough*, lies the next parish south-eastward from Herne. It was antiently, as its name implies, accounted but as a borough to the adjoining parish of Reculver, to which, as to its ecclesiastical jurisdiction, it still belongs.

THE PARISH of Hothe is situated in a lonely unfrequented country, both unwholesome and unpleasant, the soil being for the most part a deep stiff clay. The road from Sturry, through Rushborne to Reculver, goes along the western part of it, upon which stands Maypole-street, one side of which only is in this parish, the other side being in Herne; further in the valley, close to a rill of water, stood the old palace of Ford, and several houses near it; a habitation, says archbishop Parker, in such a soil, and in such a corner as he thought no man could delight to dwell there.

The

The street or village of Hothé, in which the chapel stands, though as well as Maypole-street, situated on high ground, are both very wet, from the land-springs which the ground is much subject to. Towards the south this parish is mostly woodland.

A fair, formerly held on Easter-Monday, is now held yearly on the 27th of May.

A branch of the Knowlers resided for several generations in this parish, possessed of Wainfleets, and farms in Maypole and Breadless-streets in it.

Within the bounds of this parish is THE MANOR OF FORD, alias SHELVEFORD, which was once the patrimony of the family of Shelving, who possessed it in the beginning of the reign of king Edward III. and prefixed their name to it. Soon after which it passed, by the marriage of Benedicta, daughter and heir of John Shelving, to Sir Edmund Haut, in whose descendants it continued down till king Henry VIII.'s reign, when Sir William Haut, of Bishopborne, leaving two daughters his coheirs, the eldest of them, Elizabeth, carried it in marriage to Thomas Culpeper, esq. of Bedgbury, in Goudhurst, son and heir of Sir Alexander Culpeper, who by an act in the 35th year of that reign exchanged this manor with the archbishop of Canterbury, for other premises.^d Since which it has remained parcel of the possessions of that see to the present time.

FORD PALACE, in the northern part of this parish, was parcel of the antient possessions of the see of Canterbury, built probably on lands given to it sometime before the Norman conquest, and from the few remains left of it, appears to have been the most antient palace, excepting that of Canterbury, which had been erected for the archiepiscopal residence. Archbishop Moreton, in king Henry VII.'s reign, a magnificent

^d This act is in the bundle of *certiorari* of that year, in the Rolls chapel.

prelate, who expended large sums in the building and augmenting of his different palaces, almost rebuilt the whole of this of Ford, at which afterwards, in the summer of the year 1544, king Henry VIII. in his journey towards France, dined with archbishop Cranmer, who frequently resided here, and rode the same night to Dover, to go over thither. But in the beginning of queen Elizabeth's reign, it had fallen greatly to ruin, insomuch that archbishop Parker, made his petition in the year 1573, to the queen, though in vain, for her consent to pull it down, in order to enlarge his palace at Bekelesborne, representing it, though large, yet as very inconvenient, being an old, decayed, wasteful, unwholesome, and desolate house; for Forde was in such a corner, and in such a soil, as he thought no man could have any delight to dwell there. After which archbishop Abbot, in 1627, being suspended from all his archiepiscopal functions, retired with the king's consent to this palace.^c Archbishop Whitgift, his next successor in the see, used at times to reside here, and is said to have hunted in the park of Ford. Nearly in which state this palace continued till the civil wars, when the revenues of the archbishopric being seized on by the state, and sold to different purchasers, this house of Ford was pulled down in 1658, and the materials disposed of. On the restoration, the scite of Ford palace, with the park and other lands belonging to it, returned again to the see of Canterbury, and were soon afterwards demised by the archbishop on a beneficial lease. In which state it still continues, Mr. Vincent Varham being the present lessee of it. There are but very small remains left of this antient palace. Some of the walls have flues in them, the use of which cannot be ascertained, part of the old gateway is still remaining. The park and vineyards still retain their

^c See Rapin, vol. ii. p. 259, n. 4.

names, and the forms of the fish-ponds are yet visible.² There is a farm-house now built on the scite of the old lodge, a small part of which yet remains.

CHARITIES.

WILLIAM YVE, of Hothel, by his will in 1526, gave to Margery his daughter, wife of William Alyn, land in Parkfield, beside Chistlet park pale, and beside the chantry meadow in Hothel, and wood lying in Combe wood, on condition, that she and her heirs should evermore brew, against the nativity of St. John Baptist, a quarter of malt; and bake half a quarter of wheat yearly against that feast; and the bread and ale thereof coming, to be distributed within the borough of Hothel, on that and the days following, as long as it should last, to such persons as would eat

The church, called *St. Mary's*, is dedicated to the Virgin Mary and the Holy Trinity. It is a small neat building, of one isle and a chancel, having a low square turret of wood at the west end, in which hang three bells. In the isle is an inscription in brass, for Anthony Maycot and Agnes his wife, with their figures, and underneath two sons and five daughters. He died

² See some account of this palace in Nichols's *Bib. Topog. Brit.* No. xviii. p. 112, and a print of the ruins; as there is likewise in No. xlv. p. 171.

in 1535. And a memorial for Richard Wightwick, A. B. obt. 1779. In the chancel an inscription in brass, for Isabella Chakbon, the date obliterated.

This chapel is annexed to the church of Reculver, in the parsonage and vicarage of which the tithes and profits of it are included, being distant about four miles from it. It was probably built at the charge of the inhabitants, to prevent the trouble of going to the mother church, on account of which distance, at their petition in 1303, they had granted the privilege of a church-yard, near their chapel here, to bury their dead in; and in the year 1410, archbishop Arundel dedicated and consecrated this chapel anew, and granted it the right of sepulture, so that the vicar of Reculver should not by that means be any ways prejudiced. And lastly, he decreed that they should be bound to contribute to the repair of the church of Reculver.

In the year 1360, Thomas Newe, then vicar of Reculver, for the perpetual discharge of himself and successors, from officiating in the cure of this chapel, and for furnishing it with a constant resident priest, who beside the duty of the chantry which he at that time founded in it, should officiate in the cure here, partly of himself, and partly of the inhabitants, endowed it with competent means, and a house, and glebe, for the priest, who from that time till the dissolution duly served the cure of Hothe, the vicar of Reculver being during that time acquitted of all care and attendance on it. But this chantry being dissolved among others, in the 2d year of King Edward VI. frequent disputes arose between the inhabitants of Hothe and the vicar of Reculver, the latter often neglecting the cure of this chapel for years together, holding himself acquitted of the cure by the antient endowment made as above-mentioned, which plea was allowed by the visitors in queen Mary's days, and by archbishop Abbot, on a suit between them, which lasted some years. But the vicar of Reculver has for some years past constantly served
the

the cure of this chapelry, and received the emoluments belonging to it.

There is a yearly pension of forty shillings paid from the archbishop's estate of Forde. The profits of the tithes of it do not amount to fourteen pounds per annum.^b It is valued in the king's books with the vicarage of Reculver. In 1640 here were one hundred and forty communicants.



C H I S T L E T,

CALLED in antient records *Chifteley*, lies the next parish eastward from Hothel. In the donation charter of it to the monastery of St. Augustine, it is called *Sturigao alias Cisteley*, which seems as if this parish and Sturry were at that time esteemed together but as one parish. There are six boroughs in it, viz. Hatch, Armsborough, Craft, Blengate, Westbere, and Westbeach.

THIS PARISH lies both unwholesome and unpleasant, in a lonely unfrequented part of the country, excepting where the high road from Canterbury to the Isle of Thanet runs through the southern part of it, on which the hamlet of Upstreet stands; southward of which it extends over the marshes as far as the river Stour, next to Stourmouth. Northward from Upstreet, on a hill, stands the street, or village of Chistlet, in which are the church, court-lodge, and vicarage, on the road leading to Reculver. Eastward of which this parish extends over a level of marshes, called North and South Chistlet levels, between Reculver and the Isle of Thanet, as far as the sea shore; and north-eastward beyond the manor of Grays, *alias* Ores, as far as the antient south wall of Reculver castle. It extends westward to the road from Sturry to Herne common, which it

^b See Nichols's Topog. Brit. No. xlv. p. 127.

crosses, and takes in a considerable quantity of the archbishop's woods on the other side of it. The upland of this parish has much hill and dale in it, the soil of which is various, and for the most part but poor and wet; yet there is near the village, some tolerable kindly and fertile land. There is a fair held here yearly on the 29th of May.

THE MANOR OF CHISTLET was given by king Ethelbert, on his founding the monastery of St. Augustine, in 605, by the above name, to the prior and convent of it, and it continued in their possession at the time of taking the survey of Domesday, in which it is thus entered, under the general title of their lands :

In Cistelet hundred, the abbot himself holds Cistelet, which was taxed at twelve sulings. The arable land is thirty carucates. In demesne there are five carucates, and seventy-two villeins, with sixty-eight borderers having thirty-nine carucates. There is a church of twelve shillings, and fourteen servants. There are fifty acres of meadow, and forty seven saltpits of fifty semes of salt. Of pannage for one hundred and thirty hogs. In the time of king Edward the Confessor it was worth fifty-three pounds, and afterwards forty pounds, now seventy-eight pounds. There are three arpens of vineyard. Of this manor, four knights, who are Frenchmen, held as much as was valued at twelve pounds per annum.

The vineyard above-mentioned, appears by the register of the abbey, to have remained here so late as the year 1434.

King Henry III. in his 54th year, granted to the abbot and convent, *free-warren* in all their demesne lands of Chistlet;¹ and in the 7th year of Edward II. anno 1313, in the *iter* of H. de Stanton and his associates, justices itinerant, upon a *quo warranto*, the abbot claimed and was allowed *free-warren* in all his demesne lands of this manor, view of frank-pledge, wrec

¹ Dec. Script. col. 2134. Regist. Sci Aug. cart. 181.

of the sea, and other liberties therein mentioned, as having been granted by several of the king's predecessors, and confirmed by him in his 6th year, the same having been allowed in the last *iter* of J. de Berewick,^k all which was afterwards confirmed by Edward III. by *inspeximus*, in his 36th year, and by king Henry VI. afterwards. After which, although the park of Chistlet was granted by the abbot and convent to Henry VIII. in his 29th year, yet the manor with its appurtenances remained with the monastery till its dissolution next year, when it likewise came into the king's hands, who that year granted the abbot's park here, called Chistlet park, with the lodge and other premises, late belonging to the monastery, to the archbishop of Canterbury and his successors.^l And in his 31st year he granted the manor and parsonage, or rectory, to the archbishop, together with the tenths due to the crown, in exchange for other premises; and three years afterwards the advowson of the vicarage of Chistlet likewise. Since which all these premises have continued parcel of the possessions of the see of Canterbury to this time.

There is a court leet and court baron held for this manor. At this court a constable is chosen three years successively, for the lower half hundred of Blengate, and every fourth year at that of Sturry.

THE DEMESNES OF THE MANOR, as well as *the park of Chistlet*, which has been from the time of the dissolution of the abbey disparked, have been, together with the lodge, ever since demised by the several archbishops on beneficial leases; Sir Brook Bridges being the present lessee of the park, with the lodge belonging to it; and Mr. John Denne of the demesnes of the court-lodge, in which he at times resides. But the manor his

^k Dec. Script. col. 2015 to 2018. Tan. Mon. p. 205.

^l Deeds of purchase and exchange, box Kent, A. 28, Augtn. off. Ibid. office, box Kent, E. 8.

grace the archbishop retains in his own hands. The lodge is situated in the vale, near the centre of the park. It is now only a modern farm-house, and there is hardly any remains left of the antient abbot's lodge, excepting an arched gateway. Anno 1335, Solomon Ripple, keeper of this manor under the abbot, built a most beautiful chapel here from the ground.

THE MANOR OF GRAYS, *alias* ORES, situated at the north-east boundary of this parish, near Reculver, was antiently in the possession of Nicholas de Hopland, who held it of the abbot of St. Augustine, as of his manor of Chistlet. After which it became the property of William de Graie, who in the 13th year of king Edward I. had a grant of *free-warren* for his lands in Chistlet and Hopland. His descendant William de Grai held it by knight's service, in the 20th year of king Edward III. at which time it had acquired the name of Ores, *alias* Graies. After which this manor does not seem to have continued long in the name of Grai; for in the 40th year of that reign, anno 1365, after much litigation between Sir John Conn, who was then in possession of it, and the abbot, who claimed it as an escheat, it was passed away by the former to the latter, by fine; and it was afterwards appropriated to the chamber of the monastery, and continued in their own occupation till the dissolution of it in the 30th year of king Henry VIII. when it came into the hands of the crown, and was granted that year, by the name of the manor of Greys, *alias* Coppinheath, to Sir Christopher Hales, master of the rolls.^m His three daughters and coheirs joined in the sale of it to Thomas Colepeper, esq. of Bedgbury, who in the 3d and 4th year of king Philip and queen Mary, alienated the manor of Ores, *alias* Greys, to Henry Crispe, esq. of Quekes, afterwards knighted, in whose name and fa-

^m Rolls of partic. temp. inter regni, Rot. 6, N. 8, Augtn. off. See Rot. Esch. anno 33 Henry VIII.

mily it continued till at length in 1757 the sole daughter and heir of Thomas Crispe, esq. of West Ham, in Essex, carried it in marriage to Capt. John Elliott, afterwards a rear-admiral in the royal navy, and of Copford, in Essex. He died in 1795, and his son Captain Elliot, an officer in the army, is now in the possession of it.

IN THE NORTHERN PART of this parish is an estate, called *Highbled*, antiently stiled a manor, which belongs to the dean and chapter of Canterbury, and is demised by them on a beneficial lease to Mr. John Carey.

CHARITIES.

JOHN TAYLOR, by will in 1582, gave a farm and lands at Marsh-row, in this parish, for the benefit of such poor people, who had not received alms of the parish for the space of one whole year; which land is vested in trustees, and is of the annual produce of 28l.

THOMAS PETIT, esq. of St. George's, Canterbury, by his will in 1626, gave 50l. to be disposed of to young married people for ever, the poorest, as near as might be, of four parishes therein named, of which Chistlet was one, a more particular account of which has already been given under Chilham, which was one of them. And he further gave, out of the two parts of the tithes of the demesnes of Chistlet manor, belonging to him, 40s. yearly to the poor of this parish for ever; and 40s. yearly to the minister or vicar of it, and his successors for ever.

The poor constantly maintained are about fifty, casually forty.

THIS PARISH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Westbere.ⁿ

The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, is a handsome building, consisting of three isles and a chancel, between which, nearly in the centre of it, is the steeple, on which, above the roof, is a low square wooden turret, flat at the top, in which hang six bells. The chancel is large and lofty, with narrow lancet win-

ⁿ See the institution of new deanries, by the abbot of St. Augustine's, before, under Sturry.

dows, and of a much older date than the rest of the church. In the former, against the south wall, is a monument for Stephen Hunt, gent. of this parish, obt. 1680 ; arms, *Sable, on a fess, or, a lion passant, gules, between three cinquefoils, or.* Against the north wall, a beautiful monument of different marbles, for Thomas Jones, esq. of Chistlet-court, obt. 1760 ; arms, *Argent, on a bend, gules, three lozenges, argent, on a chief, sable, a stag trippant, argent, impaling ermine, a fess dancette, sable.* Another monument for several of the same family, and memorials of them likewise on the pavement. A memorial for Edward Foche, obt. 166-, the rest obliterated ; arms, *Or, a chevron, chequy, between three water-bougets, sable.* In the wall on the south side, is a confessional, and niche for the holy water. In the middle isle, is a memorial for William Young, vicar of this parish and St. Nicholas, obt. 1727. A memorial for the Rev. Thomas Williams, obt. 1787. At the west end of the north isle is a gallery. In the church yard are several tombs and stones for the family of Denne, of this parish, and a tomb for John Knowler, of Hoad, obt. 1693.

There is given towards the repair of this church, a house near it, of the yearly value of three pounds, and a house lately burnt down, and two acres of land, rented at fifty shillings per annum.

The church of Chistlet was antiently appendant to the manor, and as such was part of the possessions of the monastery of St. Augustine ; and the profits of it were assigned in 1128, to the use of the infirmary there,* for which purpose it was then appropriated to it. But though there was a vicarage instituted, there was no endowment of it till the year 1345, when the abbot and convent assigned a suitable portion out of the profits and revenues of this church to the vicar of it, for

* Dec. Script. col. 1799. This church was afterwards confirmed to the monastery by several popes.

his support and maintenance, which being approved of by the archbishop's commissary, he that year decreed, that the vicar should have the usual mansion of the vicarage, with the garden adjoining to it, and should receive, in the name of his vicarage, all oblations whatsoever made in this church and parish. And that he should take all tithes of wool, lambs, calves, ducks, pigs, pigeons, cheese, milk-meats, hemp, flax, merchandizes, apples, pears, gardens, eggs, pasture, the salt of fifteen saltcotes, as they were usually called, and all other small tithes whatsoever, belonging to the church, and also all legacies left to it, and which the rectors of it, or the vicars, might have of right or custom. And that the vicars should receive from the religious at Chistlet, one pound or waye of cheese, in the name of their tithes of cows and sheep feeding in the parish, and also the tithe of the venison of their park there, and the tithe of their mills in the parish, when they were demised and let to farm, which had been for some time unduly withheld from the vicar by them. But that the vicars should undergo the burthen of serving by himself, or some other fit priest, the church in divine services, of providing bread and wine, lights, and of other things which should be necessary there for the celebration of divine services, to be provided or found by the rectors either of custom or right, and also the washing of the vestments and ornaments of the church, and should undergo at their own costs expences the payment of the tenths and other impositions, to be imposed on the church of England, whensoever it should happen, or should be incumbent on the church of Chistlet, at the taxation of one hundred shillings. But that the repairing and rebuilding of the chancel of it, within and without, and also the finding and repairing of books, vestments, and ornaments of the church, which ought or were wont of right or custom to be found by the rectors of churches, and all other burthens, ordinary and extraordinary, incumbent

on the church not ascribed before to the vicar, the religious should undergo and acknowledge for ever.— All which the archbishop, by his authority as ordinary, approved of. After which, this church and the advowson of the vicarage remained part of the possessions of the monastery till its final dissolution, in the 30th year of king Henry VIII. when it was surrendered into the king's hands, where they did not remain long, for the king separated them, by granting the manor and rectory of Chiftlet, in his 32d year, to the archbishop, and retaining the advowson of the vicarage till his 34th year, he granted that likewise to the archbishop.^p Since which both appropriation and advowson have remained to this time parcel of the possessions of the see of Canterbury.

The vicarage is valued in the king's books at 29l. 19s. 9½d. and the yearly tenths 2l. 19s. 11¼d. In 1588 it was valued at sixty pounds, communicants three hundred and forty, and in 1640 the same. It was augmented by archbishop Sheldon, by indenture anno 23 Charles II. with ten pounds per annum, and is now of the clear yearly certified value of 67l. 19s. 0½d.

THE HOSPITAL OF ST. LAURENCE, near Canterbury, was possessed of *a portion of certain tithes* arising from the demesne lands of the manor of Chiftlet, which on the dissolution of it became a lay fee, and continues so at this time. One moiety of these tithes is now in the possession of Mr. John Denne, of Chiftlet-court; and the other of Mr. Richard Wraith, of Grays, in this parish. At this time this portion of tithes consists, as I am informed, of only the fifteenth part of the tithes of the demesne lands of the manor of Chiftlet.

^p The advowson being by this means once separated, could never afterwards be appendant to the manor again. See Modern Reports, vol. ii. p. 1.

CHURCH OF CHISTLET.

PATRONS,

*Or by whom presented.**The Archbishop.**The King, hac vice.**The Archbishop.*

VICARS.

*Alexander Cooke, A. M. June 23, 1662, obt. 1672.**Richard Howard, A. B. May 15, 1672, obt. 1682.**Gilbert Inmys, A. M. Jan. 15, 1682, resigned 1686.^a**William Syme, A. M. May 17, 1686, deprived 1691.**Thomas Revett, Nov. 23, 1691, resigned 1700.**William Trent, A. M. Sept. 11, 1700, resigned 1705.**William Young, A. M. May 1, 1705, obt. Aug. 30, 1727.^r**Henry Pearson, A. M. December 19, 1727, obt. August 17, 1748.**Nicholas Simons, LL. B. Oct. 21, 1748, obt. Dec. 1776.**David Ball, LL. B. May 15, 1777, resigned 1785.^s**Sir John Fagg, bart. A. M. 1785, the present vicar.^t*

^a And vicar of St. John's, in Thanet, which he resigned for the curacy of Maidstone. See Lewis's Thanet, p. 148.

^r And vicar of St. Nicholas's, in Thanet, as were his several successors.

^s He resigned this vicarage and St. Nicholas, on being collated to the rectory of Aldington with Smeeth.

^t In June, 1785, a dispensation passed for his holding this vicarage, with that of St. Nicholas in Thanet.

R E C U L V E R.

THE next parish to Chistlet north-eastward, is Reculver, called by the Romans, *Regulbium*, and by the Saxons, at first, *Raculf*, and afterwards *Raculf-cester*, on account of its castle, and *Raculf-minster*, on account of the monastery built at it. By the survey of Domesday it appears once to have been a hundred of itself, but

but it has been long since accounted part of the hundred of Blengate, containing within it the boroughs of Reculver, Brooksgate, Eastermouth, Westermouth, Chelmington, and Shottenton. The borough of Chelmington is in Great Chart, and the borough of Shottenton in Selling. The borsholders of these boroughs have not appeared at the court for many years, but are still called over at it for form-sake. The manor extends likewise into the parish of Barham.

RECVLVER was a place of considerable note in the time of the Romans, who had here a watch tower and a fort, said to be built by the emperor Severus, anno 205, in which, as the *Notitia* tells us, lay in garrison the first cohort of the Vetasians, under the command of the count of the Saxon shore, for so in those times were the sea coasts hereabouts stiled. As these buildings were usually set on the highest ground nearest the place which was thought most convenient for them, it may be concluded that this stood on the level space upon the high cliff, where the church is at present, commanding an extensive view on all sides, and open to the German ocean. At the foot of it, towards the north, was the sea, and on the other side the water of Genlade, or the Wantsume, which then being of considerable breadth, flowed round the Isle of Thanet, separating it from the main land of Kent, and emptying itself here, on the eastern boundary of this parish, into the sea at Northmouth, it formed one of the ports of *Rutupia*; at which time, and for a long time afterwards, the usual passage for the shipping was on the above water, between the Isle of Thanet and the main land of Kent, and not on the sea side of it, as at present; so that the land here being thus nearly encompassed on three sides by water, formed a kind of nook or promontory. There are much of the walls of this fort remaining, which contain within them a level space of about eight acres. The form is a square, a little rounded at the corners. The walls on three sides are very visible,

ble, but the fourth, towards the north, has been very lately, nearly all of it, destroyed by the falling of the cliff down on the sea shore, where vast fragments of it lie.^u The remaining walls inclose a hill of loose sand, which is higher in every part than the ground without. The foundation of them, where they are exposed to view, in many parts corresponds exactly with those at Richborough. The facing of the wall, both within and without, is nearly destroyed, they no where remain more than ten feet high. There are no fragments of them remaining, excepting from that part which falls down into the sea, on the north side, where the detached materials having been separated by the waves and the weather, are spread to a great distance over the surface of the shore. Upon measuring the large fragment which fell lately, it was found to be between eight and nine feet in thickness, so that with its two facings, it must have been originally about eleven feet through, as at Richborough; and by the form, and the method of building here, it cannot be doubted but that this fort and Richborough had the same builders. The antient town was probably built without this wall, declining towards the sea, on that part of the land long since swallowed up by the waves, and from the present shore as far as a place called the Black Rock, seen at low-water mark, where tradition says, a parish church once stood, there have been found quantities of tiles, bricks, fragments of walls, tessellated pavements, and other marks of a ruined town, and the household furniture, dress, and equipment of the horses belonging to the inhabitants of it, are continually found among the sands; for after the fall of the cliffs, the earthen parts of them being washed away, these metalline substances remain behind. The soil of the cliff being a

^u See Duncombe's Hist. of Reculver, p. 83, where there is inserted a letter from Mr. Boys, of Sandwich, on this subject. See likewise Battely's Antiq. Rutup. p. 54.

loose sand, the sea has yearly gained on it; the force of the waves in winter separating large pieces of it from the rest, which tumbling on the shore below, discover from time to time a number of cisterns, cellars, &c. quantities of coins, and other remains of antiquity. Among the Roman coins found here, there have been several which are certain marks of high antiquity, as the consular *denarii*, and coins of almost all the Roman emperors from Julius Cæsar to Honorius, some brass ones of Tiberius and Nero, as fresh as if just new from the mint; all which are supposed by some to be proofs, that the Romans had very early a settlement here, and continued to use it as long as they dwelt in Britain. But those found in the greatest numbers, are those of a smaller size, and of the lower empire.^w Here have been likewise found those British coins of the metal called *electrum*, one fourth gold and the rest brass; and small silver pieces, of the size of an English two-pence, stamped only with strange characters, and some with rude heads and christian crosses, of a larger size; and Saxon coins, with the names of EDPERD, EADLARD EDELRED, and LUDRED.^x Even when Leland wrote, in Henry VIII.'s time, the village was full a quarter of a mile from the sea, whereas now, what is left of it, is so close to it, as to be washed by the waves, and the church itself is only a few rods from it. Leland's words are, "Reculver ii myles and more be water and a mile dim. by land beyownd Heron ys fro Cantorbury v good myles and stondeth withyn a quarter of a myle or lyttle more of the se fyde. The towne at this tyme is but village lyke. Sumtyme wher as the parochie chyrch is now was a fayre abbay and Brightwald archbishop of Cantorbury was of that howse. The old building of the chirch of the abbay remayneth having ii goodly spiring steeples.

^w See engravings of several of them in Battely.

^x See Battely *ibid.* p. 79 et seq. Lewis's MSS. History of Reculver.

— — — “ The whole precinct of the monastery appereth by the old walle and the vicarage was made of ruines of the monastery. Ther is a neglect chapel owt of the chyrch-yard wher sum say was a paroch chirch or the abbay was suppressed and given to the bishop of Cantorbury. There hath bene much Romain money fownd abowt Reculver.” And again below

“ Reculver is now scarce half a mile from the shore But it is to be supposed that yn tymes paste the se cam hard to Goreende a 2 myle from Northmouth and at Goreende is a litle staire caullid Broode staires to go downe the clive, and about this shore is good taking of mullettes. The great Raguseis ly for defence of wind at Gore ende, and thens againe is another sinus on to the foreland.” At present it is only a small mean village, of five or six houses, situated a small distance from the church, and inhabited mostly by fishermen and smugglers, and would be unworthy of notice, but for the reputation it derives from former times. The church, which once belonged to the monastery here, already mentioned before, and built on the scite both of the palace of king Ethelred and the more antient Roman fort, stands conspicuous for a great distance on all sides, the two spires of it, in form of pyramids, usually called the Reculvers, and by seamen the Two Sisters, being a constant sea-mark for them, to avoid the sands and shoals on this coast,^y but the sea has from time to time so continually washed the hill away on which it stands, that it was much feared in a few years it would have been wholly destroyed, till very lately such quantities of beach have been thrown up by the waves, as to form an unexpected, though very sure, natural bulwark to prevent its ruin. At a small distance from the church, close to the cliff, is an antient gothic building, formerly the chapel of St. James, and belonging to the hermit of Reculver. It is now converted into a cottage, the

^y Camden, p. 236. Lamb. Peramb. p. 278.

walls of which are mostly composed of Roman bricks, and in the wall is an arch entirely so. At some distance is a small house, which has a religious gothic appearance, and is supposed to have been formerly the dwelling of the hermit, and king Richard II. in his 3d year, granted a commission to Thomas Hamond, hermyte of the chapel of St. James, &c. being at our lady of Reculver, ordeyned for the sepulture of such persons as by casualtie of stormy or other misadventures were perished to receive the alms of charitable people for the building of the roof of the chapel fallen down. Near the corner of the church stands the vicarage-house. The rest of the parish is in general low marshy land, excepting towards the west, where it is a continuance of high land, where May-street and the hamlet of Hillsborough stand; and a little from it, near the sea, BISHOPSTONE, once accounted a manor, which for many years was the seat and property of the family of Cobbe, who resided here till the latter end of the last century.^z After which it was alienated to Hulke, from which name it came by marriage to Mr. Thomas Elwyn, alderman of Canterbury, who died possessed of it in 1788, and left two sons, who have since sold it to Mr. Stephen Sayer, and he is now entitled to it. The east part of this parish is bounded by marshes within the parish of Chistlet, once overflowed by the Wantsume, now only a narrow stream, of about one rod wide, kept open to sew the adjoining lands, with a sluice towards the sea, where the harbour of Northmouth, or Genlade, once was. A fair is held here on the 1st of September yearly.

About half a mile from this village, towards Herne, Dr. Gray, of Canterbury, found in the cliff a *strata* of shells, in a greenish sand. They seemed firm, and

^z There is an entry of this branch of the family of Cobbe in the Heralds office, book D. 18, f. 144^b.

some of them entire, but crumbled to powder on being handled. But what was most remarkable, in the lower part of the *strata*, where the shells were more thickly dispersed, there lay scattered up and down, parts of trunks, roots, and branches of trees, the wood of which was as black as ebony, and so rotten as to be easily broken with the fingers. One of them was standing upright, but broken off about a foot from the ground. There were about twelve feet from the superficies or top of the cliff.^a

The fig tree, *ficus carica*, appears among the bushes along the south wall of the castle, and the dwarf elder, *sambucus ebulus*, abounds there.

ETHELBERT, king of Kent, having embraced the christian faith, and given St. Augustine his palace at Canterbury, is said, about the year 597, to have retired with his court hither, and to have built for himself a palace on the scite of the old Roman ruins at this place. Bede says, the *villæ regiæ* of the Saxons were usually placed upon or near where the antient Roman stations had been before. The *Notitia Provinciarum* (which was not written before the time of Theodosius the younger) is the only book which mentions this place; before which this silence, concerning the name of Reculver, makes it probable, this fort was known by the general name of Rutupiæ. Reculver continued a royal residence till king Egbert, as an atonement for the murder of his two nephews, gave it, in the year 669, to a priest named Bassa, to build a monastery on it, which he accordingly did, for monks of the Benedictine order, dedicating it to St. Mary, and probably became the first abbot of it himself. From which time this place came to be called *Raculv-minster*. After which this abbey was given, with the whole parish and all of right belonging to it, in 949, by king Edred, in the presence of queen Edgiva

^a See Phil. Transf. vol. xxii. No. 268, p. 763.

his mother, and archbishop Odo, to the monastery of Christ-church, in Canterbury.^b Notwithstanding which it appears to have continued as a religious society, only with the alteration of the superior's title from that of abbot to dean, till a few years before the Norman conquest. After which there is nothing found further relating to it, but it is supposed to have ceased as a monastery, and to have come into the hands of William the Conqueror, who restored it, with its revenues, to archbishop Lanfranc, as having been given to his church of Canterbury, and soon afterwards, on the separation of the estates of it between the archbishop and the priory of Christ-church there, **THIS MANOR OF RECULVER** with its demesnes, of which the antient scite of the abbey was esteemed part, and the church appurtenant, was allotted to the former. Accordingly, in the record of Domesday, it is thus described, under the general title of the archbishop's lands :

In Roculf hundred, the archbishop himself holds Roculf. It was taxed at eight sulings. The arable land is thirty carucates. In demesne there are three carucates, and four times twenty and ten villeins, with twenty-five borderers having twenty-seven carucates. There is a church, and one mill of twenty-five pence, and thirty-three acres of meadow. Wood for the pamage of twenty hogs, and five salt-pits of sixty-four pence, and one fishery. In its whole value, in the time of king Edward the Confessor, this manor was worth fourteen pounds, when he received it the like, and now thirty-five pounds ; of this the archbishop has seven pounds and seven shillings.

Soon after which, archbishop Lanfranc, on his founding of the hospitals of Harbledowne and St. John, endowed them with seven score pounds, yearly out of his manors of Reculver and Bocton. After

^b This grant, in which the bounds are recited, may be seen in Dugd. Mon. vol. i. p. 86.

which king Edward II. granted to archbishop Walter a market weekly on a Thursday here, and a fair yearly on the feast of St. Giles, abbot, being Sept. 1, but the former, if ever held, has been long since obsolete.^c Since which it has continued part of the possessions of the see of Canterbury to this time, the manor his grace the archbishop retains in his own hands, but the demesnes of it, called the Lord's lands, are demised by him on beneficial leases to several tenants, the principal of whom is Sir Henry Oxenden, bart.

A court leet and court baron is held for this manor. The constable of the upper half hundred of Blengate is chosen at this court, which is usually held at Herne. The archbishop has a right to the royalty of the fishery and oysters, with the beach and oozy grounds of the sea, to lay and breed the oysters on, between the full sea water mark, and the dead low water mark, from Herne-bay rock to the Beltinge ware rand, lying within this manor.

BROOKE is a seat in the south-east part of this parish, which was once esteemed as part of the hamlet of Helburg, or Hilborough, as it is now called, though situated near a mile from it, which in Edward II.'s reign was in the possession of Nicholas de Tingewike, originally descended from those of Buckinghamshire, who had possessions at Dartford, in this county, and he died possessed of this seat in the 14th year of that reign. After this name became extinct here, the family of Pine, or de la Pine, as they were at first written, became possessed of it; one of whose descendants, James Pine, about the beginning of Henry IV.'s reign, passed it away to Sir William Cheney, and his descendant Henry Cheney, esq. afterwards created lord Cheney, in the beginning of queen Elizabeth's reign,

^c Rot. Cart. ejus an. N. 16, and a fair, cart. ejus an. N. 7. Tan. Mon. p. 199. Pat. 27 Edw. III. p. 2, m. 5 vel 6.

alienated it to George Maycote, alias Mackwith, esq. who resided here, as did his son Sir Cavalliero Maycote, to whom Camden, clarencieux, in 1604, allowed these arms, viz. *Ermine, on a canton, gules, a buck tripping, or.* He sold it in king James I.'s reign, to Christopher Clive, of Preston, near Faversham, and he immediately afterwards alienated it to Thomas Contry, gent. of Bekefborne, whose son of the same name resided here, whose arms were, *Azure, a pile surmounted by a fess, four fleurs de lis, or;*^d and afterwards passed it away to Sir Edward Master, and his descendant Streynsham Master, of Brooke, in Wingham, dying in 1724, *f. p.* his widow Elizabeth became possessed of it, and by her will devised it to her kinsman Sir George Oxenden, bart. who was before possessed of other good estates in this and the adjoining parishes, which had belonged to his ancestors for many generations, (one of whom Thomas Oxenden was of Reculver in king Henry VI.'s reign, and was buried in this church anno 1450) and his son Sir Henry Oxenden, bart. of Brome, is the present owner of it.

CHARITIES.

MARGERY SAMPSON, of Reculver, widow, by her will in 1529, gave to the churchwardens, three acres of land, lying in upper croft next to the downe, for an obit yearly in this church; and if there should be any money left after 4s. 8d. paid for the performance of it, she ordered the same to be distributed on the day of the obit, in bread, among the poor of this parish, at the church-door.

THOMAS WOOD, of Reculver, by his will in 1558, gave 20l. to the repair of this church, and after his wife's death, 40l. to the poor; and he ordered his executor to buy a chalice of silver gilt, of the value of 7l. for the use of the church.

GEORGE HAWLET, of Herne, by his will in 1625, gave 10s. yearly out of his house and lands at Greenhill, in Herne, to the churchwardens, with power of distress, &c. to be yearly employed for the relief of the poor. And he ordered that the rent should be made over to three freeholders and inhabitants, and their heirs, in trust, for the parish.

^d His pedigree is in Vistn. co. Kent, 1619.

CHRISTOPHER MILLES, esq. of Herne, by his will in 1638, gave to the poor the yearly sum of 4l. to be paid yearly, as has been already mentioned under Westbere, out of the lease of the parsonages of Reculver, Hoade, and Herne, so long as the lease should continue in any of his surname; which lease is now in the name of his descendant Richard Milles, esq. of Nackington.

HENRY HILLS, of Reculver, by his will in 1678, gave his house and land in Chistlet, and lands in Herne and Reculver, the rents now amounting to 4l. 13s. 6d. to be yearly upon the 24th of June equally divided among the most antient and poorest labouring men in it, not receiving alms, at the discretion of the churchwardens as trustees. In all, now of the yearly value of 4l. 13s. 6d. Besides which he gave to the church a large bible, and a pulpit-cloth, a large silver flaggon, chalice, and salver, for the sacrament, and a very fine damask table-cloth to spread upon the altar.

The poor constantly relieved are about eighteen, casually six.

RECVLVER is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Westbere.

The church, which is exempt from the archdeacon, is dedicated to St. Mary. It consists of three isles and a chancel, having two similar spires at the west end, in one of which hang four bells. The church seems to be in some measure the same building which was used as the abbey church, though from the frequent alterations and repairs it has undergone, the original appearance of it has been so greatly changed, that it has induced many to suppose the whole of it a much more modern structure. It has at this time a look of decay, the materials having greatly mouldered away, from its being so much exposed to the weather, and the corrosive quality of the sea air. At a distance it is a striking object, especially from the two spires at the west end. The stile of building is various, and of different ages; the middle isle and chancel being the most antient, the side isles of much later date. The west door is a pointed arch, of Caen stone, with Saxon ornaments, much decayed. The arch of the north door is circular. The quoins are of squared stones, the rest of the walls irregular stones mixed with Ro-

man bricks. The roof was once, or at least intended to be, much higher and more pointed, as appears by the rile of the pediment at the west end between the two spires. There is a handsome flight of steps to the chancel from the isle, and another at the approach to the altar. The chancel is separated from the church by three small circular arches, supported by two lofty round pillars, with plain capitals of a singular form. At the extremity of the east end is a handsome triplet of lancet windows, and four single ones of the same form on the north and south sides. At the west end of the body, over the door, is a *triforium*. The floor was laid in terras, made of coarse stone and mortar, so smooth as to seem polished, being thinly incrusted with a red composition, a small part of which only remains, facing the north door, and in the chancel the pavement is mixed with small figured tiles, like those in many other churches.

Leland says, in his Itinerary, vol. vii. p. 136, "The old building of the churche of the abbay remaineth, having ii goodly spiring steeple. Yn the enterieng of the quyer ys one of the fayrest and the most auntyent crosse that ever I saw a ix footes, as I ges yn highte. It standyth lyke a fayr columnne," (*which he describes at large, with the figures on it, and says*) "The hiest part of the pillar has the figure of a crosse. In the churche ys a very auntyent booke of the Evangelyes in *majusculis literis* RO and yn the bordes therof ys a cristall stone thus inscribed CLAVDIA ATEPICCUS. Yn the north side of the churche is the figure of a bishop paynted under an arch. In digging about the chyrche yarde they find old bokels of girdals and rings."

In this church the body of king Ethelbert is said to have been buried, and Weever says, in his time, that is, in king James I.'s reign, "there was remaining at the upper end of the south isle, a monument of an antique form, mounted with two spires, under which, according to tradition, this monarch lay." But no remains

remains of the cross or monument are left, but a tablet had been put up to perpetuate the memory of it. In the chancel, within the altar-rails, is a handsome monument for Sir Cavalliero Maycote, and dame Marie his wife ; above are their arms, *Quarterly, ermine, on a canton, argent, a stag sejant, gules ; and party per pale, sable and ermine, a chevron engrailed, gules.* On the north side of the altar is carved in stone, *Gules, semee of cross-crosets, a lion rampant, or.* On a flat stone in the chancel, the effigies in brass of a man and his wife, and under them eight sons and seven daughters. He is represented in armour, with his feet on a greyhound. Over him a coat, *three boars heads coupéd.* She is in an immense high head dress, and over her *three rams heads coupéd,* and underneath an inscription for John Sandewey, esq. and Joane his wife. Near this grave-stone is an antient one, having *a cross flory* standing on *a grice.* Near the entrance is a memorial for Robert Godden, gent. late vicar of Reculver, obt. 1672. Against the south wall, on a tablet of black marble, is the figure, about a foot high, of a man habited in his herald's surcoat, cloak, trunk-breeches, boots and spurs, with short hair and beard ; and over him, *Or, a cross engrailed, party per pale, gules and sable, on a chief of the second, a lion passant-guardant of the first ;* and underneath an inscription, for Ralph Brooke, esq. late Yorke herald, who died in 1625. In the middle isle are several stones with memorials for the families of Cobb and Hills, both of this parish ; arms on the former, *A chevron, between three cocks.* And in a window of the south isle, there is remaining the arms of England, *Gules, three lions passant guardant, or.*

The church of Reculver was always appendant to the manor, parcel of the antient possessions of the see of Canterbury, to which it was, with the chapels of Herne, Hothe, and Reculver annexed, early appropriated ; for archbishop Kilwardbye disliking the method

thod of payment made by his predecessor Lanfranc to the hospitals of Harbledowne and Northgate, from this manor towards their support, withdrew it, and in lieu, appropriated to their use this parsonage, with the chapels annexed, saving a competent portion to the vicar, who should have the cure of the church. Which was confirmed by king Edward I. in his 4th year.^e This alteration archbishop Peckham revoked, and restored the revenue of the parsonage to its former state. Archbishop Stratford, at the time he obtained licence anno 22 Edward III. to appropriate this parsonage, held *in capite*, towards the support of his table, added to the income of the hospitals twenty pounds likewise from it; but on the archbishop's death soon afterwards, no use was made of this licence, so far as related to the hospitals, till archbishop Islip, anno 1355, confirmed the same, and further decreed, that the whole of the sums payable yearly from the manor, viz. 14ol. and 2ol. likewise from this parsonage, should be paid yearly out of the rents and profits of the latter, so long as it should continue appropriated, which it is at this time. This parsonage extends likewise over the parishes of Herne and Hothe, formerly accounted as chapels to the church of Reculver, Richard Milles, esq. of Nackington, being the present lessee of it, under the archbishop, at the yearly rent of forty pounds. From the above time these two hospitals have continued to enjoy this allowance; but the parsonage becoming inadequate in its value to so large a payment,^f it has been for some time past paid yearly as the archbishop's alms, out of the temporalities of the see of Canterbury.

^e Pat. anno 18 Edward I. revocatio eccles. de Reculv. pro archiep. Cant.-2^{da} pat. de an. 2^{do} Edi. 2^{di} pro Rectore eccl. de Reculver.

^f In the 8th year of Richard II. the church of Reculver was valued at 113l. 6s. 8d. Dec. Script. col. 2167.

The vicarage of Reculver, having the above chapels, with that of St. Nicholas in Thanet, annexed to it, continued in that state till the year 1296, when archbishop Winchelsea, induced by the great inconveniences which arose from the distance of these chapels from the mother church, instituted perpetual vicarages in them. After which, in the year 1310, he endowed three vicarages, one in the mother church of Reculver, with the adjoining chapel of Hothe; another in the church of St. Nicholas, with the chapel of All Saints in Thanet; and a third in that of Herne, the particulars of which instrument, relating to each of them, has been already recited before, under Herne. And further, that in this church of Reculver, in which the parishioners by custom, built and repaired the chancel, and found both the books and ornaments, as well as in the chapel of Hothe, the vicar of the church of Reculver should support these burthens, which the vicars formerly used to support in them. And further, that whenever the vicarage should become vacant, the rector and his successors should present for ever to him and his successors, fit persons, within the time limited by the canon, &c.^s Since which, the archbishop, as rector, has constantly collated to this vicarage, with the chapel of Hothe annexed, and is the present patron of it.

This vicarage is endowed with a house and about three acres of glebe, and the great and small tithes of all the land lying within the old walls of the castle, formerly the precinct of the monastery; and by the endowment above-mentioned, in token of subjection, the vicar of St. Nicholas pays yearly four marcs and ten shillings, and the vicar of Herne forty shillings,

^s See before under Herne, and Duncombe's Hist. of Reculver, p. 119, where the several tithes and emoluments it is endowed with, as well as the other particulars in the endowment relating to it, are fully mentioned.

in the name of their vicarages, and out of the profits of them, to the vicar of Reculver. Archbishop Juxon in 1661, augmented this vicarage with twenty pounds per annum, to be paid yearly by the lessee of the parsonage, in lieu of the antient pension of forty shillings paid before by the archbishop, as rector, to the vicar.

It is valued in the king's books at 9l. 12s. 3½d. and the yearly tenths at 19s. 2¾d. In 1588 it was valued at fifty pounds, communicants one hundred and sixty-five. In 1640 at sixty pounds, communicants 169. It is now of the clear yearly certified value of 66l. 2s. 3¾d. but it is worth about 150l. per annum.

Notwithstanding the institution of the separate vicarages of Reculver, Herne, and St. Nicholas, as before-mentioned, it seems the parishioners of the two latter continued as liable and subject as before to the repair of the mother church of Reculver, as the peculiar and proper inhabitants of it, which, after much contest and disputes, was settled by a decree of archbishop Warham in king Henry VIII.'s reign, that the people of each chapel, viz. Herne and St. Nicholas, should redeem the burthen of repairs by a certain annual stipend of money, upon a set day in the year, and on default thereof to remain equally liable to such repair, the same as if that decree had never been made.

There were two CHANTRIES founded in this church, one by Thomas Newe, vicar of Reculver, in honour of the Trinity, in 1354, for one priest to celebrate mass in it for ever. The revenues consisted of the chantry-house, and ninety-eight acres of land in Reculver and Herne, held *in capite*, which was confirmed by archbishop Wittlesey, in 1371.^h

THE OTHER CHANTRY was founded in honour of the B. V. Mary, for a chaplain to pray for the soul of Alicia de Brooke, and was of the collation of the archbishop, and it was endowed with the yearly rent

^h See Battely's Somner, pt. ii. append. p. 62. Duncombe's Hist. of Reculver, p. 157.

of 13s. 4d. payable from lands in Chistlet and Reculver. Both these chantries were suppressed, among other such foundations, in the 2d year of king Edward VI.'s reign, the yearly revenues of the former being valued at fourteen pounds.

CHURCH OF RECVLVER.

PATRONS,
Or by whom presented.

The Archbishop.

VICARS OF RECVLVER,
WITH THE CHAPEL OF HOTHE
ANNEXED.

Alexander Cooke, obt. 1663.
Robert Goddin, A. M. Sept. 5,
1663, obt. 1672.
Henry Hughes, A. B. Oct. 29,
1672, resigned 1679.
Alexander Innes, A. M. April
10, 1679, resigned 1688.
Theophilus Beck, A. M. April
22, 1688, resigned 1689.
Adam Reeves, A. M. March 15,
1689, obt. 1695.
Francis Green, A. M. March 7,
1695, obt. 1716.
William Squire, A. M. March
6, 1716, resigned 1726.ⁱ
Peter Vallavine, LL. B. Nov.
17, 1726, resigned 1729.^k
Thomas Clendon, A. M. Oct. 24,
1729, obt. 1757.^l
Thomas Thompson, A. M. August
26, 1757, resigned 1762.^m
Anthony Lukyn, A. M. Feb. 9,
1762, obt. Nov. 12, 1778.ⁿ
Richard Sandys, Feb. 13, 1779,
obt. Feb. 27, 1782.
Richard Morgan, April 16,
1782, the present vicar.^o

ⁱ He resigned this vicarage for that of Herne.

^k And vicar of Monkton. He resigned this vicarage for that of Preston near Wingham, and was a minor canon of Canterbury cathedral, which he resigned. He died in 1767.

^l Likewise vicar of Sturry.

^m He resigned this vicarage for that of Elham.

ⁿ He held this vicarage by dispensation, with the united rectories of St. Mildred and All Saints, in Canterbury.

^o See a list of the vicars of this parish, from the archbishop's registers, in Duncombe's History of Reculver, p. 154.

STO U R M O U T H.

ADJOINING to Chistlet, on the opposite or southern side of the river Stour, lies the parish of Stourmouth, being usually pronounced Stour-mouth, taking its name from its situation at the mouth of the river Stour, which formerly emptied itself just below this place into the Wantsume, a river at that time of no inconsiderable width, which dividing itself encircled the Isle of Thanet, and separated it from the main land of Kent. There are two boroughs in it, East and West Stourmouth.

THIS PARISH is a lonely unfrequented place, having no road through it elsewhere, and lying so close to the marshes is not a very healthy situation. The southern part of it is upland, which stretches itself out northward, like a promontory, towards the marshes, which are within the bounds of it, as far as the river Stour. There are two villages, called East and West Stourmouth. In the latter, which is the principal one, is Dene farm, the property of Mr. W. Baldock, brewer, of Canterbury, and Hufleys farm, called so no doubt from the antient possessors of it, belonging to Mr. Carr Culmer, gent. and further on, the parsonage and court-lodge, opposite the church. Of itself it is not unpleasant, and the houses are mostly of the better sort, and well conditioned; which probably induced Leland to call it a faire village. His words are,^p “from Fordwic—to Sturemuthe a faire village iiiii myles be water.” Hence to the former village is somewhat less than a mile, in which is a house, which by the flint walls and arched door-way, seems of some antiquity. It is called Stone-

^p Itin. vol. vii. p. 145. See Lamb. Peramb. p. 280. Lel. Coll. vol. iii. p. 182.

hall, and belongs to Lee Warley, gent. of Canterbury. The fields here are very large, being common and uninclosed, and throughout the whole are flat and level, and of a very rich and fertile soil for corn. In the north-east part of the parish there is a ferry from it, for foot passengers only, into the Isle of Thanet. There is no fair.

THE MANOR OF STOURMOUTH, alias NORTH-COURT, was held of the archbishop in the reign of king John, by Walter de Valoigns;^a but it did not continue a great while afterwards in his name, for in the 5th year of king Henry III. the family of Hoefe, or Huffee, as they came soon afterwards to be spelt, were in the possession of it, in which year Henry de Huffee obtained a charter of *free-warren* for this manor. His grandchild, of the same name, died anno 18 Edward I. possessed of this manor, with those of Dene, Childerston, and Chekehill, whose son Henry Huffee received summons to parliament, among the barons of this realm, in the 15th year of the next reign of king Edward II. but this family was become extinct here before the latter end of Henry IV.'s reign, when this manor was in the possession of the eminent family of Apulderfield, but Sir William de Apulderfield, a man of much note in the reigns of king Henry VI. and king Edward IV. leaving an only daughter and heir Elizabeth, she carried it in marriage to Sir John Fineux, chief justice of the king's bench, by whose eldest daughter and coheir Jane, it went in marriage to J. Roper, esq. of Wellhall, Eltham, prothonotary of the king's bench, and attorney-general to king Henry VIII. He died in 1524, having by his will given this manor to his youngest son Christopher, who was seated at Linsted. His great-grandson Christopher, lord Teynham, died possessed of it

^a Book of knights fees held of the archbishop, and Madox's Formulæ, p. 433.

in 1622, leaving two sons, John, who succeeded him as lord Teynham, and William Rooper, esq. (for so he spelt his name) who inherited this manor, at which he resided in 1649. His son John Rooper, esq. seems to have died *s. p.* for in 1718, Anne Dognate, widow, Margaret Rooper, and Mary Magdalen Tichborne, his aunts and coheirs, joined in the conveyance of it to Jenkin Gillow, gent. whose nephew Jenkin Gillow, afterwards, by his will, became possessed of it, and married his first-cousin Margaret Tappenden, but died *s. p.* having devised it to his sister Anne, married to her first-cousin John Tappenden, merchant, of London, and her issue in tail. She died in 1779, leaving four sons and three daughters, of whom Margaret and John having conveyed their two sevenths to their father John Tappenden; the other five sevenths still continue the property of the other five children. A court baron is held for this manor.

CHARITIES.

STEPHEN JOADE, of this parish, by his will anno 29 Elizabeth, gave to the poor of it 40s. per annum, payable out of a house and land in it, now in the occupation of Mrs. Elizabeth Gillow, widow.

The poor constantly relieved are about ten, casually as many.

STOURMOUTH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Bridge.

The church, which is dedicated to All Saints, is a small building, consisting of a body, two very small side isles, and a chancel, having a slim spire steeple at the west end, in which are three bells. The church seems antient. There are numbers of small coloured tiles on the pavement of the chancel, in which, among others, is a memorial for John Powell, rector, obt. Nov. 1, 1680. A stone having the figure of a man, his hands joined and uplifted, and inscription in brass for Master Thomas Mareys, rector, obt. 1475 ;
arms,

arms, *three bars nebulee*. Near it is a stone, coffin-fashioned, no inscription. In the south window are some small remains of painted glass. In the middle isle is a memorial for Henry Jenkin, of this parish, obt. 1679. The font is very antient, of stone, supported by four pillars, with plain bases and capitals.

There are several parcels of land, given by persons unknown, for the support of this church, containing in all about six acres, of the value of six pounds per annum. All which the churchwardens let, with a very laudable intention, to poor people of the parish, at the above rent, and apply the produce to the repair of the church.

The church of Stourmouth was given by Hamo, son of Vitalis, to Gundulph, bishop of Rochester, and the monks of that priory, together with the whole tithe of his demesne, and all customs, and four acres of land belonging to it, and in the same manor pasture for one hundred sheep, and this he did in the presence, and with the consent of archbishop Anselm. After which the bishop assigned this church, and the free disposition of it, among others, to the monks of his priory. But bishop Gilbert de Glanvill, who came to the see in 1185, disputed their right to it; and among other regulations he decreed, that in those churches which belonged to the church of Rochester, situated out of the bishopric, whenever any of them should be vacant, the bishop and monks jointly should present to them. In which state of alternate presentation between them, this church continued till king Richard II.'s reign, in the 14th year of which the bishop exchanged with the monks his alternate presentation of the church of Boxley, of which they had the other, for their alternate presentation of this church, held *in capite*; from which time the entire patronage of it has remained parcel of the possessions of the see of Rochester, the bishop being the present patron of it. There was an antient pension of ten shillings paid

to the prior and convent of Rochester from this church, which the dean and chapter there now receive. There are twelve acres of glebe land.

This rectory is valued in the king's books at nineteen pounds, and the yearly tenths at 1*l.* 18*s.* In 1588 it was valued at 10*ol.* communicants one hundred. In 1640 it was valued at 12*ol.* communicants sixty.

CHURCH OF STOURMOUTH.

PATRONS,

Or by whom presented.

Bishop of Rochester.....

RECTORS.

Henry Parkhurst, S. T. P. 1661,
obt. 1669.³

John Powell, A. M. Feb. 16,
1669, obt. 1680.

Samuel Gresscombe, A. M. Dec.
10, 1680, deprived.

Christopher Harris, A. M. July
23, 1690, obt. Nov. 24,
1719.¹

Francis Stamard, March 13,
1719, obt. 1726.

Thomas Harris, A. M. May 7,
1726, resigned the same year.

William Ayerst, S. T. B. Nov.
2, 1726, resigned 1729.

Hopton Williams, A. M. Jan. 1,
1730, resigned May 1743.^u

Philip Bearcroft, S. T. P. July
21, 1743, obt. 1761.^w

John Nairn, A. M. Dec. 4,
1761, the present rector.^x

* He was at the same time presented to the rectories of St. George and St. Mary Magdalene, in Canterbury, before which he had been rector of Gravesend and vicar of Northfleet, and was likewise prebendary of Canterbury. He resigned this church in 1729, and was presented to the rectory of North Cray, and of St. Swithin's, London-stone.

† He lies buried in Wingham

church, of which parish he was curate forty-seven years.

^u He resigned the rectory of North Cray for this rectory, which he held with the vicarage of Preston near Wingham, by dispensation, both which he resigned in 1743, for the rectory of Penthurst.

^w And vicar of Elcham by dispensation.

^x And in 1769 rector of Kingston by dispensation.

THE HUNDRED OF PRESTON

LIES the next southward from that of Blengate last-described.

IT CONTAINS WITHIN ITS BOUNDS THE PARISHES OF

1. ELMSTONE; and || 2. PRESTON.

And the churches of both those parishes. *One constable* has jurisdiction over it.



E L M S T O N E.

THE next parish south-eastward from Stourmouth is Elmstone, called in Domesday, *Ælvetone*, and in other antient records, *Elmerstone*. There is only one borough in this parish, viz. Elmstone borough, the borsholder of which is chosen at the court leet of the manor of Preston yearly.

THE PARISH of Elmstone is very small, it is a retired unfrequented place, having no village, and only six houses and an half in the parish, which happens from one of the houses standing over the stream, one half of which is in this parish, and the other half in Preston, the stream, which rises in a pond there, separating the two parishes, and running thence near most of those houses, of which the parsonage is one, towards the river Stour north-eastward. The court-lodge stands near the south side of the parish, having round it a moat, which is supplied by a spring rising just above it, the water from which runs from hence towards the river. At a small distance from hence is the church, on the rise of a hill, round which the land is very heathy and common-like. The parish of Wingham comes up within one field of the church. The whole is uneven ground, the inclosures small, and most of the land very poor. There is no fair held here.

THE MANOR OF ELMSTONE was part of the ancient possessions of the abbot and convent of St. Augustine, of whom it was held by one Ansfrid. Accordingly it is thus entered in the book of Domesday, under the general title of their lands :

Ansfrid holds of the abbot, Ælvetone. It was taxed at half a suling and half a yoke. The arable land is In demesne there is one carucate, and three villeins, with three oxen in one team. In this manor Ansfrid holds half a suling, of the demesne of the monks, and pays from thence to St. Augustine one hundred pence per annum. Godeffa held it in fee simple, and gave from thence to St. Augustine twenty-five pence in alms every year. In the time of king Edward the Confessor it was worth forty shillings, and afterwards ten shillings, now sixty shillings.

After which, it appears to have been held by the eminent family of Leyborne, one of whom Roger de Leyborne held it of the abbot, in the 53d year of king Henry III. And in his descendants it continued till Juliana, daughter of Thomas de Leyborne, stiled from the greatness of her possessions, *the Infanta of Kent*, died possessed of it anno 41 Edward III. when it escheated to the crown for want of heirs, there being found none who could make claim to her estates, either by direct or even collateral alliance.[†] After which king Richard II. in his 11th and 22d years, settled it on the priory of Canons, alias Chiltern Langley, in Hertfordshire, where it remained till the dissolution of that house, anno 30 Henry VIII. when it came into the king's hands, who the next year granted it, with the scite of the priory, and other lands and estates belonging to it, to Richard, suffragan bishop of Dover, to hold for his life, or until he should be promoted to some ecclesiastical benefice of the yearly value of one hundred pounds, which happened before the 36th year of that reign ; for the year before that, the king granted to Walter Hendley, esq. his attor-

[†] Dugd. Bar. vol. ii. p. 13. Rot. Esch. eor. ann.

ney general, his manor and advowson of Elmerstone, alias Elmstone, with the woods and underwoods, late parcel of the above priory, or of the monastery of Dartford, or of one of them, to hold *in capite* by knight's service, being then of the value of fifteen pounds per annum. He was afterwards knighted, and died in the 6th year of king Edward VI. leaving his three daughters his coheirs, who next year joined in the sale of it to Simon Lynch, gent. of Grove, in Staple, who sold this manor, with the advowson of the church appendant to it, in the beginning of queen Elizabeth's reign, to Mr. William Gibbs, descended from a family who were of the rank of gentility in Devonshire, and settled at Folkestone about Henry VII.'s reign, and bore for their arms, *Argent, three pole-axes, sable*; the patent of which was confirmed by Robert Cooke, clarencieux.² His descendant of the same name, alienated it at the latter end of king Charles I.'s reign, to Robert Jaques, alderman of London, who kept his shrievalty here in 1669, and was afterwards of Luton, in Bedfordshire, and died possessed of it in 1671, leaving two daughters his coheirs, the eldest of whom, Joane, married Henry Partridge, esq. of Berkshire, and Rebecca, the youngest, John Whitfield, gent. of Canterbury, who shared his estate here between them, and on the division of it, the latter had part of the demesne lands of the manor in this parish, and other farms and lands in the adjoining parishes; but the manor of Elmstone itself, with the appendant advowson, was allotted to the former, in whose descendants it continued down to Henry Partridge, esq. recorder of Lyn Regis, in Norfolk, who died in 1793, on which it came to his son, who is the present owner of it. A court baron is held for this manor.

² There are pedigrees of them in the Visitation of the county of Kent, anno 1574 and 1619.

There are no *parochial charities*. The poor constantly relieved are about seven, casually four.

THIS PARISH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Bridge.

The church is a small building, consisting of a body, a very small north isle, and a chancel, having a square tower, embattled at the north-west corner, in which there are three bells. In the chancel is a handsome monument, with a marble bust at top, for Robert Jaques, esq. formerly an alderman and sheriff of London, and afterwards of Luton, in Bedfordshire, who died in 1671; his arms were, *argent on a fess sable, three escallops, or*. A monument for Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Hutcheffon, rector, obt. 1768. In the south isle is a monument for Henry Whitfield, second surviving son of John Whitfield, esq. of Canterbury, who lived at Preston, obt. 1774. In the church-yard are several tombs for the Gibbs's, of this parish and Preston.

There is given towards the repair of the church, a house near it, of the yearly value of three pounds, and a house lately burnt down, and two acres of land, rented at fifty shilling.

This church is a rectory, the advowson of which has always been appendant to the manor of Elmstone, and as such is now of the patronage of Mr. Partridge, as has been already mentioned before. It is valued in the king's books at 6l. 7s. 8½d. and the yearly tenths at 12s. 9½d. In 1588 it was valued at 40l. communicants thirty eight. In 1640 it was valued at 80l. communicants forty. It is now of the clear yearly certified value of 69l. 2s. 2d.

There are five acres of glebe land; at the valuation in king Henry the VIIIth.'s reign there were eight.

CHURCH OF ELMSTONE.

PATRONS,
Or by whom presented.

RECTORS

<i>William Gybbes, gent.</i>	<i>Gervas Lynch, in 1554.</i> <i>George Foye, Dec. 14, 1580,</i> <i>obt. 1601.^a</i> <i>Petlye Wyborne, A. M. April</i> <i>11, 1601.</i>
<i>Henry Partridge, esq.</i>	<i>Alexander Bradlye, obt. 1691.</i> <i>Owen Evans, A. M. March 23,</i> <i>1691, obt. 13, 1743.^b</i>
<i>The King, by lapse.</i>	<i>David Turner, A. M. April 20,</i> <i>1745, obt. 1765.</i>
<i>Henry Partridge, esq.</i>	<i>Thomas Hutcheffon, A. M. Nov.</i> <i>7, 1605, obt. 1789.^c</i> <i>Robert Stedman, LL. B. 1789,</i> <i>obt. 1792.^d</i> <i>John Gregory, A. M. 1791, the</i> <i>present rector.</i>

^a Likewise rector of St. Clement's, in Sandwich.

^c Afterwards vicar of Norborne by dispensation.

^b Likewise rector of St. Martin's, with St. Paul's, in Canterbury.

^d Also vicar of Preston, as is his successor.

P R E S T O N

IS the next parish westward from Elmstone. It is written in Domesday, *Prestetune*, and is usually called Preston near Wingham, and in several deeds is stiled East Preston, to distinguish it from another parish of the same name near Faversham. There are three boroughs in this parish, viz. Inborough, Blackinborough, and Santonborough.

THIS PARISH is but small. It is for the most part situated on high ground. The fields are very large and even, level land, and the greatest part of them very fertile. The village, called Preston-street, is nearly in the middle of the upland part of it, and is not unpleasantly situated, on each side of the road,

which is here very broad from Grove-ferry to Wingham. The church stands about a quarter of a mile from it, and near it the court lodge, which is well watered by a fine spring rising just above it, which supplies several ponds, one of which is a very large one, and afterwards runs through the marshes towards the river. Just below the court-lodge the hill descends to the marshes, near two hundred acres of which are in this parish. The other, or eastern part, in which the house stands, which is now the residence of the vicar, is separated from Elmstone by a stream of water, which rises there in a pond, and directs its course towards the river. In this part of the parish is Santon, belonging to Mr. Thomas and John Denne, of Chistlet. There is no fair held in it.

THE MANOR OF PRESTON was part of the antient possessions of the abbot and convent of St. Augustine, to the chamberlain of which monastery it was, together with the hundred, allotted by them, and it is thus entered, under the general title of the lands of that abbey, in the survey of Domesday :

In Prestetun hundred, the abbot himself holds Prestetune. It was taxed at five sulings. The arable land is eight carucates. In demesne there are two carucates, and twenty five villeins, with seventeen borderers having nine carucates. There is a very small wood. Of this manor Vitalis holds one suling and half a yoke, and there he has in demesne two carucates, and seventeen borderers with half a carucate. The whole manor in the time of king Edward the Confessor was worth ten pounds, when he received it six pounds. What the abbot has is worth fourteen pounds. What Vitalis has is worth one hundred shillings.

Some time after which it appears to have been demised by the abbot and convent in fee farm, at an annual rent, to the family of Capel, but at what period it was first so is not known. By which tenure it was, together with the hundred, held by John Capel, to whom

whom Roger, abbot of that monastery, confirmed it in the 8th year of king John.^c In which grant the patronage of the church was excepted and reserved. But he seems very soon after this to have passed away his interest in this manor to William, son of Sir Roger de Leyborne, as appears by the register of the abbey in 1272, the same year in which king Henry III. died. In the 35th year of king Edward I. he procured the grant of a market weekly here on a Monday, and a fair yearly on the feast of the Holy Cross, and the two following days, and died anno 3 Edward II. leaving his grand daughter Juliana, usually stiled the Infanta of Kent, his next heir. She was then the wife of John de Hastings, after whose death she married Thomas le Blount, and lastly Sir William de Clinton, created afterwards Earl of Huntingdon, who all three in her right became successively possessed of this manor. She died a widow in the 41st year of king Edward III. *f. p.* by either of her husbands, and indeed without any heirs, who could make claim to her estates, even by collateral alliance, this manor, among the rest of her possessions, escheated to the crown, where it lay till king Richard II. granted it to Sir Simon de Burley, lord warden, who in the 9th year of that reign, had a new grant of a market here on a Friday, and a fair yearly on the feast of St. Mildred, and two days afterwards, but he being in the next year attainted, and afterwards beheaded, this manor became again vested in the crown, and the king, in his 11th and 22d years, settled it on the priory of Canons, alias Chiltern Langley, in Hertfordshire, where it remained till the dissolution of that house anno 30 Henry VIII. when it came into the king's hands, and was the next year granted, with the site of the priory and other lands and estates belonging to it, to Richard, bishop

^c See Decem. Scriptorum, 1863, 1864. Register Abb. Sci Aug. cart. 328, 519.

suffragan of Dover, to hold for his life, or until he should be promoted to some ecclesiastical benefice of the yearly value of one hundred pounds, which happened before the 36th year of that reign, in which it was granted by the king to Sir Thomas Moyle, to hold *in capite*, whose youngest daughter and coheir Anne, or Amy, as she is sometimes called, afterwards carried it in marriage to Sir Thomas Kempe, of Olantigh, and he died possessed of it in 1607, leaving his four daughters his coheirs, of whom Anne, the second, entitled her husband Sir Thomas Chicheley, of Wimple, in Cambridgeshire, to this manor, as part of her inheritance. His son, of the same name, alienated it, at the latter end of king Charles I.'s reign, to Mr. Spence, of Baukham, in Suffex, in whose descendants it continued down to Mr. Robert Spence, of London, whose sister Elizabeth afterwards died possessed of it, and her heirs sold it in 1769 to Nathaniel Elgar, gent. of Sandwich, who died in 1796, bequeathing various estates to his two nieces, and a partition of them taking place, this manor came to S. Toomor, esq. who married one of them, and he is the present owner of it. A court leet and court baron is held for the hundred and manor of Preston.

CHARITIES.

MR. ROBERT WYBORNE, by his will in 1711, gave a tenement, with garden and orchard, for the benefit of the poor, which is now vested in the churchwardens and overseers, and is of the annual produce of 4l.

The poor constantly relieved are about twenty-five, casually forty.

THIS PARISH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Bridge.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Mildred, is but small. It consists of three isles, a high chancel, and a north chancel, having at the west end a low pointed steeple, in which hang five bells. It is kept exceedingly

exceedingly neat and handsome, and the whole of it ceiled. In the south isle is a tomb for Anne Hougham, obt. 1677. A stone, with a memorial for Michael Hougham, obt. 1679. In the high chancel a monument for Henry Waddell, vicar of Preston, obt. July 16, 1729. A monument for Peter Valavine, A. M. vicar of Preston, obt. Jan. 11, 1767. In the windows of the north chancel are some small remains of good painted glass. In this chancel was lately a school for teaching poor children to read and write; but it has been some time discontinued, through the parsimony of the parish officers and other principal inhabitants.

This church was antiently appendant to the manor of Preston, and continued so till the year 1206, when, as has been already mentioned before, the manor was confirmed in fee farm, by the abbot of St. Augustine's, to John Capel, to hold in inheritance to him and his heirs, out of which grant, the patronage of this church was excepted to the abbot and his successors.

About the middle of king Henry III.'s reign, anno 1258, this church was appropriated to the above-mentioned abbey, with a proviso that a competent portion should be assigned to the vicar out of the profits of it, and this was confirmed by the archbishop's official. After which archbishop Peckham endowed the perpetual vicarage of it, decreeing, that the vicar and his successors should have the usual mansion of the vicarage, with one acre and an half of land adjoining; and that he should have in the name of his vicarage all manner of oblations, and likewise all tithes of wool, lambs, calves, cheese, flax, hemp, ducks, pigs, eggs, pigeons, fruits of gardens, and of other things increasing in orchards, milk-meats, pasture, merchandizes, mills, tithes, and also all legacies whatsoever, which the rectors or vicars of it might take by right or custom, and that the vicars should take, in the name of the said vicarage, from the religious

gious at Preston, by quarterly payments yearly, the sum of four marcs, and one seam of corn, or otherwise: a pension for the same in current money, according to the value of it, under pain of sequestration of the first fruits and profits of the church. But that the vicar should serve by himself, or some other fit priest, the church in divine offices, the burthen also of one clerk serving in the same, and the administration of bread and wine, candles, and other things which were necessary for the celebration of divine service; but the repair and rebuilding of the chancel, both within and without, and also the finding of books, vestments, surplices, and ornaments of the said church, which ought or were wont to be found and repaired by the rectors of churches, either of right or custom; and other burthens, ordinary and extraordinary, incumbent on it, the religious should always undergo and acknowledge. In which state the rectory appropriate, with the advowson of the vicarage, remained till the dissolution of the abbey of St. Augustine, anno 30 king Henry VIII. when it came into the king's hands, and he settled it in his 33d year on his new-created dean and chapter of Canterbury, with whom the inheritance of the appropriation or parsonage remains, and they are the present patrons of the advowson of the vicarage, of which they reserve the presentation to themselves. The present lessees of the parsonage are Mess. Teale and Culmer.

The vicarage is valued in the king's books at 9l. 15s. It is now a discharged living, of the clear yearly certified value of twenty-eight pounds. In 1588 here were communicants one hundred and sixty-six. In 1640 it was valued at forty pounds, communicants one hundred and ninety-six.

The vicarage-house having been burnt down, Robert Wyborne, gent. of this parish, to supply the place of it, gave by his will in 1711, his dwelling-house, with thirty-two acres of land adjoining to it,
then

then worth about forty pounds per annum, to the vicar and his successors, on condition of their residing in it, and performing divine service twice every lord's day in this church, by which means this vicarage is now worth upwards of one hundred pounds per annum. There are two acres of glebe land belonging to it, besides the above, of the antient endowment of the church. A stipend of three pounds per annum is paid yearly to the vicar, out of the exchequer, by the receiver general of the land-tax.

In 1507, Thomas Watts, vicar, gave by his will a tenement in it, with five acres and an half of land, to the churchwardens, for an *obit* in this church. After the reformation, this house, &c. was vested in feoffees, and the rents and profits of it directed to be applied to the repairs of the church. They are now of the annual value of ten pounds.

CHURCH OF PRESTON.

PATRONS,

Or by whom presented.

Dean and Chapter of Canterbury.

VICARS.

Daniel Hayes, in 1662.^g

Alexander Bradley, obt. 1691.^h

Timothy Thomas, A. B. Nov. 28, 1691.

John Smith, A. M. obt. 1718.ⁱ

William Wadell, A. M. July 14, 1718, obt. July 16, 1729.^k

John Head, A. M. Nov. 1729, resigned the same year.^l

Hopton Williams, Jan. 1, 1730, resigned May 1743.^m

Peter Vallavine, LL. B. June 1743, obt. Jan 11, 1767.ⁿ

^g He conformed on the Bartholomew act. Calamy's Life of Baxter, p. 287.

^h Likewise rector of Elmstone.

ⁱ He published the Life of Scipio Africanus the younger.

^k Likewise rector of Stourmouth, and lies buried in the chancel.

^l Afterwards archdeacon of Canterbury, and succeeded his brother in the title of baronet. See Ickham.

^m He held this vicarage with the rectory of Stourmouth.

ⁿ Buried in the chancel.

PATRONS, &c.

VICARS.

Dean and Chapter of Canterbury.

Robert Stedman, LL. B. Aug.
14, 1767, obt. April 1, 1792.
John Gregory, A. M. 1792, the
present vicar.^p

o And rector of Elmstone by dispensation. He was before vicar of Willborough, son of Dr. Stedman, archdeacon of Norfolk, and preben-

dary of Canterbury. He was a good benefactor to the vicarage-house.

p Likewise rector of Elmstone by dispensation.

THE HUNDRED OF DOWNHAMFORD

LIES the next south-westward from that of Blengate last-described. It is written in Domesday, in different places, *Dunebasfort*, *Donamesford*, and *Dunamesfort*; but in king Edward I.'s reign it was spelt as it is at present. This hundred was part of the antient possessions of the abbey of St. Augustine, and continued so till the dissolution of it anno 30 king Henry VIII. when it came into the hands of the crown, where it remains at this time.

IT CONTAINS WITHIN ITS BOUNDS THE PARISHES OF

1. STODMARSH.

2. LITTLEBORNE.

3. WICKHAMBREAUX.

||

4. ICKHAM.

5. ADISHAM; and

6. STAPLE.

And the churches of those parishes; and likewise the borough of Shourt, in the parish of St. Stephen's, which is under the jurisdiction of the court of Littleborne. *Two constables* have jurisdiction over it.

S T O D M A R S H.

SOUTH-WESTWARD from Preston, last described, across those marshes within the parish of Wickham, lies Stodmarsh, spelt in antient records,
Stodmerch

Stodmerch and *Stodmeres*, taking its name from the Saxon word *stode*, signifying a mare, and *mersc*, a marsh, denoting its situation among the marshes used for the feeding of that kind of cattle. There is only one borough, called the borough of Stodmarsh, in it. A borsholder is chosen at the court leet of this manor.

STODMARSH is an obscure situation, neither pleasant nor healthy, the village, which is very neat and pretty, stands on a kind of green. It is situated very low, at the extremity of the upland, below which the parish extends over the marshes, called Stodmarsh level, as far as the river Stour. Very near the church is a small stream, which is the boundary of the parish, on each side of which is a large marsh or swamp, overgrown with alders and willows, almost all of which is in Wickham parish. The court-lodge is situated in a bottom, close to the marshes, at no great distance from the village, and above it an open pasture down, over which the road leads to Canterbury. The upland is very hilly, and far from being fertile. There is but one small piece of coppice wood in it, which belongs to Stodmarsh-court. There are about sixteen houses in the parish. A fair used to be held on Whitsun-Tuesday, but it has been for some years discontinued.

LOTHAIRE, king of Kent, in the year 673, gave this manor, by the description of three ploughlands in the marsh called Stodmersh, to St. Augustine's monastery, to hold as free as his predecessors had ever held it.^a King Henry III. in his 54th year, granted to the abbot and convent, *free-warren* in all their demesne lands of Stodmarsch. In the 7th year of king Edward II. in the iter of H. de Stanton and his sociates, justices itinerant, the abbot, upon a *quo warranto*, claimed and was allowed free-warren, view of frank-pledge, and wrec of the sea, and other liberties

^a See Dec. Script. col. 1770, 2231.

within this manor, among others, as having been granted by divers of the king's predecessors, and confirmed by him in his 6th year, the same having been allowed in the last iter of J. de Berewick and his associates, justices itinerant, and the liberty of the view of frank-pledge was in particular further confirmed by that king in his 10th year, as all of them were afterwards by king Edward III. by his charter of *inspeximus*, in his 36th year, among the rest of the possessions and liberties of the abbey, and king Henry VI. likewise confirmed the same. In king Richard II.'s reign, the abbot's possessions in the manor of Stodmarsh were valued at 15l. 4s. 9d. the admeasurement of the lands being four hundred and eighty-eight acres. After which this manor remained with the abbey till its dissolution anno 30 Henry VIII. when it came into the king's hands, where it staid till the 36th year of that reign, when it was granted to John Master, of East Langdon, to hold *in capite* by knight's service. His eldest son Thomas Master, (whose younger brother was of East Langdon) resided at Stodmarsh-court, and died *s. p.* having by his will devised this manor to his sister Elizabeth, who marrying William Courthope, gent. of Sandwich, entitled him to it. He bore for his arms, *Argent, a fess, azure, between three estoiles, sable.*[†] He afterwards resided here, as did his descendants, down to William Courthope, esq. of Stodmarsh-court, who died in 1727, leaving two daughters his coheirs, Amye, married to John Hugessen, esq. and Sarah, to Mr. John Jull, of Ash; and upon the division of their inheritance, the former became entitled, in his wife's right, to this manor. He was second son of William Hugessen, esq. of Provenders, by Elizabeth, sister of James Adey. He died in 1766, and was buried at Linsted, leaving two sons, William, to whom he gave this manor of Stod-

† There is a pedigree of them in Vistn. co. Kent, anno 1619.

marsh, who married one of the daughters of Walter Hooper, esq. of Stockbury, since deceased; by whom he had no issue; and John, who possessed the manor of Nutstede, and dying in 1772, was buried at Linsted; and two daughters, Anye, married to John Mason, and Elizabeth to Robert Spratt. They bear the same arms as those of Provenders, in Norton. William Huggess, esq. the eldest son above-mentioned, is now of Stodmarsh-court, and is the present owner of this manor. A court leet and court baron is held for this manor.

There are not any *parochial charities*. The poor constantly maintained are about three, casually five.

STODMARSH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Bridge.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, is but small, consisting of one isle and a chancel, having a low pointed turret at the west end, in which are two bells. This building is remarkably long and narrow, and seems very antient, especially the chancel. In the isle is a stone, coffin-shaped, having on it *a cross with four pomels*; near it a stone with an inscription in brass, the figure lost, for William Barnevyle, obt. 1464. In the chancel are several memorials for the family of Courthope, and a monument for William Courthope, esq. of Stodmarsh-court, obt. 1727. In the north-west window of the isle is the figure of the blessed Virgin, crowned, with the child in her arms; and the figure of a woman, with the head of an old man lying on her arm; both beautifully done.

This church was antiently appendant to the manor of Stodmarsh, and as such, part of the possessions of the abbot and convent of St. Augustine, and continued so till the year 1243, when Robert, abbot of it, at the instance of archdeacon Simon de Langton, granted it to the hospital of poor priests in Canterbury, together with four acres of their demesne of Stodmarsh,

on condition, among other restrictions, that they should not demand in future any tithes of the convent's demesne here, the proctor, or some priest of the hospital being bound yearly to give a waxen taper, of one pound weight, on the altar of the church of St. Augustine, as a token of acknowledgment. After which this church became appropriated to the hospital, the master of which, with the poor priests of it, nominated a curate to serve in it, and allowed him a yearly stipend of 5l. 6s. 8d. In which state it continued till the dissolution of the hospital, which did not happen till the 17th year of queen Elizabeth, when it was surrendered into the queen's hands, who gave it, with all its revenues, to the mayor and commonalty of the city of Canterbury, for the use of the poor there. But the parsonage and advowson of the church of Stodmarsh seems not to have been included in this grant; for the advowson of it became, not many years afterwards, part of the possessions of the archdeaconry of Canterbury, where it continues at this time; and the parsonage appropriate seems to have been given up and annihilated, though the mayor and commonalty, in 1627, were engaged in a suit at law to maintain their right to it, in which however they were cast. It is now esteemed as a donative, the minister being entitled to all the great and small tithes, excepting from the demesne lands of this manor, the owner of which pays eight pounds as a composition for them, and excepting from 400 acres of marsh, which have time out of mind been exempted whilst they continue grass-land.

After the dissolution of the hospital, it was valued at nine pounds, and in 1640 at sixteen pounds. It is of the clear yearly certified value of thirty pounds, but by the augmentation from Mrs. Taylor's legacy, paid by Sir Philip Boteler, bart. to which was added a like sum from queen Anne's bounty, it is now worth sixty pounds. In 1588 here were sixty-two communicants; in 1640 the like.

CHURCH OF STODMARSH.

PATRONS,

Or by whom presented.

MINISTERS.

<i>The Archdeacon.</i>	<i>William Coleman.</i>
	<i>William Newton, in 1719, obt.</i>
	<i>1744.^s</i>
	<i>John Bunce, LL. B. in 1744,</i>
	<i>obt. Nov. 8, 1786.^t</i>
<i>The Archbishop, by lapse.</i>	<i>Allen Fielding, A. B. Nov. 3,</i>
	<i>1787, the present minister.^u</i>

^s See West Hythe.^t Likewise vicar of St. Stephen's.^u Before vicar of Shepherdswell,

with Coldred, which he resigned on being presented to the vicarage of St. Stephen's, and this donative.



L I T T L E B O R N E

LIES the next parish south-eastward from Stodmarsh, taking its name from its situation close to the stream which bounds the eastern part of it, and at the same time to distinguish it from the other parishes of the name of Borne in the near neighbourhood of it.

There is but one borough in this parish, called the borough of Littleborne.

LITTLEBORNE extends to the skirt of the beautiful and healthy parts of East Kent, and verging farther from the large levels of marsh land which lie near the Stour, quits that gloomy aspect of ill health so prevalent near them, and here begins to assume one more cheerful, pleasant and healthy; and Twyne tells us,^w that it was allotted by the abbot and convent of St. Augustine's, who possessed the manor, for the plantation of vines. The village is built on the high road leading from Canterbury to Sandwich and Deal, at the eastern boundary of the parish, adjoining to the Little

^w De Rebus Albion, p. 116. *Fishpoole et Littleborne, parcell possess. Abb. & Conv. Sci Aug. Vineis olim destinabantur.*

Stour, and consists of about forty houses. The church stands at a small distance from it, having the court-lodge close to it, with the parsonage at a small distance. This parish extends northward as far as the Stour, opposite to Westbere, in which part of it however, there is but a small quantity of marsh-land, near which is an estate called Higham, which antiently was owned by a family of that name. Above the hill, south eastward from hence, there is a great deal of woodland, and among it a tract of heathy rough land, belonging to the archbishop, called Fishpool-downs, through which the road leads to Wickham. At the bottom of Fishpool-hill is the valley called the Ponds, now entirely covered with wood, part of which is in this parish. The ponds were supplied from a spring called Arrianes well, probably for Adrian's well, and were of a considerable size and depth, made for the supply of the convent of St. Augustine, the owners of them, with fish for their refectory, the sides of them now equally thick with coppice wood, were antiently a vineyard. These woods continue from hence adjoining the high road towards the village in great quantities, much of which belongs to the archbishop, and are intermixed with a great deal of rough bushy ground. The lands in this parish are in general very poor and gravelly, but towards Wickham they are much more fertile both for corn and hops, of which there are several plantations. This parish extends across the river eastward towards the hill, and takes in great part of Lower Garwinton, and part of the house, and some little land of Upper Garwinton within it, which is entirely separated from the rest of it by the parish of Adisham intervening.

Polygonatum scalacæci, Solomon's seal ; grows plentifully on Fishpool-hill in this parish.

A fair is held here on the 5th of July, for toys and pedlary.

IN THE YEAR 690, Widred, king of Kent, gave to the monastery of St. Augustine, in pure and perpetual alms,

alms, five plough-lands called Littleborne, on condition of their remembring of him in their prayers and solemn masses. And in the year 1047, king Edward the Confessor gave another plough-land here, which consisted of the estates of Bourne, Dene, and Wilryngton, to archbishop Eadlin, free from all service, except the *trinoda necessitas*, and he bestowed it on that monastery. After which the manor of Littleborne continued in the possession of the abbey to the time of taking the survey of Domesday, in which it is thus entered under the general title of the land of the church of St. Augustine :

In Dunamesfort hundred, the abbot himself holds Littleborne, which is taxed at seven sulings. The arable land is twelve carucates. In demesne there are three carucates, and thirty-five villeins, with fourteen cottagers having six and an half. There is a church, and thirty-eight acres of meadow. Wood for the pannage of four hogs. In the time of king Edward the Confessor it was worth twenty-five pounds, afterwards twenty pounds, now thirty-two pounds. Of this manor the bishop of Baieux has in his park, as much as is worth sixty shillings.

After this the abbot and convent's possessions here were increased by several gifts and purchases of different parcels of land.*

King Henry III. in his 54th year, granted to the abbot and convent *free-warren* in all their demesne lands of Littleborne, among others. In the 7th year of king Edward II.'s reign, anno 1313, in the iter of H. de Stanton and his sociates, justices itinerant, the abbot, upon a *quo warranto*, claimed and was allowed in this manor among others, *free warren* in all his demesne lands of it, and view of frank-pledge, and other liberties therein-mentioned, in like manner as has been already mentioned before, in the description of the ma-

* Dec. Script. col. 1891, 2012, 2034, 2277, 2281, 2283. Tan. Mon. p. 205, bis. 296.

nors of Sturry and Stodmarsh.^y By a register of the monastery of about this time, it appears, that this manor had then in demesne the park of Trendesle. In the 10th year of king Edward III. Solomon de Ripple being *custos*, or bailiff of this manor, made many improvements here, and purchased more lands in it, all the buildings of it being in a manner wholly re-built and raised from the ground, with much cost, by him. In king Richard II.'s reign, the abbot's manor of Littleborne was valued at 23l. 8s. 6d. the admeasurement of the lands being 505 acres. After which this manor continued with the monastery till its dissolution, anno 30 Henry VIII. when it came into the king's hands, and remained in the crown till king Edward VI. in his 1st year, granted the manor and manor-house, with all lands and appurtenances, and a water-mill lately belonging to the abbot and convent of St. Augustine, to the archbishop, among other premises, in exchange for the manor of Mayfield, &c. parcel of the possessions of whose see it still remains, the archbishop being the present owner of it. The manor, with the profits of courts, royalties, &c. the archbishop keeps in his own hands; but the demesnes have been from time to time demised on a beneficial lease. The family of Denne have been for more than a century lessees of it, who now reside in the court-lodge.

On the abolition of episcopacy, after the death of king Charles I. this manor was sold by the state to Sir John Roberts and John Cogan, the latter of whom, by his will in 1657, gave his moiety of it to the mayor and aldermen of Canterbury, for the benefit of six poor ministers widows (for whose use he had at the same time demised his dwelling-house in Canterbury, now called Cogan's hospital. But the manor of Littleborne, on the restoration in 1660, returned again to the see of Canterbury.

^y Dec. Script. col. 1921, 2015, 2018, to 2134.

THE MANOR OF WOLTON, alias WALTON, lies in the southern part of this parish, adjoining to the precinct of Well, and was antiently possessed by a family who took their name from it, one of whom, John, son of John de Wolton, held it at the latter end of king Henry III.'s reign. But this family became extinct here before the reign of king Edward III. in the 20th year of which, Roger de Garwinton held it by knight's service,² in whose descendants it continued till it passed into the family of Petit, of Shalmsford, who held it of the abbot of St. Augustine's by the like service, in which name and family it continued till it was at length alienated to Sir Henry Palmer, of Bekeborne, whose descendant of the same name passed it away by sale to Sir Robert Hales, of Bekeborne, in whose descendants it continued down to Sir Philip Hales, bart. of Howlets, who in 1787 alienated this manor to Isaac Baugh, esq. of Well, the present owner of it.

WINGATE, alias LOWER GARWINGTON, is a manor, which lies on the other or eastern side of the river, adjoining to Ickham, taking the former of those names from a family, who were owners of it in Henry III.'s reign, and held it by knight's service of the abbot and convent of St. Augustine. In which reign Simon de Wingate held it as above-mentioned, but before the 20th year of king Edward III. this name was extinct here, and Thomas de Garwinton then held this estate, lying in Wingate, held of the abbot by the like tenure.² In the descendants of Thomas de Garwinton, who resided at their mansion and manor, since called *Upper Garwinton*, adjoining to it, it seems to have continued some time, and from them, as well as to distinguish it from that, to have taken the name of *Wingate*, alias *Lower Garwinton*. After this family had quitted the possession of it, the Clyffords appear from different re-

² See Book of Aid, anno 20 Edward III.

² Dec. Script. col. 2163, 2203. Regist. Abb. Sci Aug.

cords to have become owners of it, and after them the Sandfords, and it appears by the escheat rolls, that Humphrey Sandford died possessed of it in the 14th year of king Henry VII. and that Thomas Sandford was his son and heir. After which it came into the hands of the crown, for king Henry VIII. in his 30th year, granted the manors of Wingate and Garwinton to Sir Christopher Hales, then master of the rolls. He left three daughters his coheirs, who became jointly entitled to it, and on the division of their estates it was allotted to the youngest daughter Mary, who entitled her husband Alexander Colepeper, esq. to it, in which name it continued till the 22d of queen Elizabeth, when it was passed away by sale to Thomas Fane, esq. whose son Francis, earl of Westmoreland, sold it to William Prude, alias Proude, esq. who being a lieutenant-colonel in the army, was slain at the siege of Maestricht in 1632, having devised this estate in tail male to his eldest surviving son Serles Prude, who died in 1642, leaving only two daughters his coheirs, upon which it came to his next brother William, who left an only daughter Dorothy, and she, the entail being barred, carried it first in marriage to Nethersole, by whom she had no issue, and secondly to Christopher May, esq. of Rawmere, in Suffex, whose only daughter and heir Anne, entitled her husband William Broadnax, esq. of Godmersham, to the possession of it. His son Thomas changed his name, first to May and then to Knight, and died possessed of this manor in 1781, leaving an only son Thomas Knight, esq. of Godmersham, who in the year 1785 exchanged it for other lands in Crundal with Thomas Barret, esq. of Lee, the present owner of it.

UPPER GARWINTON is a manor, which lies adjoining to that last-described, southward, at the boundary of this parish, next to Adisham, in which parish part of the mansion of it stands, being written in the survey of Domesday, *Warwintone*, one of the many instances
in

in that book of the mistakes of the Norman scribes. It was, after the conquest, parcel of those possessions with which the Conqueror enriched his half brother Odo, the great bishop of Baieux and earl of Kent, and was exchanged by him for other lands with the abbot of St. Augustine's, accordingly it is thus entered in that record, under the general title of the land of the church of St. Augustine:

The abbot himself holds Warwintone, and the bishop of Baieux gave it to him in exchange of his park. It was taxed at half a suling and forty-two acres of land. The arable land is one carucate, and there is in demesne, with three cottagers, and sixteen acres of meadow. In the time of king Edward the Confessor it was worth four pounds, and afterwards forty shillings, now four pounds. This manor Edric de Sbern Biga held, and now Radulf holds it of the abbot.

Whether this description extended to the last-described manor of Wingate, is uncertain, though most probably, as both were held of the abbot by knight's service, it was comprehended in it. However that may be, this manor of Garwintone, called as above, erroneously, in Domefday, *Warwintone*, was held of the abbot by a family who took their surname from it; one of whom, Richard de Garwynton, resided here at the latter end of king Henry II.'s reign, and had a chapel at his mansion here; and in 1194, the abbot granted to him and his heirs, to have the divine office celebrated for three days in a week in this chapel by the priest of Littleborne.^b His descendant Thomas Garwinton was possessed of this manor and several other estates in this part of the county, in the 20th year of king Edward III. whose great-grandson William Garwynton dying *s. p.* Joane his kinswoman, married to Richard Haut, was anno 11 Henry IV. found to be his heir not only to this manor, but to much other

^b Dec. Script. col. 1842. Regist. Abb. Sci Aug. cart. 337.

lands in these parts, and their son Richard Haut having an only daughter and heir Margery, she carried this manor in marriage to William Isaac, esq. of Patixborne, whose descendant Edward Isaac, at his death, gave this manor to his two daughters by his second wife, viz. Mary, married to Thomas Appleton, esq. of Suffolk, and Margaret, to John Jermye, second son of Sir John Jermye, of the same county, and they seem to have shared this manor between them. Thomas Appleton sold his share afterwards to Anthony Parker, who with Isaac Jermye, eldest son of John above-mentioned, joined in the sale of the entire fee of it to Sir Henry Palmer, of Howlets, and he by his will in 1611, devised it to his nephew John Goodwyn, whose heirs some time afterwards passed it away by sale to George Curteis, esq. afterwards knighted, and of Otterden, and he alienated it to Sir Robert Hales, of Bekeborne, in whose descendants it continued down to Sir Philip Hales, bart. of Howlets, who in 1787, passed it away by sale to Isaac Baugh, esq. the present owner of it.

CHARITIES.

JOHN DORRANTE, of Bekeborne, yeoman, in 1560, gave by will, to discharge the poor from the assessments of the church, the overplus to be paid to the most antient poor of the parish, the sum of 3s. 6d. on Palm Sunday and the Monday before Pentecost; and 21s. 6d. on Christmas-day yearly, out of the house and lands called Church-house, now vested in Mr. Peter Inge.

HENRY SLOYDEN, of Wickhambreaux, in 1568, gave by will to the poor of this parish and of Wickham, six acres and a half of land, called Church-close, to be divided between them yearly, now of the annual produce of 3l. 9s. 9d.

SIR HENRY PALMER, by his will in 1611, gave 10s. to be paid yearly out of his manor of Welle, for the use of the poor.

JAMES FRANKLYN, by will in 1616, gave to the parishes of Littleborne, Chifflet, and Hoathe, in Reculver, 5l. each, to be employed in a stock for the poor. This 5l. is now increased to 11l. the interest of which being 8s. 9½d. is distributed among the poor in general.

VALENTINE NORTON, gent. by his will, was a benefactor to the poor ; but there are no particulars further known of it.

The poor constantly relieved are about fifty, casually thirty-five.

THIS PARISH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Bridge.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Vincent, consists of three isles and a chancel, having at the west end a low pointed steeple, in which hang five bells. The church is kept very neat. It is a good sized building, and is handsomely ceiled. The chancel is lofty, and has four narrow lancet windows on each side, and three at the end ; in the former are the remains of good painted glass, and in the latter some years ago were the seven sacraments, &c. very handsomely done, with rich borders, but they have been some few years since removed. In it is a memorial for George Panns, curate, obt. 1699. In the middle isle are several memorials for the family of Denne, for many descents lessees of the court-lodge, and descended from those of Dennehill, in Kingston. In the south-east window of the south isle is a saint holding a shield of arms, in front, *Gules, three cocks, argent*, being the arms of Bunington, on the left side a moon, on the right a sun, all very well done ; and there were formerly in one of the windows, the arms of *Higham, argent, a lion passant regardant, between six cross-crosslets fitchee, sable*, impaling *Galloway, ermine, three lozenges, gules*. A few years ago the north isle fell down, when there were some curious paintings discovered, by the breaking of the plaister from the walls. This isle was immediately rebuilt. In the church-yard, at the north-west part of it, are several tombs and head stones of the family of Denne before-mentioned.

The church of Littleborne was antiently appendant to the manor, part of the possessions of the abbot and convent of St. Augustine, and continued so till the year

1224, when Robert de Bello being chosen abbot, and finding much difficulty in obtaining the pope's benediction, to facilitate it, gave this church to the monastery of St. Mary de Monte Mirteto, in Italy, to which the pope, in 1241, appropriated it. Immediately after which, this parsonage, so appropriated, was demised to the abbot and convent of St. Augustine, in perpetual ferme, at the clear yearly sum of thirty marcs.^c Four years after which, anno 1245, archbishop Stratford endowed the vicarage of it, the advowson of which was reserved to the abbot and convent of St. Augustine, when he decreed, that the vicarage should be endowed with a mansion, the tithes of *silva cædua*, of hay, and in three acres of arable, one acre of meadow, and in the receipt of three marcs and an half in money from the religious yearly, and in the tithes of flax, hemp, ducks, calves, pigeons, bees, milk, milkmeats, mills, wool, pigs, and in all oblations and other small tithes belonging to the church; and that the vicar should serve the church in divine rites, and find one chaplain to celebrate weekly in the chapel of Garwyn-tone, and to find bread, wine, and tapers, for celebrating divine rites in the church. Which endowment was afterwards, in 1370, certified by *inspeximus*, by archbishop Wittlesey. In which state this church and advowson remained till the final dissolution of the abbey of St. Augustine, in the 30th year of Henry VIII. when they came into the king's hands, and the king, in his 33d year, settled both, by his dotation-charter, on his new-erected dean and chapter of Canterbury, with whom they continue at this time. The parsonage has been from time to time let on a beneficial lease, Mr. Thomas Holness being the present lessee of it, but the advowson of the vicarage the dean and chapter retain in their own hands.

^c Dec. Script. col. 2106, 2107. Stev. Mon. append. N. 14.

The vicarage of Littleborne is valued in the king's books at 7l. 19s. 10d. but the yearly tenths taken are sixteen shillings, the sum total being *erroneously* cast up in the king's books at eight pounds. The ancient pension of 3l. 17s. 4d. from the abbey of St. Augustine's, is yearly received by the vicar out of the exchequer; the demesne lands of the court-lodge pay no great-tithes, and the archbishop's woods in his own occupation pay none. In 1588 here were one hundred and fifty communicants; in 1640 the same, when it was valued at thirty-five pounds. It has been augmented by the dean and chapter with fifty pounds per annum.

The chapel of Lukedale, in the precinct of Well, was once esteemed as within the bounds of this parish, of which more may be seen hereafter, under Ickham, to which parish Well is now annexed.

CHURCH OF LITTLEBORNE.

PATRONS,

Or by whom presented.

VICARS.

<i>Dean and Chapter of Canterbury.</i>	<i>Christopher Cage</i> , Sept. 8, 1610, resigned 1617.
	<i>Silas Hawker</i> , A. M. Jan. 24, 1617, obt. 1652. ^d
	<i>Richard Langham</i> , A. M. June 26, 1661, obt. 1675.
	<i>John Gosling</i> , A. M. Feb. 8, 1675, obt. July 18, 1733. ^e
	<i>William Gosling</i> , A. M. Dec. 31, 1733, resigned 1753. ^f

^d Buried in the chancel.

^e He was one of the priests of the chapel royal, minor canon of Canterbury and St. Paul's, London, cathedrals, and sub-dean of the latter, and prebendary of Lincoln. He for some years held the rectory of Hope, in Romney Marsh, with this vicarage. See the Gentleman's Mag. for 1777, p. 32.

^f He was a son of the former, and resigned this vicarage for that of Stone, in Oxney. He was a very ingenious antiquary, and in 1774 published an account of the city and environs of Canterbury, under the title of *A Walk in and about that City*. He died in 1777, and was buried in the cloysters of that cathedral, of which he had been minor canon fifty years. See more of him in Gent. Mag. for 1777, p. 147.

Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. *Osmund Beauvoir*, S. T. P. July 11, 1753, obt. 1789.^g
John Benson, S. T. P. Nov. 1789, resigned 1794.^h
Joseph Price, B. D. Jan. 1794, the present vicar.ⁱ

^g He held the vicarage of Milton near Sittingborne, with this of Littleborne, was head master of the king's school, and one of the six preachers of Canterbury cathedral.

^h Prebendary of Canterbury, and

vicar of Boxley, where see more of him and his different exchanges of preferment.

ⁱ Before vicar of Herne, which he exchanged with his predecessor for this vicarage.



WICKHAM BREAU S

LIES adjoining to Littleborne north-eastward, being usually called Wickham Brook. It is likewise called Wickham by Wingham, to distinguish it from the two other parishes of the same name in this county. In Domesday it is written *Wichebam*, a name derived from its situation near the banks of the river, which runs close to it. There is only one borough in it, viz. the borough of Wickham, which comprehends the whole parish.

WICKHAM is a low, flat, and unpleasant situation, and lying so near the marshes cannot but be unhealthy, the land throughout it is in general good and fertile, especially near the village, where the fields are very large and level ground. The village, in number about twenty houses, stands at the south-east boundary of the parish, built round a green, over which the road leads to Ickham, having the church and court-lodge on one side, and the parsonage, a handsome brick house, on the other. At the further end of the green, the lesser Stour crosses the road, and turns a corn-mill belonging to the manor, beyond it is only one house, called the Stone-house, being built of squared stones and flints in chequers, and by the arched windows and door-

door-ways seems of some antiquity. The parish stretches a good distance northward, as far as Grove-ferry, the house of which is within it, and the greater Stour river, over a level of about 500 acres of marsh land, which extend from the river into a *sinus*, with a ridge of upland on each side, to within a quarter of a mile of the village. North eastward from which is the *Saperton*, formerly the property of the Beakes's, who resided here as early as king Henry the VIIIth.'s reign; it was sold by them to the Furneses, whence it came by marriage, with Copthall, in this parish, to the St. John's, viscounts Bolingbroke, who have lately sold it, but one of the family of Beake, many of whom lie buried in this church, now occupies it. A little beyond this is *Newnham*, once accounted a manor, formerly belonging to the Ropers, lords Teynham, afterwards to the Bartholomews, then to Joseph Brooke, esq. of Rochester, and now to his devisee the Rev. John Kenward Shaw Brooke, of Town-Malling.—Hence among the marshes is the hamlet of Grove, through which the road leads across them to the right over the lesser Stour, to Wingham, Ash, and the eastern parts of Kent, and to the left by Grove-ferry over the Greater Stour, to the northern part of the county and the Isle of Thanet. There is no other wood in the parish excepting Trendley park. There is no fair.

AT THE TIME of taking the survey of Domesday, in the year 1080, this place was part of those possessions with which that king had enriched his half-brother Odo, the great bishop of Baieux. Accordingly it is thus entered in that record, under the general title of his lands :

In Donamesford hundred, the bishop himself hold. in demesne Wicheham. It was taxed at four sulings. The arable land is eleven carucates. In demesne there are two carucates, and thirty-six villeins, with thirty-two cottagers having nine carucates. There is a church, and one priest who gives forty shillings per annum. There is one park,
and

and two mills of fifty shillings, and two salt-pits of thirty-two pence, and three fisheries of four shillings, and thirty-two acres of meadow. Pasture for three hundred sheep and for thirty-one beasts. Wood for the pannage of eighty hogs. In the time of king Edward the Confessor it was worth twenty-five pounds, when he received it twenty pounds, now thirty pounds. There belong to this manor in Canterbury three plats of land paying six shillings and eight pence. Alured Biga held it of king Edward. Moreover there belongs to this manor half a suling of free land, which Sired held of Alured Biga, and Goisfrid, son of Badland, now holds it of the bishop of Baieux, and it is and was worth separately sixty shillings.

Four years afterwards the bishop was disgraced, and all his possessions were confiscated to the crown, of which this manor appears afterwards to have been held by the Cliffords. Walter, son of Walter de Clifford, possessed it in the reign of king John, and with Agnes de Cundy, his wife, was a good benefactor to St. Augustine's abbey, and that of St. Radigund.^k By the marriage of Margaret, daughter and heir of Walter Clifford, with John de Brewse, it passed into that name, and William de Brewse, or de Braiosa, as they were written in Latin, was possessed of it in the 42d year of king Henry III. His descendant William de Brewse, lord of the honour of Brembre, in Suffex, and of Gower, in Wales, as he stiled himself, whose ancestor came into England with the Conqueror, who gave him the castle of Brember, and whose descendant afterwards, by the marriage with Bertha, daughter and one of the coheirs of Milo, earl of Hereford, became lord of the castles of Brecknock and Gower likewise, and bore for his arms, *Azure, a lion rampant, between twelve cross-crosslets, or*; though I find by the pedigrees of this family, that his ancestors bore *Azure,*

^k Regist. Sci Aug. cart. 754. Regist. Sci Radig. cart. 1086. 1097.

three bars vaire, argent, and gules. He was several times summoned to parliament in king Edward I.'s reign, as was his son of the same name, both in that and Edward II.'s reign, and died possessed of this manor in the 19th year of the latter. Very soon after which it appears, with the church appendant to it, to have come into the possession of Edmund of Woodstock, earl of Kent, half brother to king Edward II.¹ After which it descended to his brother John Plantagenet, likewise earl of Kent, it being then held of the king in sergeantry. He died anno 26 Edward III. upon which Joane his sister, commonly called the Fair Maid of Kent, wife of Sir Thomas Holand, became his heir, who in her right not only possessed this manor, but became earl of Kent likewise. She afterwards married Edward the black prince, and died in the 9th year of king Richard II. being succeeded in this manor then held *in capite*, by Thomas Holand, earl of Kent, her son by her first husband, whose two sons, Thomas and Edward, both earls of Kent, and the former created Duke of Surry, in turn succeeded to it, and the latter dying anno 9 Henry IV. his five sisters became his coheirs, and on a partition made between them, Edmund, earl of March, son of Eleanor, late countess of March, the eldest of them became entitled to this manor in his mother's right, being the last earl of March of this family, for he died *f. p.* in the 3d year of king Henry VI. being then possessed of it. The year after which, Joane, wife of Sir John Gray, appears by the escheat rolls to have been entitled to it; not long after which it became the property of the family of Tibetot, or Tiptoft, as they were usually called, in whom it continued down to John Tiptoft, earl of Worcester, who was attainted and beheaded in 1471, anno 10 Edward IV. king Henry being then restored to the crown. He left an infant son Edward, who,

¹ See Dugdale's Baronetage, vol. ii. p. 94.

though he was afterwards restored in blood by king Edward IV. yet I do not find that he was ever reinstated in the possession of this manor, which remained in the crown till the reign of king Henry VIII. who granted it, with the advowson of the church, to Sir Matthew Browne, of Beechworth-castle, who in the 22d year of it, passed it away to Lucy, widow of his uncle Sir Anthony Browne, standard-bearer of England, whose grandson Anthony was, anno 1 and 2 of Philip and Mary, created viscount Montague, and died possessed of this manor anno 34 Elizabeth, and by his will devised it to his eldest son by his second wife, Sir George Browne, who was of Wickham Breas, and his grandson Sir George Browne, K. B. leaving two daughters his coheirs, Winifrid, married to Basil Brooks, esq. of Salop, and Eleanor, to Henry Farmer, esq. of Oxfordshire, they joined in the sale of it, at the latter end of Charles II.'s reign, to Sir H. Palmer, bart. of Wingham, who died possessed of it in 1706, *f. p.* and by his will devised it to his nephew Sir Thomas Palmer, bart. who died in 1723, and by his will gave it to his natural son Herbert Palmer, esq. who married Bethia, one of the daughters of Sir Thomas D'Aeth, bart. of Knowlton, who died in 1760, *f. p.* having devised this manor, with the advowson of the church appendant, to his widow. She afterwards married John Cosnan, esq. who in her right became possessed of it, and died in 1778, *f. p.* leaving her surviving, upon which she again became entitled to the possession of it, and continued owner of it till her death in 1797, on which it came to her nephew Sir Narborough D'Aeth, bart. of Knowlton, the present owner of it. A court leet and court baron is held for this manor.

TRENDLEY PARK, now accounted a manor of itself, is situated at the north-west boundary of this parish, being entirely separated from the rest of it by that of Littleborne intervening. It was part of the possessions
of

of Odo, bishop of Baieux, and is noticed in the survey of Domesday, in the description of the manor of Wickham above recited, in which it is mentioned as being then *a park*; and it should seem that at least part of it was then accounted as appurtenant to that manor; though in the description of the manor of Littleborne, in the same survey, which then belonged to the abbey of St. Augustine, it appears that the bishop had lands belonging to that manor too lying within his park here. *Of this manor the bishop of Baieux has in his park as much land as is worth sixty shillings*, says the record. In part of the recompence for which, the bishop seems to have given the abbot the manor of Garwinton, in Littleborne, and other land within the manor of Leeds, as may be seen by the entries of both these manors in the same record. Soon after which there was another exchange of land made between the bishop and archbishop Lanfranc, for some which lay within his park of Wikeham. What is remarkable in this instrument is, that it is given in two languages, in Saxon and Latin, but neither is a translation of the other, for both are originals, as was a frequent custom of that time. Appendant to it is the bishop's seal in wax, representing him on one side on horseback, with his sword and spurs, as an earl, and on the other habited as a bishop, with his pastoral staff; being perhaps the only seal of Odo at this time extant.^m By all which it appears, that this park is much more antient than that of Woodstock, which has been accounted the first inclosed park in England. How long it continued an inclosed park, I have no where found; but in the beginning of king Henry VI.'s reign it was not so, as appears by the escheat-rolls of the 3d year of it, after the death of Edmund, earl of March, at which time there were two

^m See a dissertation on this deed by Mr. Pegge, in the *Archæologia*, vol. i. p. 335, where there is a *fac simile* engraving of the Saxon part of it, as well as of the seal.

hundred acres of wood in it. He was lord of the manor of Wickham, and Trendley park was chiefly at that time certainly appurtenant to it, and continued so whilst in the possession of the same owners, which it did most probably till the attainder of John Tiptoft, earl of Worcester, in the 10th year of king Edward IV. when they both came into the hands of the crown, and though king Henry VIII. afterwards granted the manor of Wickham to Sir Matthew Browne, yet I do not find that Trendley park was granted with it. From which time it has had separate owners. For some time it has been the property of the family of Denne, who continue at this time the owners of it. It lies in an unpleasant, lonely part of the parish, facing Westbere, and consists of three hundred acres of woodland, and a house called the Park-house. There is a high road through the middle of it from Stodmarsh to Canterbury market, which in king Edward II.'s reign, was attempted to be shut up, but the sheriff, with the *posse comitatus*, was ordered to open it again, as being an ancient and allowed high road.

CHARITIES.

ANDREW HOLNESS, of Seton, in Ickham, by will in 1554, gave to the poor 2s. in money and bread, to be distributed yearly; the churchwardens to take so much yearly out of his lands in Ickham and Wickham, except his house and garden at Seton, in case his executors did not give the same yearly.

HENRY SLOYDEN, of Wickham Breaus, by will in 1568, gave for the use of the poor and Littleborne, in equal portions, a piece of land containing six acres and a half in the latter parish, called Church-close, which is distributed twice a year by the respective minister and churchwardens, and is of the annual produce of 4l.

JOHN SMITH, rector of this parish, by deed in 1656, gave a school-room, and a house and garden for a schoolmaster, in this parish, for teaching the children of it. The master to be chosen from one of his relations in preference, if any such could be found, is vested in the rector and churchwardens of this parish.

SIR HENRY PALMER, of Bekeborne, by his will in 1611, gave the sum of 10s. to each of the several parishes of Wickham, Stodmarsh, Littleborne, and five others therein mentioned,

to be paid into the hands of the minister and churchwardens yearly, out of his manor and lands of Well-court, at Michaelmas, towards the relief of the poor of each of them.

THOMAS BELKE, D. D. rector of this parish, by will in 1712, gave 50*l.* for the putting out of five poor children of this parish apprentices.

There are about thirty poor constantly relieved, and casually seventy.

THIS PARISH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Bridge.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Andrew, consists of three isles and one chancel, having at the west end a square tower, in which hang six bells. The church is not large, but is handsome and neat. In the middle isle are several memorials for the Beakes, of Saperton. In the south isle for the Larkins, who lived at Grove, in this parish. In the east window are remains of good painted glass, viz. the arms of Edward the black prince and of Mortimer, quartered with Burgh, and a representation of Herod's daughter beheading John the Baptist. In the chancel, on the pavement, is the figure of a priest in brass, and inscription, for Henry Welde, rector, obt. 1420. A gravestone, and monument for Alexander Young, B. D. rector of this parish, who rebuilt this parsonage-house, and repaired that of Eastchurch, of which he was vicar likewise, at the expence of 2000*l.* obt. March 21, 1755. A memorial for John Smith, rector, obt. Oct. 28, 1658. In the church-yard are many headstones, and a tombstone for the family of Beake. In the windows of this church there were formerly many different shields of arms, long since demolished.

This church was always an appendage to the manor, and continues so at this time, Sir Narborough D'Aeth, bart. owner of the manor of Wickham, being the present patron of it.

There was antiently both a rectory and vicarage in this church, which continued till the year 1322, when

on a vacancy of the latter, Richard de Newcastle, the rector, petitioned archbishop Walter Reynolds, that they might be consolidated, which was granted, and they have continued in that state to the present time.ⁿ

This rectory is valued in the king's books at 29l. 12s. 6d. and the yearly tenths at 2l. 19s. 3d. In 1588 it was valued at 250l. communicants one hundred and sixty-three. In 1640 the same. There are eighteen acres of glebe-land.

The marsh-lands in this parish, within Wickham and Preston valleys, pay a modus of two-pence an acre, and those within Newnham 1½d. only, in lieu of all tithes.

CHURCH OF WICKHAM BREAS.

PATRONS,

Or by whom presented.

RECTORS.

<i>James Owen, hac vice.</i>	<i>John Smith, Sept. 19, 1560, resigned 1602.</i>
<i>Richard Parker, hac vice.</i>	<i>John Smith, A. M. February 26, 1602, obt. 1658.^o</i>
	<i>William Belke, S. T. P. 1661, obt. 1677.^p</i>
<i>William Mann and Herbert Randolph, hac vice.</i>	<i>Thomas Belke, S. T. P. Sept. 20, 1677, obt. September 17, 1712.</i>
<i>Sir Thomas Palmer, bart.</i>	<i>Alexander Young, S. T. P. March 6, 1712, obt. March 21, 1755.^q</i>
<i>Thomas Kynaston, esq. hac vice...</i>	<i>Thomas Hey, S. T. P. April 9, 1755, the present rector.^r</i>

ⁿ Regist. Reynolds, f. 102b. in Lambeth library. See Ducarel's Report, p. 125.

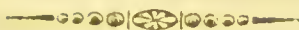
^o He was sequestered in 1643. See Walker's Suff. of Clergy, pt. ii. p. 366. After which one Edward Alexander, A. M. was admitted to this rectory in 1654, and was ejected by the Bartholomew Act in 1661. Mr. Smith was a most worthy and charitable man. He gave two houses in this parish, for a school and schoolmaster, as has been before-mentioned; in 1658 he founded

a scholarship at Lincoln college, in Oxford, for the support of which he gave an annuity of 15l. yearly to be paid out of Walmesley estate, in Wingham. He lies buried in the chancel.

^p Prebendary of Canterbury, as was his son Thomas, who succeeded him in this rectory.

^q He was likewise vicar of Eastchurch, in Sheppey.

^r Likewise vicar of Eastchurch, in Sheppey, and prebendary of Rochester cathedral.



I C K H A M

LIES the next adjoining parish to Wickham eastward, being called in the survey of Domesday both *Hickham* and *Gecham*, and in other antient records *Yeckham*, taking its name from the Saxon word *yeok*, a yoke of arable land, and *ham*, a village. The whole parish consisting for the most part of arable land. There are three boroughs in this parish, viz. of Cottenham, Seaton, and Bramling.

ICKHAM lies about five miles eastward from Canterbury. The high road from which to Deal and Sandwich leads through it, across the Lesser Stour, usually called the Littleborne river, its western boundary, just below the ford of which is Ickham, usually called Littleborne mill, though belonging to this manor. The trout bred in this river are esteemed the best coloured, and the finest flavoured of any in either of the river Stours. On the right side of the road, on a very gentle rise from the river, is the house and park grounds of Lee, which form a beautiful picturesque appearance; adjoining to these grounds is Hazeling wood, the only one in the parish, and on still higher ground, more southward, the two estates of Garwinton, which adjoin to Adisham downs, a wholesome pleasant country.—About a mile further on from Lee, the above road passes through the hamlet of Bramling, in which is the court-lodge of that manor, and a modern neat house, built by John Paramore, esq. whose daughter Catherine carried it in marriage to admiral Charles Knowler, who resided in it, and died *s. p.* in 1788, leaving his widow surviving, who afterwards resided in it, and died in 1792, the year after which it was sold to Henry Rice, esq. who died in 1797, and his widow at present resides in it.

The village of Ickham, in which is the church and court-lodge, stands in a low flat country, very wet and unpleasant, the road through it being but little frequented. Further northward is the borough and hamlet of Seaton, beyond which is a level of marsh-land, containing about one hundred acres within this parish, which is here bounded by the Lesser Stour and the Witham river. The soil throughout it is in general fertile, especially those two large extensive fields between the village and the Canterbury road, called Ickham and Treasury fields. A fair is held in the village on Whit-Monday, for pedlary and toys.

OFFA, king of Mercia, in the year 791, gave to Christ-church, in Canterbury, fifteen plough-lands in Ickham, Perhamsted, and Roching; and in several dens in the forest of Andred, the pannage of hogs, which he granted free from all secular service and regal tribute, which was afterwards increased by one Athelward, who in the year 958, gave more lands here to that church.* After which this manor continued part of that church's possessions, and on the division made by archbishop Lanfranc between himself and the priory, it was allotted to the share of the latter; accordingly, in the survey of Domesday, it is thus entered:

In Dunehafort hundred, the archbishop himself holds Gecham. It was taxed at four sulings. The arable land is twelve carucates. In demesne there are three, and twenty-nine villeins, with sixty cottagers having sixteen carucates and an half. There is a church, and four mills of one hundred shillings, and thirty five acres of meadow, and wood for the pannage of thirty hogs. The whole manor was worth, in the time of king Edward the Confessor and afterwards, twenty-two pounds, now thirty-two pounds. Of the land of this manor, William his tenant holds as much as is worth seven pounds.

* Dugd. Mon. vol. i. p. 21. Somner's Gavelkind, p. 13, see some customs of this manor, noticed in the same book, p. 20-74.

This manor was assigned by the convent *ad cibum*, that is, to the use of their refectory. In the 10th year of king Edward II. the prior of Christ-church obtained a grant of *free warren* in all his demesne lands in this manor among others, about which time it was, with its appurtenances, valued at seventy-two pounds. The buildings here were much improved by prior Chillenden, about the year 1400, who new erected all of them, excepting the dove-cote and one chamber; and prior Sellenge, about 1480, not only made the prior's chamber more pleasant, but built a dormitory likewise for the brethren resorting hither. At which time this manor was let to ferme, at the yearly rent of 66l. 13s. 4d. In which state it continued till the dissolution of the priory in the 31st year of Henry VIII. when it came into the king's hands, where it did not continue long, for he settled it, among other premises, in his 33d year, on his new-erected dean and chapter of Canterbury, part of whose inheritance it still continues. A court baron is regularly held for this manor, which extends over part of the parishes of Rucking and Snave, and Ivechurch, in Romney Marsh.

The dean and chapter retain to themselves the court baron and all royalties, rents of assise, &c. and a certain fishing, called Grypping, with all commodities belonging to it. BUT THE COURT-LODGE, with the water-mill and demesnes of the manor, with all waters, rivers and ways, together with all customs of sowings, harvesting, &c. and carriages of the manor due from the tenants, are demised by them on a beneficial lease for three lives, the interest of which is now vested in Thomas Barrett, esq. of Lee.

THE BAY FARM, antiently called *the manor of Baa*, though now it has lost even the name of having been one, and is reputed as part of the paramount manor of Ickham, was in former times accounted as such. It is situated about a quarter of a mile from the village, and had antiently possessors of the same surname, as appeared
by

by an old fragment of glass in this church, of which were left only the words HIC DE BA and under a coat of arms, viz. *Or, a lion rampant, sable, crowned, argent*, was written in old French capitals, THOMAS DE BA, of which there are now no remains left. He is supposed to have resided at this mansion, and to lie buried in the south chancel of this church, which is still called by his name, where, under an arch in the wall, his effigies, habited in armour, still remains lying on a tomb at full length, almost entire, but without any inscription. After this family was extinct here, the Wendertons, of Wenderton, in Wingham, became owners of it, and continued so till John Wenderton, in the 1st year of king Henry VIII. passed it away to archbishop Warham, who at his death in 1533 gave it to his youngest brother Hugh Warham, esq. of Croydon, and he gave it in marriage with Agnes his daughter to Sir Anthony St. Leger, lord deputy of Ireland, whose son Sir Warham St. Leger, of Ulcombe, sold it to Stephen Hougham, of Ash, who, as appears by his will, anno 1556, had the year before entailed John Gayson in this estate, called Baa, otherwise the Bay, with the Baa-field, in Ickham. He seems to have sold it to Denne, of Denne-hill, in Kingston, and his son Thomas Denne, esq. recorder of Canterbury, about the middle of queen Elizabeth's reign, alienated it to Curling, who passed it away by sale to Valentine Austen, who resided at it, and in the 14th year of James I. conveyed it to his son Richard Austen, gent. in whose descendants it continued till it was sold to Gillow, in which it remained till Richard Gillow, of Woodnesborough, alienated it, in the year 1704, to John Gibbs, of Adisham, whose direct descendant Mr. Richard Gibbs, of Ickham-court, is the present owner of it.

BRAMLING is a manor, in the south-east part of this parish, which, about the year 784, was given by one Wullaf to the monks of Christ-church, in Canterbury, who had it of the gift of king Edwlf, confirming the same.

same. After which, though this place is not particularly mentioned in the survey of Domesday, yet it appears to have continued part of the possessions of the priory, for king Edward II. in his 10th year, granted to the prior *free-warren* within this manor.¹ At the dissolution of the priory, in the 31st year of king Henry VIII. it came into the king's hands, where it did not remain long, for he settled it, in his 33d year, by his dotation charter, on his new-founded dean and chapter of Canterbury, where the inheritance of it remains at this time.

It is demised on a beneficial lease, by the dean and chapter, to Mr. Richard and John Holness, of Littleborne, whose ancestors have been lessees of it for many years past.

APULTON, or *Appleton*, as it is now called, lies at a small distance southward from Bramling, in the south-east part of this parish, extending into Wingham likewise. It was once esteemed a manor, though it has long since lost all reputation of ever having been one, paying now a quit-rent to the paramount manor of Ickham, part of which it is at this time accounted. It is written in old deeds, *Apylton*, from its being the inheritance of a family of that name, for in one of them, made by Reginald de Cornhill, owner of Lukedale and the adjoining precinct of Welle, one William de Apylton, of Ickham, is a witness to it, but whether they were related to the Apyltons, of Essex and Suffolk, is uncertain. After this family was extinct here, the Denis's were become possessed of it, one of whom, John Denis, of Apulton, who was sheriff of London in the year 1360, anno 35 Edward III. founded a chantry here in that reign, which was called Denis's chantry, and the lands with which it was endowed, are still called Denis's lands. After this family, one Adam Oldmeade appears by the private deeds to have been owner of it

¹ Regist. Eccles. Christi, Cant. cart. 134.

in the reigns of king Henry V. and VI. from whom, before the latter end of the reign of the latter, it had passed by sale to Bemboe, who alienated it to Hunt, in which name it did not remain long, for about the latter end of king Henry VII.'s reign, it was become the property of Dormer, descended from the family of that name in Buckinghamshire; from which name, not many years after, it was sold to Gason, a name very antient in this parish; from which it was afterwards conveyed to Hodgekin, whose ancestors were formerly possessed of Uffington, in Goodnestone, near Wingham, in whose descendants the property of it did not remain long before it was sold to Francis Rutland, gent. and he alienated it to John Winter, clerk, prebendary of Canterbury, who in 1605 devised it to John his son, his lands and tenements in Ickham, called Appington,^a and by him it passed by sale to Denne, of this parish, from which name, in king Charles I.'s reign, it went by sale to Forster, in whose family it continued till the year 1680, when one half of it was purchased by Sir James Oxenden, of Dean, in whose family it continued down to Sir George Oxenden, bart. of Dean, who purchased a further part of this estate, being three eighths of it, of which, and the moiety above-mentioned, he died possessed in 1775, and his son Sir Henry Oxenden, bart. of Brome, is the present owner of them; but the remaining eighth part continued in separate owners, and continued so till Mr. Simon Durrant, of London, lately passed away that part of it likewise to Sir Henry Oxenden, bart. who is now possessed of the whole of it.

LEE is a seat, situated in the south-west part of this parish, at a small distance from the river. It was formerly spelt Legh, and belonged to a family who took their surname from their residence at it, one of whom, Richard de la Legh, was owner of it in Edward I.'s

^a His will is in the Prerogative-office, Canterbury.

reign, as appears by a deed of the 13th year of it, and it is probable that the tomb in the wall of the Lee chancel in this church, on which is the figure of an ancient man, lying at full length, belonged to him. How long it continued in his descendants, I have not found; but at the latter end of king Edward IV.'s reign, the family of Stoks, or Stokys, as they were sometimes written, were become owners of it. After this name was become extinct here, it came by sale in James I.'s reign into the possession of Sir William Southland, who bore for his arms, *Or, a dragon rampant, with wings inverted, vert, on a chief, gules, three spears heads, argent*; assigned to him in 1604, by William Camden, clarencieux.* He resided at this seat, which at length descended to his grandson Thomas Southland, esq. who in 1676 alienated it to Paul Barrett, esq. afterwards knighted, who was a sergeant-at-law and recorder of Canterbury, who bore for his arms, *Or, on a chevron, sable, three lions passant of the field, between three mullets, pierced of the second*. His grandson Thomas Barrett, esq. was of Lee, where he died in 1757, and was buried in the Lee chancel, in Ickham church, as were his four wives, the first being Anne, daughter and coheir of Sir William Boys, M. D. by whom he had three sons, who died infants; the second, Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Peter Peters, M. D. of Canterbury, by whom he had an only daughter Elizabeth, married to the Rev. William Dejovas Byrch, of Canterbury; the third, Sarah, daughter and heir of Hercules Baker, esq. by whom he had no issue; and the fourth, Katherine, daughter and at length heir of Humphry Pudner, esq. who surviving him, died in 1785, by whom he left an only son and heir Thomas Barrett, esq. who is now of Lee, and the present possessor of this seat.

* There is a pedigree of Southland in Vistn. co. Kent, anno 1619, and in the Heralds office, D. 18, f. 19.

The house of Lee, which was but indifferent before, has been, by the skill and art of Mr. Wyatt, admirably improved in the disposition of the apartments, among them is a most beautiful library, finished in the most perfect stile of gothic taste. The three fronts of the house convey an idea of a small convent, never attempted to be demolished, but partly modernized, and adapted to the habitation of a gentleman's family; and the gently rising ground, antient spreading trees, and the adjoining rivulet, seem to correspond with it, and to form a scite selected by monks, with a view to retirement and meditation, while at the same time no distant prospects tantalized them with views of opulence and busy society. In the house is a small but curious collection of pictures.

WELL is a *district* on the west side of the river, next to Littleborne, which, so late as the beginning of king James I.'s reign, was esteemed as part of that parish, but it has been for a number of years past annexed to the parish of Ickham. Though the chief part of it is situated as above-mentioned, yet there are some small parts, separated by other parishes intervening. THE MANOR of it, usually called WELL-COURT, stands close to the bank of the river, and was in very early time the property of the family of Clifford, from whom it passed into the possession of those who took their surname from it, the trustee of one of whom, John at Welle, in the 44th year of king Henry III. sold it to Reginald de Cornhill, who left by Matilda de Lukedale his wife, an only daughter and heir, who carried this manor in marriage to one of the family of Garwinton, whose descendant Thomas de Garwinton obtained the king's licence in the 30th year of king Edward III. to suppress the chantry held here, and to grant that part of its revenues which lay at the Wike to St. John's hospital, in Northgate, and to keep possession of the scite of the chantry, and the lands belonging to it at Luke-dale,

dale, to him and his heirs; in which name it descended down to Mr. William Garwynton, who dying *f. p.* it came to his next heir Joane, married to Richard Haut, of a younger branch of those of Bishopborne, in whose descendants it continued down to Richard Haut, who leaving an only daughter and heir Margery, she carried this manor in marriage to William Isaak, esq. of Patricborne, whose son Edward Isaak leaving by his first wife, an only daughter and heir Jane, she carried it in marriage to Martin Sidley, esq. of Great Chart, and their son Sir Isaac Sidley sold it to Sir Henry Palmer, of Bekeborne, who had married his mother Jane before-mentioned. Sir Henry Palmer died possessed of it in 1611, and by will devised it to his old servant, as he styles him in his will, John White, in tail general, remainder to his son-in-law Sir Isaac Sidley, above-mentioned. How it passed afterwards, I have not found; but in the year 1680 it was become the property of Mr. Francis Jeoffery, whose only daughter and heir Elizabeth entitled her husband John Knowler to it, and they afterwards joined in the conveyance of it to Robert Daines, who left it by will in 1733 to Daines Balderston, and he in 1750 passed it away to his father Captain George Balderston, of Dover, who died in 1751, leaving his wife Sarah surviving, whose trustees in 1775 sold it to Sir Philip Hales, bart. and he in 1787 alienated it, with other adjoining estates, to Isaac Baugh, esq. the present owner of it, who has since built a seat for his residence, on the rise of the hill, within this precinct, about a quarter of a mile distant from the court-lodge of it.

The ruins of the chapel or church of Well, adjoining to the court-lodge, are still remaining. It was entire in 1535, in which year Thomas Franklyn, parson of Ickham, devised a legacy to the repair of it. On the next page is a view of the ruins of it.



Well Chapel, near Wingham in Kent. F. Parry sculp.

CHARITIES.

RICHARD TOWNLY, of Ickham, by will in 1525, devised his house and garden to this church, for the ringing of the curfew, to be continued for ever, whoever should ring the same to have the yearly profit of it, to ease the parishioners of the cost.

A PERSON UNKNOWN gave for the repair of the church, half an acre of land, near Nayland's gate, now let at seven shillings per annum.

SIR HENRY PALMER, of Bekeborne, by will in 1611, gave the yearly sum of 10s. to be yearly paid out of his manor of Well-court, to the minister and churchwardens, toward the relief of the poor.

SAMUEL HURLESTONE, A. M. rector of Ickham, gave by will in 1616, to the use of the poorest people in Ickham, 20l. the yearly profits of which should be 20s. which should be paid at Lent and Twelfth-tide yearly.

RICHARD DENN, of this parish, by will in 1616, gave his house and lands, beside Ickham mill, now let at 6l. per annum; that out of the profits 10s. should be paid for the preaching of each of two sermons yearly, the rest of the rent to be distributed at the end of each sermon, to the poor of this parish dwelling in it.

JOHN DENNE, of Ickham, by will in 1635, gave to the poor 10s. to be paid to them yearly on the Sunday next after Christmas-day, out of a piece of land, called Woodleze, in Ickham.

RICHARD AUSTEN, by his will in 1645, charged his farm, called the Bay, with 10s per annum, to be applied to the purchase of cloth for the poor of this parish. Which land is now vested in Mr. Richard Gibbs.

The poor constantly relieved are about thirty, casually the same.

THIS PARISH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Bridge.

The church, which is exempt from the jurisdiction of the archdeacon, is dedicated to St. John. It consists of three isles, a cross sept, and high chancel, having a slim spire steeple at the west end, in which hang four bells. It is handsome, and kept neat. In the high chancel is a stone, with a *cross flory*, and old French capitals round the edge, obliterated. A memorial for Sir Richard Head, bart. obt. 1721. Underneath is a large vault, in which several of this family lie buried, among them the late Sir John Head, bart. archdeacon of Canterbury, his two wives, and his children, who all died infants. A memorial for admiral Charles Knowler, obt. 1788. The transept, or south chancel, called the Bay chancel, belongs to that estate. On a tomb, under an arch in the south wall, is the figure of a man in armour, with his hands joined together and uplifted, lying at full length, pretty entire, probably for Thomas de Baa, owner of that manor. On the pavement are several stones, with old French capitals round the edges, all obliterated, excepting one for Martin de Hampton, rector of this parish and prebendary of Wingham, obt. 1306. Several memorials of the Austens, owners of Bay farm. The north transept or chancel is called the Lee chancel, belonging to that seat, under which is a large vault, in which lie several of the Barrett family. On the pavement is a memorial for dame Sarah Barrett, daughter of Sir George Ent, widow of Francis Head, esq. of Rochester, and married

secondly to Sir Paul Barrett, of Canterbury, obt. 1711, arms, *Barrett*, impaling *Ent*, *azure, a chevron, between three falcons belled, or.* Under an arch in the north wall is the figure of an old man, lying at full length on a tomb, his hair cut short, with a cap on his head, and his hands joined and uplifted, most probably for Richard de la Legh, owner of this seat. Against the east wall is a monument for the right hon. Sir William Southland, of Lee, obt. 1638. About seventy years ago there were eighteen stalls in the chancel of this church, which were used by the prior and monks of Christ-church when they resorted hither, as well as for others of the clergy who should be present here at divine service. In the church-yard, near the porch, is a tomb for the Paramors, of Ickham; several tombstones and memorials for the family of Gibbs, of the court-lodge; and one for Margaret, wife of Valentine Austen, obt. 1615. At the west end of the steeple is an antient circular arch, with indented ornaments. In the windows of this church there were formerly the arms of Fitzalan, and of the priory of Christ-church; both long since destroyed. There was a chapel in it, dedicated to St. Thomas, which had a light perpetually burning in it.

The church of Ickham was antiently appendant to the manor, and continued so at the dissolution of the priory of Christ-church in the 31st year of Henry VIII. when it came into the king's hands, who afterwards, in his 33d year, settled the manor on his new-founded dean and chapter of Canterbury, but he granted the advowson of the rectory of this church in exchange to the archbishop, in which state it now continues, his grace the archbishop being the present patron of it.

It is valued in the king's books at 29l. 13s. 4d. and the yearly tenths at 2l. 19s. 4d. In 1588 it was valued at 150l. communicants two hundred and five. In 1640 it was valued at 250l. the like number of communicants.

municants. It is now of the value of about 450*l.* per annum. There are twenty acres of glebe.

The rector is collated to the rectory of Ickham, with the chapel of Well annexed.

*CHURCH OF ICKHAM, with the CHAPEL OF WELL
annexed.*

PATRONS,

Or by whom presented.

RECTORS.

<i>The Archbishop.</i>	<i>Meric Casaubon</i> , S. T. P. Oct. 1662, obt. July 14, 1671. ^x
	<i>Samuel Parker</i> , S. T. P. July 1671, obt. March 20, 1687. ^y
	<i>George Thorpe</i> , S. T. P. April, 1687, obt. Nov. 1719. ^z
	<i>Charles Bean</i> , A. M. Feb. 1721, obt. March 30, 1731. ^a
	<i>John Lynch</i> , S. T. P. May 20, 1731, obt. 1760. ^b
	<i>John Head</i> , bart. S. T. P. June 1760, obt. December, 1769. ^c
	<i>Hon. James Cornwallis</i> , A. M. Dec. 1769, resigned June, 1771. ^d
	<i>William Backhouse</i> , S. T. P. July, 1771, obt. August 29, 1788. ^e
	<i>Houstone Radcliffe</i> , S. T. P. Dec. 1788, the present rector. ^f

^x Prebendary of Canterbury. See Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy, pt. ii. p. 8. Wood's Ath. Ox. v. ii. p. 485.

^y Consecrated bishop of Oxford on Oct. 17, 1686, but he seems to have held this rectory *in commendam* to the time of his death. See more of him under Chartham.

^z Prebendary of Canterbury, and rector of Bishopsthorpe.

^a Likewise rector of Bishopsthorpe.

^b Afterwards dean of Canterbury. He held this rectory with that of Bishopsthorpe with Barham, by dispensation.

^c Archdeacon and prebendary of Canterbury.

^d He resigned this rectory in 1770, and had a second induction to it about six months afterwards, and held with it by dispensation the rectory of Wrotham. He resigned this rectory on being made dean of Canterbury, and is now lord bishop of Litchfield and Coventry.

^e Archdeacon of Canterbury, and in 1776, by dispensation rector of Deal.

^f Prebendary of Canterbury, and by dispensation vicar of Gillingham.

A D I S H A M,

COMMONLY called *Adsham*, lies the next parish south-eastward from Ickham, being written in Domesday, *Edeſham*. There is but one borough in this parish, viz. of Adisham. At the time of the conquest it was reputed to have a hundred within itself, and to be within the lath of Æſtraie.

THIS PARISH lies exceedingly pleasant and healthy, in a dry and fine open champaign country, the greatest part of it lies high, being uninclosed downs, and open common fields, with some few trees and hedges in particular places intervening. It is about two miles in extent each way; the soil of it is much addicted to chalk, notwithstanding which the lands are very fertile, and produce exceeding good crops of corn. The village, consisting of about ten houses, is situated, not very pleasantly, in a bottom, having a large and dangerous pond, through which the road leads, in the middle of it; near it, on a hill, stand the church and court-lodge. There are two hamlets near it, called Daneſtreet and Bludden; at some distance are the estates of Ovenden and Boſſington, and the manor of Cooting, all of them belonging to Sir Henry Oxenden, bart. of Brome, the latter having been in his family for some generations. The parsonage, a neat modern built house, stands near the boundary of the parish, next to that of Wingham, and a field or two distance only from the seat of Dean. A fair is held in the village on May 11, yearly, for toys and pedlary.

From hence over the Isle of Thanet northward to Sandwich, Deal, and Dover, on the sea shore eastward, and the extremity of Barham downs southward, this part of the county, which has the name in particular of East Kent, is remarkable beautiful and pleasant, being

being for the most part an open champaign country, interspersed at places with small inclosures and coppices of wood, with towns, frequent villages and their churches, and many seats, with their parks and plantations, throughout it. The face of the whole of it is lively, and has a peculiar grace and gaiety. It is an uneven surface, of frequent hill and dale; but the valleys, though noble and wild, are gentle. The prospects are on every side pleasing and delightful over this country, bounded by the surrounding sea, covered with the shipping of our own and of every other nation, and at the farthest ken of the eye, by the white cliffs of France.

THE MANOR OF ADISHAM was given in the year 616, by Eadbald, king of Kent, son of king Ethelbert, to the monks of Christ-church, in Canterbury, *ad cibum*, that is, to the use of their refectory, free from all secular services and fiscal tribute, excepting the three customs of repelling invasions, and the repair of bridges and castles, being the common burthen from which no one was exempt. Therefore it was usually called the *trinoda necessitas*, and this exception was commonly made in all the Saxon grants of church lands after the words which freed them from all secular service or exaction; and in the grants made to the church of Canterbury, instead of enumerating the many privileges and liberties granted in them, it was usual to insert the letters L. S. A. that is, *Libere sicut Adisham*, free in like manner as Adisham was granted to that church.² Leland says, in the third volume of his Collectanea, that the above exception of the *trinoda necessitas*, was peculiar to this county; but Selden and others prove it was customary elsewhere.

After the conquest, on the division made by archbishop Lanfranc, of his church's revenues between

² See Selden's Titles of Honor, p. 697.

himself and the priory, this manor was allotted to the share of the latter; accordingly it is entered in the survey of Domesday, taken anno 1080, under the general title of its possessions, as follows:

The archbishop himself holds Edesham. It was taxed at seventeen sulings. The arable land is . . . In demesne there are two carucates and an half, and one hundred villeins, with fourteen borderers having thirty-six carucates. There are thirteen acres of pasture, and three servants. Wood sufficient for fencing. Of this land two knights hold of the archbishop three sulings, and there they have in demesne four carucates, and eighteen villeins, with five borderers having one carucate. The whole manor, in the time of king Edward the Confessor, was worth forty pounds, when he received it the like. It now pays forty-six pounds and sixteen shillings and four-pence, and to the archbishop one hundred shillings by way of fine. What the knights hold is worth eleven pounds, and yet it pays thirteen pounds.

In the 10th year of king Edward II. the prior of Christ-church obtained a grant of *free-warren* in all his demesne lands in this manor, among others. About which time it was, with its appurtenances, valued at fifty-five pounds.^b In which state it continued till the dissolution of the priory, in the 31st year of king Henry VIII. when it came into the king's hands, where it did not remain long, for he settled it, among other premises, in his 33d year, on his new-erected dean and chapter of Canterbury, part of whose inheritance it still continues.

A court leet and court baron is held for this manor. At the court leet of this manor, one constable is chosen for the upper half hundred of Downhamford, containing the parishes of Ickham, Adisham, and Staple.

The manerial rights, profits of courts, royalties, &c. the dean and chapter retain in their own hands.

^b See Battely's Somner, append. pt. ii. p. 50.

But the court-lodge and demesne lands, containing about seven hundred acres, are demised by them on a beneficial lease. Sir Henry Oxenden, bart. of Brome, is the present lessee of them.

There are no *parochial charities*. The poor constantly maintained are about seventeen, casually twenty-five.

ADISHAM is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Bridge.

The church, which is exempt from the jurisdiction of the archdeacon, is dedicated to the Holy Innocents. It is built in the form of a cross, having a tower steeple embattled in the centre, in which hang four bells. It consists of an isle, a transept, and high chancel. The isle and south sept is but indifferently built, but the rest is much superior in stile of workmanship, with narrow lancet windows. In the south sept or cross, there are several antient coffin-shaped stones, one of which has *a cross flory*, and old French capitals, obliterated. In the high chancel is a large stone, with an elegant *cross flory* on it, once inlaid with brass, and round the rim of the stone large French capitals, which, as well as the figures and inscriptions on several gravestones, are obliterated; there are large remains of small coloured tiles on the pavement, red and yellow. In this chancel several of the rectors, and many of the family of Austen, who resided at the court-lodge, and were possessed of lands in this parish, lie buried. In the south wall of the isle below the transept, is an arch in the wall, and a nich for holy water close to it, seemingly by that to have had an altar there. The font is antient. Just below the north sept is a kind of chapel, shut out from the church, in which there lies a heap of broken stone carve-work, but it is unknown what it belonged to. The isle and high chancel of this church are leaded. Sir George Oxenden, bart. who died in the East-Indies,

dies, and was buried at Surat, gave by will three hundred pounds to the repair of the church.

The church of Adisham, with the chapel of Staple annexed, was antiently appendant to the manor of Adisham, and continued so till after the dissolution of the priory of Christ-church, in the 31st year of king Henry VIII. who in his 33d year, settled the manor on his new-founded dean and chapter of Canterbury; but the advowson of the church he retained in his own hands, and afterwards granted it in exchange to the archbishop of Canterbury and his successors, part of whose possessions it has continued to this time.

The rector is collated and inducted into the church of Adisham, with the chapel of Staple annexed.

This rectory, with the chapel of Staple, is valued in the king's books at 28l. 3s. 1½d. and the yearly tenths at 2l. 16s. 3½d. In 1588 here were one hundred and sixteen communicants, and it was valued at 160l. In 1640 the same. It is now of the yearly value of 500l.

CHURCH OF ADISHAM, with the CHAPEL OF STAPLE.

PATRONS,

Or by whom presented.

RECTORS.

<i>The Archbishop.</i>	<i>Peter du Moulin, S. T. P. inducted Nov. 1662, obt. Oct. 1684.ⁱ</i>
	<i>John Battely, S. T. P. Oct. 10, 1708.^k</i>
	<i>John Greene, S. T. P. Nov. 1708, resigned Feb. 1717.^l</i>
	<i>Balthazar Regis, S. T. P. March 1717, obt. Jan. 5, 1757.^m</i>
	<i>Francis Wakwyn, S. T. P. Jan. 1757, obt. May 19, 1770.ⁿ</i>

ⁱ Prebendary of Canterbury.

^k Prebendary and archdeacon of Canterbury.

^l He resigned this rectory for St. Martin's in the Fields, London, and was made bishop of Norwich in 1721.

See Biog. Brit. vol. vii. appendix, p. 112.

^m Likewise canon of Windsor, and held this rectory with that of Little Mongeham.

ⁿ Prebendary of Canterbury. He was buried in Maidstone church.

PATRONS, &c.

RECTORS.

<i>The Archbishop.</i>	<i>Hon. James Cornwallis,</i> May, 1770, resigned Oct. 1770. ^o
	<i>John Lynch,</i> LL. D. April 2, 1771, resigned 1781. ^p
	<i>John Palmer,</i> A. B. inducted April 29, 1781, the present rector.

^o Afterwards dean of Canterbury, and now bishop of Litchfield and Coventry.

^p Youngest son of Dr. J. Lynch, dean of Canterbury, and now archdeacon and prebendary of Canterbury.—

He resigned this rectory to his successor on being made prebendary of Canterbury, by the resignation of Dr. Richard Palmer, the father of his successor, by way of exchange.

S T A P L E.

THE parish of Staple lies north-eastward from Adisham, from which and the rest of the hundred of Downhamford, it is separated entirely by the hundred and parish of Wingham intervening. The manor of Adisham claims over this parish, and at that court a borsholder is chosen for the borough of Staple, which extends over the whole of this parish.

THE PARISH, which is but small, lies in a pleasant healthy country, mostly on high ground. The soil near the village, and towards the stream, is very good corn land, but towards the southern part it is rather poor, and much of it chalky. The village, called Staple-street, consists of about ten houses, having the seat of Groves, and the church near adjoining. Beyond which the parish extends into the vale eastward, as far as Durlock bridge, on the stream which rises at a small distance from it, and runs from hence to Danne-bridge into the Wingham stream. On the high ground, on the opposite side of the valley, is the hamlet of Shatterling, built on the high road leading from Canterbury through Wingham, towards Ash and Sandwich, where the soil becomes very poor, and a deep sand,

land, up to which road the park grounds of Grove extend. On the opposite side of the parish is Crixall house, once a gentleman's seat, but now diminished to the common size of a farm-house. Near it is a piece of healthy ground, called Crixall Rough, with a noted toll of trees on it, a conspicuous object to the surrounding country. There is no woodland in the parish. A fair is held here on the 25th of July, for toys and pedlary.

GROVES is a mansion in this parish, which in early times was the residence of a knightly family, called Grove, who in antient deeds were sometimes written at Grove, in which it remained till the reign of king Henry VI. when it devolved by descent to Sir John Grove, who was a great benefactor to the church of St. Peter, in Sandwich, where he lies buried, under a monument, with his effigies at full length on it, and his shield of arms at his side, the bearing on which has been long since obliterated. Soon after which this seat was carried, by a female heir, in marriage to one of the family of St. Nicholas, in which it remained but a small time, for about the latter end of king Edward IV. it was alienated to Quilter, in which name it remained till the middle of queen Elizabeth's reign, when Christopher Quilter, gent. alienated it, together with his interest in the lease of the MANOR OF DOWN-COURT, the inheritance of which belonged to the master and fellows of St. John's college, in Cambridge, to Simon Lynch, gent. of Sandwich, whose family was settled at Cranbrooke in the reign of king Henry VI. as appears by several of their wills in the Prerogative-office, Canterbury, and was the first of them who removed to Sandwich, which he represented in parliament in queen Mary's reign, and afterwards to this seat of Groves, on his purchase of it, and added much to the buildings of it; in whose descendants, who resided at Grove, and were buried in the Grove chancel, in this church, this seat con-

tinued.

tinued down to John Lynch, esq. of Groves, who was colonel of the militia, and kept his shrievalty in 1714 at this seat, where he died in 1733, having married Sarah, daughter of Francis Head, esq. of Rochester, who died in child bed of her nineteenth child in 1710. Of them, there survived to maturity only two sons and five daughters, the former were John and George, the latter of whom was M. D. of Canterbury, of whom more will be mentioned hereafter, under Ripple. John Lynch, the eldest son, was of Groves, and was S. T. P. and among other preferments became dean of Canterbury. He died in 1760, and was buried in the Groves chancel. He married Mary, youngest surviving daughter of archbishop Wake, by whom he had two sons and five daughters, viz. William, of whom hereafter; John, LL. D. now prebendary and archdeacon of Canterbury, and unmarried. Ethelreda, married to Thomas Hey, A. M. rector of Wickham Breaus; Sarah, to William Tatton, D. D. prebendary of Canterbury and York; Mary, to Sir Thomas Hanham, bart. Catherine, first to Henry Knight, esq. and secondly to John Norris, esq. and Hester-Elizabeth, all since deceased. Wm. Lynch, esq. the eldest son, resided at Groves, served twice in parliament for the city of Canterbury, was made a knight of the bath, a privy counsellor, and envoy extraordinary to the court of Turin. He married Mary, eldest daughter and coheir of Edward Coke, esq. of Canterbury, by whom he had no issue. He bore for his arms, *Sable, three lynxes rampant, proper*. To which were granted supporters, *Two lynxes, proper*. Sir William Lynch made great improvements to this seat, building two wings to it, and adding an entire new front of stucco to the whole; besides which, he made extensive plantations, and new laid out the grounds adjoining, in the form and stile of a park. In the house is a small, but valuable collection of good pictures. Sir William Lynch died abroad in 1785, possessed

seised of this seat of Groves, together with the lease of the manor of Down court, and by will devised them, with the rest of his estates, to his widow lady Lynch, who is the present owner of Groves, at which she resides, and is the present lessee likewise of Down-court.

THE MANOR OF CRIXALL, or more properly *Crickshall*, and in some antient deeds written *Crickleadhall*, is an estate in the southern part of this parish, which had once the family of Brockhull as proprietors of it, and they possessed it till the 28th year of king Edward I. and then it was settled upon a daughter of it; but whether she carried it by marriage or not to Wadham, a family which I find were possessed of it about the latter end of Edward III.'s reign, cannot be discovered. However that be, William Wadham, as appears by an antient pedigree of the family of Fogge, lived in the reigns of king Henry IV. V. and VI. during which he was a justice of the peace for Somersetshire, and was possessed of this estate, which he left to his son and heir Sir Nicholas Wadham, whose daughter and heir, about the reign of king Edward IV. married Sir Wm. Fogge, and entitled him to the possession of this manor, which he left to his son Sir John Fogge, of Repton, in Ashford, comptroller and treasurer of the household to king Edward IV. and a privy counsellor. He died in the 6th year of king Henry VII. anno 1490, and by his will devised this manor to his son Thomas Fogge, being his only son by his second wife. He was afterwards knighted, and was sergeant porter of Calais, in both the reigns of king Henry VII. and VIII. in the first year of which latter reign, he alienated this manor to Ralph Banister, from which name, before the reign of queen Elizabeth, it passed by sale to Tucker, one of whose descendants sold it to Omsted, and John Omsted, at the latter end of that reign passed it away to William Smith, who in king James I.'s reign alienated it to Dr. Martin Fotherby, prebendary of Canterbury,

terbury, and afterwards made bishop of Salisbury. He was son of Martin Fotherby, of Great Grimsby, in Lincolnshire, and younger brother of Dr. Charles Fotherby, dean of Canterbury. He died in 1620, and was succeeded by his son Thomas Fotherby, esq. of Crickshall, who left one son Thomas, and a daughter Priscilla, married to William Kingsley, esq. of Canterbury, the eldest grandson of archdeacon Kingsley. Thomas Fotherby, gent. the son, resided here, and died in 1710, *f. p.* Upon which it came to Anthony Kingsley, gent. of London, youngest son of William, by his wife Priscilla above-mentioned, whose three sons, Anthony, M. D. Thomas, and Charles, successively became possessed of it, and on the death of the latter, in 1785, it descended to his eldest son Charles Kingsley, esq. of Lymington, and afterwards of Canterbury, where he died in 1786, and his infant son, of the same name, is now, by settlement, entitled to the inheritance of it. A court baron is held for this manor.

There was a family of the name of Omer, called likewise Homer, which had constantly resided in this parish, their mansion being in Staple-street, for upwards of four hundred years, as appears by old court-rolls wills, and other evidences.^a The last of them who resided here, was Laurence Omer, gent. who died about the year 1661, leaving an only son Charles, who died unmarried; their burial-place was in this church-yard, and there are now two of their tombs remaining there, one of which is much adorned with sculpture, but the inscriptions are nearly obliterated, only there can be read on the latter, the name Omer, *alias* Homer.

There are no *parochial charities*. The poor constantly maintained are about thirty-four, casually twenty.

^a Several of their wills are in the Prerog. off. Canterbury.

THIS PARISH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Bridge.

The church, which is exempt from the jurisdiction of the archdeacon, is dedicated to St. James, and consists of two isles and two chancels, having a tower steeple at the west end, in which are four bells. The church is remarkably long and low. The south isle and chancel are upon the same level, nor is there any separation between them. On the sides of the chancel are rails, very low, about two feet from the wall, very unusual. In the north isle is a vault for the family of Terry, in which the late Terry Marsh, esq. of Canterbury, who died in 1789, is buried; and on the pavement are several memorials of them. The font is antient, of stone, an octagon, with emblematical carved figures. The north chancel is the Groves chancel, having a circular roof, adorned with painting. One half of the east part of it was made into a vault by dean Lynch, for himself and family, in which himself, his wife, Sir William Lynch, K. B. his eldest son, Mrs. Tatton, her husband and son, and his youngest daughter Hester-Elizabeth, lie buried. In this chancel are several monuments for this family. In the east window of it there are the arms of Lynch, with quarterings. By some small remains in the windows there seems to have been good painted glass formerly in them. In the church-yard are several tombs for the Terreys; and two for the Omers, as has been mentioned before.

This church was always accounted as a chapel to the church of Adisham, and continues so at this time. It is as such valued with that church in the king's books. There is now a vicarage-house and some glebe belonging to the rector of Adisham, as vicar of it.

In 1588 here were communicants one hundred and forty-eight, and in 1640 the same.

THE HUNDRED OF WINGHAM

LIES the next eastward from that of Downhamford. It is called in Domesday by its present name of *Wingeham*, at the time of taking which it was part of the possessions of the see of Canterbury. In the 7th year of king Edward I. the archbishop continued lord of it.

IT CONTAINS WITHIN ITS BOUNDS THE PARISHES OF

- | | | |
|----------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1. ASH. | | 4. NONINGTON <i>in part</i> ; and |
| 2. WINGHAM. | | 5. WIMLINGSWOLD. |
| 3. GOODNESTON. | | |

And the churches of those parishes; and likewise part of the parish of EYTHORNE, the church of which is in another hundred. *Two constables* have jurisdiction over it.

It is divided into two half hundreds. The upper half hundred contains part of the parish of Wingham, viz. the boroughs of Wingham-street, Deane, and Twitham, the parishes of Goodneston and Wimlingswold, and the borough of Eythorne. The lower half hundred contains the parish of Ash, and so much of the parish of Wingham as is in the borough of Werderton. Both these constables are chosen at the court leet of the manor of Wingham.

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A S H

LIES adjoining to the last-described parish of Staple northward. It is written in Domesday, *Ece*, and in other antient records, *Aisse*, and is usually called Ash, near Sandwich, to distinguish it from Ash, near Wrotham.

THE

THE PARISH OF ASH is very large, extending over a variety of soil and country, of hill, dale, and marsh lands, near four miles across each way, and containing more than six thousand acres of land, of which about one half is marsh, the river Stour being its northern boundary, where it is very wet and unwholesome, but the southern or upland part of the parish is very dry, pleasant and healthy. The soil in general is fertile, and lets on an average at about one pound an acre; notwithstanding, there is a part of it about Ash-street and Gilton town, where it is a deep sand. The village of Ash, commonly called Ash-street, situated in this part of it, on high ground, mostly on the western declivity of a hill, having the church on the brow of it, is built on each side of the road from Canterbury to Sandwich, and contains about fifty houses. On the south side of this road, about half a mile westward, is a Roman burial ground, of which further mention will be taken hereafter, and adjoining to it the hamlet of Gilton town, formerly written Guildanton, in which is Gilton parsonage, a neat stuccoed house, lately inhabited by Mr. Robert Legrand, and now by Mrs. Becker. In the valley southward stands Mote farm, *alias* Brooke house, formerly the habitation of the Stoughtons, then of the Proude's, and now the property of Edward Solly, esq. of London.

There are dispersed throughout this large parish many small hamlets and farms, which have been formerly of more consequence, from the respective owners and inhabitants of them, all which, excepting East and New Street, and Great Pedding, (the latter of which was the antient residence of the family of Solly, who lie buried in Ash church-yard, and bore for their arms, *Vert, a chevron, per pale, or, and gules, between three soles naiant, argent*, and being sold by one of them to dean Lynch, is now in the possession of lady Lynch, the widow of Sir William Lynch, K. B.) are situated in the northern part of the parish, and contain together
about

about two hundred and fifty houses, among them is Hoden, formerly the residence of the family of St. Nicholas ; Paramour-street, which for many years was the residence of those of that name, and Brook-street, in which is Brook-house, the residence of the Brooke's, one of whom John Brooke, esq. in queen Elizabeth's reign, resided here, and bore for his arms, *Per bend, vert and sable, two eagles, counterchanged.*

William, lord Latimer, anno 38 Edward III. obtained a market to be held at Ash, on a Thursday ; and a fair yearly on Lady-day, and the two following ones. A fair is now held in Ash-street on Lady and Michaelmas days yearly.

In 1473 there was a lazar house for the infirm of the leprosy, at Eche, near Sandwich.

THE MANOR OF WINGHAM claims *paramount* over this parish, subordinate to which there were several manors in it, held of the archbishop, to whom that manor belonged, the mansions of which, being inhabited by families of reputation and of good rank in life, made this parish of much greater account than it has been for many years past, the mansions of them having been converted for a length of time into farm-houses to the lands to which they belong. One of the principal of them was

THE MANOR OF OVERLAND, situated in the borough of the same name, about a mile and an half north-west from Ash church, which, in the reign of king Henry III. was held of the archbishop by the eminent family of Criol, having been granted by that king, in his 25th year, to Bertram de Criol, lord-warden and constable of Dover castle, from whose heirs it passed, in the next reign of king Edward I. into the family of Leyborne, and William, son of Sir Roger de Leyborne, appears by the escheat-rolls to have died possessed of it in the 2d year of king Edward II. leaving his grand-daughter Juliana, usually stiled the Infanta of Kent, his next heir. She was

thrice married, and surviving her three husbands, died in the 41st year of king Edward III. / . p. and there being no one found, who could make claim as heir to her estates, this manor, among the rest of them, escheated to the crown, where it remained till king Richard II. granted it to Sir Simon de Burley, knight-banneret, lord-warden and K. G. but he being attainted in the 10th year of that reign, this manor became again vested in the crown, and the king, in his 11th and 22d years, settled it on the priory of Canons, alias Chiltern Langley, in Hertfordshire, where it remained till the suppression of that house, anno 30 Henry VIII. when it came into the king's hands, and was the next year granted, with the scite of the priory and other lands and estates belonging to it, to Richard, bishop suffragan of Dover, to hold for his life, or until he should be promoted to some ecclesiastical benefice of one hundred pounds yearly value, which happened before the 36th year of that reign; for the year before that the king granted this manor to Walter Hendley, esq. his attorney-general, to hold *in capite*.^f He left three daughters his coheirs, who next year joined in the sale of it to Simon Lynch, gent. of Staple, and he, in the 3d year of queen Elizabeth, vested it in William Gybbs, who passed it away by sale to Harfleet, who, at the latter end of that reign alienated it to Solley, and he, not many years after, sold it to Mr. John Ward, of London, whose widow Mrs. Catherine Ward, held it in dower at the restoration of king Charles II. After her death it continued in their descendants till it was at length by one of them conveyed by sale, in 1712, to William, lord Cowper, afterwards created earl Cowper, whose great-grandson the right hon. Peter-Lewis-Francis, earl Cowper, is the present owner of it. A court baron is held for this manor.

^f Rot. Esch. ejus an. pt. 8. Anno 37 Henry VIII. pt. 3.

AT THIS PLACE was a *chapel of ease* to the church of Ash, called OVERLAND CHAPEL, which has been for some time in ruins. The portion belonging to it, consisting of the great tithes of this district, being called Overland parsonage, was appendant to the rectory of Ash, and as such belonged to the neighbouring college of Wingham. The church of Ash itself, being only a chapel to the church of Wingham, was given to that college by archbishop Peckham in 1286, for the support of the provost. In which state it continued till the suppression of the college, in the first year of king Edward VI. when it came into the hands of the crown, where the parsonage of Ash, consisting of several distinct portions of tithes or parsonages, of which this of Overland was one, remained, till queen Elizabeth, in her 3d year, in recompence for other premises belonging to the see of Canterbury, which she had taken into her hands by way of exchange, granted it to the archbishop, with whom it continues at this time. This parsonage or portion of tithes is demised by the archbishop on a beneficial lease, with a covenant for the lessee to pay ten pounds annually to the curate of Ash, as a stipend. There are one thousand acres of marsh within this parsonage, which pay a *modus* of four-pence an acre in lieu of all tithes.

THE MANOR OF GOLDSTON, otherwise *Goldstanton*, lies about a mile eastward from Overland. The first mention which I find of this manor, is in the reign of king Edward I. when Sir John Goshall is recorded to have held of the archbishop, lands in Goldstanton and Goshall by knight's service. After this, in the 28th year of that reign, William de Clinton, earl of Huntingdon, appears by the escheat rolls to have died *s. p.* possessed of the manor of Goldstanton, leaving his nephew Sir John de Clinton his heir, in whose descendants it continued till it was passed away by one of them to Richard Clitherow, esq. who kept his shrievalty at this seat, in the 4th and part of the 5th years

of king Henry IV.'s reign, in the 7th year of which he was constituted admiral of the seas, from the Thames westward. He left a son Roger Clitherow, who left only daughters his coheirs, by the eldest of whom, Alianor, it went by marriage to John Norreys, gent. His descendant John Norreis alienated it to John, lord Clinton; and he died possessed of the manor of Goldstanton, with Lee, alias Elmes, an appendage to it, in the 6th year of king Henry VIII. but in the 30th year of that reign, his descendant lord Clinton and Saye, with Elizabeth his wife, conveyed this manor of Goldstanton, with all other his estates in this parish, to Thomas, lord Cromwell, afterwards earl of Essex, on whose attainder two years afterwards it came into the hands of the crown, where it staid till the 34th year of that reign, when the king granted the manor of Goldston, alias Goldstanton, with the manor of Lees, alias Nells, in Ash, Winsborough, and Wingham, to Vincent Engham, esq. to hold *in capite*,^s and his grandson Sir Thomas Engham, of Goodneston, at the latter end of queen Elizabeth's reign, alienated it to Mr. Courcelis, of London, from whom it was soon afterwards alienated to Sir William Wilde, knight and baronet, one of the justices of the king's bench in the reign of king Charles II. He was recorder of London, and created a baronet in 1660, in which year he represented the city of London in parliament. He bore for his arms, *Argent, a chevron and chief, sable, the latter charged with three martlets, or.* He died in the year 1679, and was buried in the Temple church, London. Lady Wilde, his widow, resided here, and died possessed of it in 1719, and was buried in Lewisham church. After which this manor

^s Rot. Esch. ejus an. pt. 4. The district now called Nell, lying about half a mile south-eastward from Goldston, consists of two farms, one belonging to William Hougham, esq. and the other to John Wheatley, esq. of Erith.

devolved to the only daughter of Sir William Wilde's eldest son by his first wife, Sir Felix Wilde, bart. and the three daughters and coheirs of his son William by his second wife, and they continued owners of the undivided shares of it till the year 1754, when an act passed for dividing and apportioning it into six parts, according to articles of agreement entered into by the several parties; by virtue of which, three of the said six parts, or *one moiety* of the whole, was allotted to Nicholas Toke, esq. of Godinton, in right of Eleanor his wife, sole daughter and heir of John Cockman, M. D. by his wife Anne, daughter and coheir of Sir Felix Wilde, bart. above-mentioned, which moiety consisted of *the manor of Goldston*, with the court baron and its rights and appurtenances, and the farm called Goldston farm. All which, on the death of Nicholas Toke, esq. above-mentioned, in 1757, descended to his eldest son John Toke, esq. late of Godinton, the present possessor of it. A court baron is held for this manor.

THE OTHER MOIETY, or *three sixth parts of the demesnes* of this manor, were allotted, *one sixth part*, called *Upper Goldston farm*, to Robert Colebrooke, esq. of Chilham castle, whose father James Colebrooke, esq. had purchased it of William Brandon, whose wife Frances was the eldest of the three daughters and coheirs of William Wilde, esq. the son above-mentioned. After this it descended with Chilham-castle, and the rest of Mr. Colebrooke's estates, till it was sold with them in 1775, to Thomas Heron, esq. of Chilham castle, who passed it away to Fagge and others, and they immediately afterwards joined in the sale of it to Browne, who alienated it in 1788 to Mr. John Alexander, and he is the present owner of it.

ANOTHER SIXTH PART, called *Lower Goldston farm*, containing the mansion of Goldston-house, with the lands, and several other premises in Ash, were allotted to John Masters, in right of his wife Margaret,

second daughter and coheir of William Wilde, esq. before-mentioned, by whom he had two daughters, Elizabeth, married first to James Hall, by whom she has a son William, of Elmstone court; and secondly to Mr. Thomas Jull, who resided here, and possessed his wife's share in it; and to Margaret, the other daughter of Mr. John Masters, who married Mr. Simon Turner, of Dover, by whom she had a son John, surgeon, of Ash, who is now entitled to his father's share in it.

THE REMAINING SIXTH PART, consisting of divers premises in Ash, and two several yearly rents in money, to make an equality of partition, was allotted to Anna and Maria Herenden, since married to William Shapter and William Cowley, the coheirs of Thomas Herenden, surgeon, of Eltham, and Elizabeth his wife, the third daughter and coheir of William Wilde above-mentioned, whose respective husbands are at this time entitled to the possession of their shares in it.

THE PORTION OF TITHES, now called *Goldston parsonage*, consisting of the great tithes of the demesnes of that manor, and of part of that of Gosshall, in this parish, and of the great and small tithes of a small parcel of land in Wingham, was given by archbishop Lanfranc to the priory of St. Gregory, at his foundation of it; and they were confirmed to it by archbishop Hubert, in king Richard I.'s reign. These tithes remained with the priory till the dissolution of it in king Henry VIII.'s reign, when they came into the king's hands, and were soon afterwards granted in exchange, a special act having passed for that purpose, to the archbishop of Canterbury, part of the revenues of which see they continue at this time. Since which they have been demised, with the scite and other possessions of the priory, in one great beneficial lease, for twenty-one years. George Gipps, esq. of Canterbury, M. P. is the present lessee of it under the archbishop.

MOLLAND, as it is now called, but more properly *Moland*, is an antient seat, situated at a small distance from Gilton town, which had once for proprietors, a family of the name of Moland, in which it remained till it passed into that of Sandwich, one of whom, Sir Nicholas de Sandwich, son of Sir John, leaving an only daughter and heir Anne, she carried it, with other estates in this parish, in marriage to Sir William de Septvans, of Milton Septvans, near Canterbury, who died anno 1407. By her he seems to have had two sons; William, the eldest of whom, had the paternal seat and estate of Milton; and John, the youngest, had his mother's inheritance, among which was this seat of Moland, with other manors and estates in this parish. His son John Septvans, esq. resided at his manor of Chequer, in this parish, and sealed with the arms of Septvans, *three corn fans*, as appears by his deed anno 16 Richard II. He left three sons, John, to whom he gave lands in Thanet and elsewhere; Thomas, to whom he gave his manor of Chequer, with Carters and Twitham marsh, and other lands in this parish; and Gilbert, his third son, to whom he gave his seat of Moland, next Chequer, with other lands in Ash; all three of whom seem at times to have taken the name of Septvans, alias at Chequer, from their father's seat. Gilbert, on account of his abode with his father at Harflete, in Normandy, and for his services there, was surnamed Harflete. He was at first called Septvans, *alias* Chequer, then Chequer, *alias* Harflete, and at last Harflete only. He resided at Moland, and left a son Thomas, who wrote himself Septvans, *alias* Chequer, as were his several descendants, who resided at Molland, in whom it continued till king Charles the IIId.'s reign, when Sir Christopher Harflete having removed to St. Stephen's, near Canterbury, died there in 1662, and was buried with his ancestors in Ash church, in which there are several monuments and gravestones of them. They bore for their arms, *Azure, three fans, or wheat sheaves*,

or, as confirmed to Christopher Septvans, *alias* Harflete, in 1574; which coat he quartered with those of Twitham, Sandwich, Ellis, Brooke, Winbourne, and Wolfe, as it was formerly painted in the several windows of this church. His son Thomas Harflete was of Molland, and left an only daughter and heir, married to John St. Leger, esq. who alienated this feat to Singleton, descended from the family of this name, of Broughton Tower, in Lancashire, and his descendant Thomas Singleton, M. D. resided here, and died in 1710, whose son John afterwards sold it in 1727, to the trustees under the will of admiral Sir George Rooke, for the benefit of his son George Rooke, esq. who died in 1739, *f. p.* leaving it to his widow Mrs. Frances Rooke, and she alienated it in 1753 to Mr. William Allen, brewer, of Canterbury. It has since passed by sale to the Peckhams, and Richard Peckham, of Beakesbourn, esq. is the present possessor of it.

THE MANOR OF CHEQUER, written in antient records *Eftchequer*, is situated at a small distance from Molland, and was in very early times the inheritance of the family of Sandwich, one of whom, Sir Nicholas de Sandwich, in the 20th year of Edward III. held this manor de Lestchequer by knight's service, which his father Sir Thomas de Sandwich before held there of the archbishop. His daughter and heir Anne, carried this manor, with Moland and other estates in this parish, in marriage to Sir William de Septvans, of Milton Septvans, whose youngest son John had his mother's inheritance here, among which was this manor of Chequer, at which he resided, and at his death gave it to his youngest son Gilbert, who took the name of Septvans, *alias* At Chequer, and afterwards of Harflete.^t By a daughter and heir of one of whose descendants this manor passed in marriage to Alday,

^t See more of this family of Septvans, *alias* Harflete, before, under Molland, p. 199.

who resided at it, and bore for his arms, *Ermine, on a chief, sable, two griffins combatant, ermine*, whose descendants Jerome and Adam Alday alienated it to Raymonde Harflete, in whose descendants it continued down to Thomas Harfleet, esq. of Ash, whose only daughter and heir Aphra, carried it in marriage to John St. Leger, esq. together with the MANOR OF CHILTON adjoining to it, situated in a borough of its own name, which comprehends all that part of this parish from Goldston, exclusive of it, south and south-eastward, (the rest of the parish being in the borough of overland) which manor had continued in that family from the time of Sir W. de Septvans mentioned above, before which it had owners of its own name, one of whom William de Chilton held it of the archbishop in king Edward the 1st.'s reign. John St. Leger and Aphra his wife, in the year 1695, joined in the conveyance of both these manors to Dr. George Thorpe, prebendary of Canterbury, and he by his will in 1716, gave them, since stiled by this unity of possession, the manor of Chequer, *alias* Chequer and Chilton, to the master and fellows of Emanuel college, in Cambridge, to be applied to such purposes as were directed by his will, and they continue owners of it at this time; they were given to be applied principally towards the maintenance of five scholars, to be chosen by the master and fellows. They were to be *cæteris paribus*, the sons of orthodox ministers of the church of England, and diocese of Canterbury, and such as had been brought up at the king's school, in Canterbury, to have a preference.

A court baron is held for the manor of Chequer, *alias* Chequer and Chilton.

THERE IS A HAMLET, called CHILTON, very near Ash-street, which consists only of a few houses of but mean account, and are held of the above manor.

ARCHBISHOP PECKHAM, on his founding the college of Wingham, in 1236, gave to it the church of
Wingham,

Wingham, with its several chapels, of which the church of Ash was one; and he allotted the several titheries within them, in distinct portions, to the provost and six canons of it, to the first of which canons he ordained a prebend in this parish, at Chilton, which he decreed should consist of the tithes of those lands which William de Chilton held of him, except the three fields, called Bradefelde, Bremthe, and Utlekere, which he would have remain to the canons in common. These tithes now belong to the rectory of Ash, usually called Gilton parsonage, of which a further account will be given hereafter.

WEDDINGTON lies not far from Chilton, and was formerly accounted a manor. The family of Hougham were in early times owners of it, who were descended originally from the Houghams, of Hougham, by Dover; who, in allusion to the arms of their superior lords the Averanches, or Albrincis, lords of the barony of Folkestone, of whom they held their lands, bore for their arms, *Argent, five chevronels, sable*. And from these Houghams, of Weddington, those now of St. Martin's, near Canterbury, branched off, before king Henry VII.'s reign, as appears by their wills in the Prerogative office, Canterbury. In this family of Hougham, Weddington continued down to William Hougham, who resided here in the beginning of king Henry VIII.'s reign, whose descendant Richard Hougham, gent. son of Michael, marrying Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Sanders, gent. of Norborne, his descendants, in memory of it, assumed the arms of Sanders, viz. *Or, on a chevron, between three elephants heads, gules, as many mullets, argent*; whilst those of St. Martin's, near Canterbury, retained their original bearing of Hougham. Their son Michael Hougham resided at Weddington, and dying about the latter end of king Charles I.'s reign, was buried with his ancestors in this church. Soon after which this family became extinct here, and the estate alienated from them, which,

which, after some intermediate owners, passed into the name of Garret, of the Isle of Thanet, in which it remains at this time, John Garret, esq. being the present possessor of it.

THE MANOR OF HILLS-COURT, or more properly, *Hells court*, is situated about half a mile from Ash church, which name it took from a family who resided at it, and were likewise possessed of lands at Darent, called after their name. Bertram de Helles, one of this family, was lieutenant of Dover castle in king Henry III.'s reign. Henry de Helles was knight of the shire in the reign of king Edward III. and Gilbert de Helles, of Hells-court, in Ash, and of St. Margaret Hells, in Darent, was sheriff in the 30th year of that reign, whose arms, *Sable, a bend, argent*, are carved on the roof of the cloysters at Canterbury; and in his descendants this manor continued till king Edward IV.'s reign, when it was alienated to Wroth, where it remained till king Henry VII.'s reign. Not long after which, it appears to have come into the name of Slaughter, where it staid till Mary, daughter of George Slaughter, carried it in marriage to Henry Harflete, gent. of Ash, a younger son of Thomas At Chequer, alias Harflete, esq. of this parish, who by his will in 1608, gave it to his eldest son Henry, and he passed it away by sale to Edward Peke, gent. of Sandwich, together with the MANOR OF LEVERICKS, which lay adjoining to Hills-court, and had been anciently the residence of a knightly family, who settled their name on it, one of whom lies buried at the upper end of the high chancel of this church, having his effigies, cross-legged and in armour, at his feet *a lion couchant*, on his tomb, with his shield and surcoat of arms, which were *Argent, a chevron, sable, between three leopards heads, or*. At length, after this family had remained here for some time, it descended down to Anthony Leverick, esq. of Herne, whose only daughter and heir Parnel, in the 18th year of Henry VII. carried

carried it in marriage to Edward Monins, esq. of Waldershare, who afterwards joined with her in the sale of it to one of the family of Peke, of Sandwich, from whom it descended down to Edward Peke, gent. of Sandwich, who was likewise by purchase become owner of the adjoining manor of Hells-court, as has been mentioned before. In his descendants, resident at Hells court, several of whom lie buried in Ash church, who bore for their arms, *Azure, three talbot bounds, or,* (which arms were confirmed to this family in 1584)^u these manors continued down to Edward Peke, esq. who died *f. p.* after which, to satisfy an incumbrance of mortgage made by him, the fee of them was assigned by his niece and heir-at-law Anne, wife of Oliver Stephens, esq. and daughter of his sister Anne, by Matthew Bookey, in 1756, to Sir Francis Head, bart. and he, in 1760, alienated them to Peter Fector, esq. of Dover, who is the present possessor of them. A court baron is held for this manor of Hills-court, with Levericks, *alias* Levereux.

GOSHALL is a manor in this parish, situated at a small distance likewise from Hills-court. It was in early times held by knight's service, of the archbishop, being granted, together with the adjoining manor of Goldstanton, by archbishop Lanfranc, in the reign of the Conqueror, to one Arnoldus, to be so held of him. After which it became the residence of a family who took their name from it. John de Goshale was possessed of this manor in the reign of king Henry III. His descendant Sir John de Goshall resided here in king Edward III.'s reign. He lies buried under a tomb in the high chancel of this church, on which is his figure, lying cross-legged and in armour, with a lion couchant at his feet, with his shield and furcoat of arms, which were, *Scmee of cross-crosslets, a lion rampant, crowned*; and underneath is the figure of his

^u Pedigree of Peke, Vistn. co. Kent, 1619.

wife. After which this manor continued in their descendants, till about the reign of king Henry IV. when it was carried in marriage by a female heir to one of the family of St. Nicholas, who afterwards resided at it. Many of this family lie buried in Ash church. They bore for their arms, *Ermine, a chief quarterly, or, and gules*, which latter part was the bearing of the family of Say, and was borne in chief by this family of St. Nicholas, in allusion to those of Say, either as their superior lord, of whom they held in fee, or in whose service they were, as was the frequent custom of antient times. These arms of St. Nicholas, impaled with their several matches, were formerly painted in the windows of this church, and in one of them was the effigies of one of this family, kneeling on a cushion, with his sword and spurs, and having on his surcoat, with the arms of St. Nicholas, and *on the chief, an annulet for difference*, as they were likewise in St. Laurence church, in Thanet; in whose descendants it continued down to Roger St. Nicholas, who died in 1484, leaving a sole daughter and heir Elizabeth, who entitled her husband John Dynley, of Charlton, in Worcestershire, to the possession of it. The family of St. Nicholas, afterwards called and written Seniclas, *alias* St. Nicholas, of which Roger seems to have been a younger son, remained in the parish of Ash, where, and in the adjoining parishes, they continued to possess good estates till the reign of king Charles II. when Thomas St. Nicholas, esq. resided here; but they have been some time extinct. John Dynley above-mentioned bore for his arms, *Argent, a fess, sable, in chief a pellet, between two mullets of the second*. His eldest son Henry succeeded to this manor, which he afterwards alienated about the middle of queen Elizabeth's reign, to John Roper, esq. of Linsted, afterwards created lord Teynham, in whose descendants it continued down to Henry, lord Teynham, who in 1705 conveyed it to trustees, for the use

of

of Sir Henry Furnele, bart. of Waldershare, whose grandson of the same name dying under age and unmarried, this manor, with the mansion, lands, and appurtenances belonging to it, was allotted to Selina, the youngest of his three sisters and coheirs, who afterwards married Edward Dering, esq.* He survived her, and afterwards succeeded his father in the title of baronet, and continued in the possession of this manor till the year 1779, when he conveyed it by sale (his son Edward having joined in the conveyance) to Peter Fector, esq. of Dover, the present possessor of it. A court baron is held for this manor.

THE TITHES of the *demesnes* of this manor, with those of Goldstanton, were granted by archbishop Lanfranc, to the priory of St. Gregory, in Canterbury, at his foundation of it, and now make a part of the portion of tithes in this parish, called Goldston parsonage, a more particular account of which has been already given.

TWITHAM HILLS is a manor here, situated at a small distance from Gosshall, which in antient time was a part of the possessions of the family of Hells, or Hilles, as they were usually called, who were owners likewise of Hells-court, as has been already mentioned before, and from thence gave name to both of them; but before the beginning of Edward III.'s reign, they had parted with their interest in it, and this manor was become the property of the family of Twitham, whence it gained the name of Twitham likewise, and Theobald de Twitham appears to have died possessed of it in the 4th year of king Richard II. leaving Maud his sole daughter and heir, who married Simon Septvans, in whose descendants it continued till king Edward IV.'s reign, when it was sold to Wroth, where it remained till that of king Henry VII. not long after

* See a full account of the descent and division of the Furnese estates under Waldershare.

which it came into the name of Slaughter, where it staid till Mary, daughter of George Slaughter, carried it in marriage to Henry Harflete, gent. of Ash, a younger son of Thomas at Chequer, *alias* Harflete, esq. of this parish, in whole descendants it continued for some time, but at length, after some intermediate owners, it was sold to Elgar, whose descendant Nathaniel Elgar, gent. of Sandwich, died in 1796, when it came to S. Toomor, esq. and he is the present possessor of it.

WINGHAM BARTON is a manor, which lies at the boundary of this parish, about half a mile from the river Stour, having been so called to distinguish it from other manors of the same name in this part of the county. It seems to have been parcel of the antient possessions of the see of Canterbury, and when archbishop Peckham, in the year 1286, founded the college of Wingham, he gave to it all his archiepiscopal tithe de la Berton, meaning of this manor, from which it gained the name of *Wingham Barton*, which, after it had continued with the see of Canterbury till king Henry VIII.'s reign, seems about that time to have been granted away by the archbishop to the crown, where the manor itself remained till queen Elizabeth granted it to Sir Roger Manwood, whose son Sir Peter Manwood passed it away by his trustees, at the latter end of king James I.'s reign, to Sir William Courteene, of London, who gave it in marriage with Mary his daughter, to Henry Grey, earl of Kent, whose first wife she was, and he, at his death in 1651, ordered it to be sold to discharge some debts, which it was, not long afterwards, to Mr. James Thurbarne, of Sandwich, who was son of James Thurbarne, esq. a justice of the peace for this county in king James I.'s reign, whose ancestors from the year 1331 had continued very eminent in the cinque ports, especially in Hastings and Romney, and in Romney Marsh, as appeared by several antient records. John
Thurbarne,

Thurbarne, esq. his son, before mentioned, was ser-geant-at-law, and served in parliament several times for Sandwich, in king Charles II. and William III.'s reigns. Their arms were, *Sable, a griffin passant, argent.** His son John Thurbarne, esq. leaving an only daughter and heir Joane, she in 1690 carried it in marriage first to colonel Edward Rivett, and afterwards to John Russell, esq. late governor of Bengal. By her first husband she had one son John Rivett, esq. of Buckinghamshire, who on her death became possessed of it, and he in 1750 conveyed it to Mr. Josias Farrer, of Doctors Commons, on whose death in 1761, it came to his son Josiah Fuller Farrer, esq. who alienated it, with the scite of Richborough castle, and other lands and premises adjoining, in 1781, to Peter Fector, esq. of Dover, the present owner of them.

BUT THE ANTIENT MANSION, OR MANOR HOUSE OF BARTON, was granted, in the 4th year of king Edward VI. to Sir Anthony St. Leger, whose descendant of the same name, about the beginning of the reign of king Charles I. passed it away to Mr. Vincent Denne, gent. of Wenderton, in Wingham, who gave it to his nephew Mr. Thomas Denne, of Grays-Inn, and he by his will settled it on his brother J. Denne, esq. of the Inner Temple, who dying *s. p.* devised it to be shared between his four sisters, who, to pay his debts and legacies, conveyed it to their relation Rob. Beak, gent. of Sapperton, in Wickham, who had married Bridget, third daughter of Vincent Denne, sergeant-at-law, in whose name and family, who bore for their arms, *Gules, a cross flory, ermine*, it has continued to this time, Mr. Thomas Beake, of Wickham Breaus, being the present owner of it.

* Philipott, p. 52. There is a pedigree and account of them in Boys's Sandwich, p. 351.

THE TITHES OF THE DEMESNES *of this manor*, were given by archb. Peckham to the college of Wingham, are a part of the rectory of Ash, commonly called Gilton parsonage, to distinguish it from the other portions of tithes in this parish, an account of which will be further given hereafter.

FLEET is a district in the north-east part of this parish, which was antiently held of the archbishop as of his manor of Wingham; accordingly it is entered, under the general title of the archbishop's lands, in the survey of Domesday, as follows:

Of this manor, (viz. Wingham) William de Acris holds one suling in Fletes, and there he has in demesne one carucate and four villeins, and one knight with one carucate, and one fishery, with a saltpit of thirty pence. The whole is worth forty shillings.

This district or manor was granted by archbishop Lanfranc, soon after this, to one Osberne,^y of whom I find no further mention, nor of this place, till king Henry III.'s reign, when it seems to have been *separated into two manors*, one of which, now known by the name of the MANOR OF GURSON FLEET, though till of late time by that of *Fleet* only, was held afterwards of the archbishop by knight's service, by the family of Sandwich, and afterwards by the Veres, earls of Oxford, one of whom, Robert de Vere, earl of Oxford, who died anno 3 Edward III. was found by the escheat-rolls of that year, to have died possessed of this manor of Fleet, which continued in his descendants down to John de Vere, earl of Oxford, who for his attachment to the house of Lancaster, was attainted in the first year of king Edward IV. upon which this manor came into the hands of the crown, and was granted the next year to Richard, duke of Gloucester, the king's brother, with whom it staid after his succession to the crown, as king Richard III.

^y See Dugd. Mon. vol. iii. pt. ii. p. 373.

on whose death, and the accession of king Henry VII. this manor returned to the possession of John, earl of Ox'ord, who had been attainted, but was by parliament anno 1 Henry VII. restored in blood, titles and possessions. After which this manor continued in his name and family till about the middle of queen Elizabeth's reign, when Edward Vere, earl of Oxford, alienated it to Hammond, in whose descendants it continued till one of them, in the middle of king Charles II.'s reign, sold it to Thomas Turner, D. D. who died possessed of it in 1672, and in his name and descendants it continued till the year 1748, when it was sold to John Lynch, D. D. dean of Canterbury, whose son Sir William Lynch, K. B. died possessed of it in 1785, and by his will devised it, with the rest of his estates, to his widow lady Lynch, who is the present possessor of it. A court baron is held for this manor.

ARCHBISHOP LANFRANC, on his founding the priory of St. Gregory, in the reign of the Conqueror, gave to it the tithe of the manor of Fleet; which gift was confirmed by archbishop Hubert in Richard I.'s reign. This portion of tithes, which arose principally from Gurson Fleet manor, remained with the priory at its dissolution, and is now part of Goldston parsonage, parcel of the see of Canterbury, of which further mention has been made before.

THE OTHER PART OF THE DISTRICT *of Fleet* was called, to distinguish it, and from the possessors of it, THE MANOR OF NEVILLS FLEET, though now known by the name of Fleet only, is situated between Gurson and Richborough, adjoining to the former. This manor was held in king John's reign of the archbishop, by knight's service, by Thomas Pincerna, so called probably from his office of chief butler to that prince, whence his successors assumed the name of Butler, or Boteler. His descendant was Robert le Boteler, who possessed this manor in king Edward!

ward I.'s reign, and from their possession of it, this manor acquired for some time the name of *Butlers Fleet*; but in the 20th year of king Edward III. William, lord Latimer of Corbie, appears to have been in the possession of it, and from him it acquired the name of *Latimers Fleet*. He bore for his arms, *Gules, a cross flory, or*. After having had summons to parliament,^z he died in the beginning of king Richard II.'s reign, leaving Elizabeth his sole daughter and heir, married to John, lord Nevill, of Raby, whose son John bore the title of lord Latimer, and was summoned to parliament as lord Latimer, till the 9th year of king Henry VI. in which he died, so that the greatest part of his inheritance, among which was this manor, came by an entail made, to Ralph, lord Nevill, and first earl of Westmoreland, his eldest, but half-brother, to whom he had sold, after his life, the barony of Latimer, and he, by feoffment, vested it, with this manor and much of the inheritance above-mentioned, in his younger son Sir George Nevill, who was accordingly summoned to parliament as lord Latimer, anno 10 Henry VI. and his grandson Richard, lord Latimer, in the next reign of Edward IV. alienated this manor, which from their length of possession of it, had acquired the name of *Nevill's Fleet*, to Sir James Cromer, and his son Sir William Cromer, in the 11th year of king Henry VII. sold it to John Isaak, who passed it away to Kendall, and he, in the beginning of king Henry VIII.'s reign, sold it to Sir John Fogge, of Repton, in Ashford, who died possessed of it in 1533, and his son, of the same name, before the end of it, passed it away to Mr. Thomas Rolfe, and he sold it, within a few years afterwards, to Stephen Hougham, gent. of this parish, who by his will in 1555, devised it to his youngest son Rich. Hougham, of Eastry, from one of whose descendants it was alie-

^z See Cotton's Records, and Collins's Baronies by Writ.

nated to Sir Adam Spracklin, who sold it to one of the family of Septvans, alias Harflete, in which name it continued till within a few years after the death of king Charles I. when by a female heir Elizabeth it went in marriage to Thomas Kitchell, esq. in whose heirs it continued till it was at length, about the year 1720, alienated by one of them to Mr. Thomas Bambridge, warden of the Fleet prison, upon whose death it became vested in his heirs-at-law, Mr. James Bambridge, of the Temple, attorney-at-law, and Thomas Bambridge, and they divided this estate, and that part of it allotted to the latter was soon afterwards alienated by him to Mr. Peter Moulson, of London, whose only daughter and heir carried it in marriage to Mr. Geo. Vaughan, of London, and he and the assignees of Mr. James Bambridge last-mentioned, have lately joined in the conveyance of the whole fee of this manor to Mr. Joseph Solly, gent. of Sandwich, the present owner of it. There is not any court held for this manor.

In this district, and within this manor of Fleet last-mentioned, there was formerly a *chapel of ease* to the church of Ash, as that was to the church of Wingham, to which college, on its foundation by archbishop Peckham in 1286, the tithes, rents, obventions, &c. of this chapel and district was granted by him, for the support in common of the provost and canons of it, with whom it remained till the suppression of it, anno 1 king Edward VI. The tithes, arising from this manor of Fleet, and the hamlet of Richborough, are now a part of the rectory of Ash, and of that particular part of it called Gilton parsonage, parcel of the possessions of the see of Canterbury, of which further mention will be made hereafter. There have not been any remains left of it for a long time past.

RICHBOROUGH is a hamlet and district of land, in the south-east part of this parish, rendered famous from the Roman fort and town built there, and more so formerly, from the port or haven close adjoining to it.

It was in general called by the Romans by the plural name of *Rutupiæ*; for it must be observed that the æstuary, which at that time separated the Isle of Thanet from the main land of Kent, and was the general passage for shipping, had at each mouth of it, towards the sea, a fort and haven, called jointly *Rutupiæ*. That at the northern part of it being now called Reculver, and that at the eastern, being the principal one, this of Richborough.

The name of it is variously spelt in different authors. By Ptolemy it is written *Ρετupiαι urbem*; by Tacitus, according to the best reading, *Portus Rutupensis*; by Antonine, in his Itinerary, *Ritupas*, and *Ritupis Portum*; by Ammianus, *Ritupiæ, statio*; afterwards by the Saxons, *Reptacester*, and now *Richborough*.

The haven, or *Portus Rutupinus*, or Richborough, was very eminent in the time of the Romans, and much celebrated in antient history, being a safe and commodious harbour, *stationem ex adverso tranquillam*, as Ammianus calls it, situated at the entrance of the passage towards the Thames, and becoming the general place of setting sail from Britain to the continent, and where the Roman fleets arrived, and so large and extensive was the bay of it, that it is supposed to have extended far beyond Sandwich on the one side, almost to Ramsgate cliffs on the other, near five miles in width, covering the whole of that flat of land on which Stonar and Sandwich were afterwards built, and extending from thence up the æstuary between the Isle of Thanet and the main land. So that Antonine might well name it **THE PORT**, in his Itinerary, *κατ' ἐξοχην*, from there being no other of like consequence, and from this circumstance the shore for some distance on each side acquired the general name of *Littus Rutupinum*, the Rutupian shore.^a Some have contended that Julius Cæsar landed

^a See Burt. Anton. p. 22. Camden, p. 245. Harris's Hist. of Kent, p. 378, 379. Battely's Antiq. Rutup. p. 12, 73.

at Richborough, in his expeditions into Britain; but this opinion is refuted by Dr. Halley in Phil. Trans. No. 193, who plainly proves his place of landing to have been in the Downs. The fort of Richborough, from the similarity of the remains of it to those of Reculver, seems to have been built about the same time, and by the same emperor, Severus, about the year 205. It stands on the high hill, close to a deep precipice eastward, at the foot of which was the haven. In this fortress, so peculiarly strengthened by its situation, the Romans had afterwards a stationary garrison, and here they had likewise a pharos, or watch tower, the like as at Reculver and other places on this coast, as well to guide the shipping into the haven, as to give notice of the approach of enemies. It is by most supposed that there was, in the time of the Romans, near the fort, in like manner as at Reculver, a city or town, on the decline of the hill, south-westward from it, according to custom, at which a colony was settled by them. Ptolemy, in his geography, reckons the city *Rutupiæ* as one of the three principal cities of Kent.^b Orosius, and Bede too, expressly mention it as such; but when the haven decayed, and there was no longer a traffic and resort to this place, the town decayed likewise, and there have not been, for many ages since, any remains whatever of it left; though quantities of coins and Roman antiquities have been found on the spot where it is supposed to have once stood.

During the latter part of the Roman empire, when the Saxons prevented all trade by sea, and infested these coasts by frequent robberies, the second Roman legion, called *Augusta*, and likewise *Britannica*, which had been brought out of Germany by the emperor Claudius, and had resided for many years at the *Isca Silurum*, in Wales, was removed and stationed here, under a presi-

^b See Battely, p. 75, and 78 et seq, where there are several engravings of them.

dent or commander, *præpositus*, of its own, who was subordinate to the count of the Saxon shore, and continued so till the final departure of the Romans from Britain, in the year 410, when this fortress was left in the hands of the Britons, who were afterwards dispossessed of it by the Saxons, during whose time the harbour seems to have began to decay and to swerve up, the sea by degrees entirely deserting it at this place, but still leaving one large and commodious at Sandwich, which in process of time became the usual resort for shipping, and arose a flourishing harbour in its stead, as plainly appears by the histories of those times, by all of which, both the royal Saxon fleets, as well as those of the Danes, are said to sail for the port of Sandwich, and there to lie at different times;^c and no further mention is made by any of them of this of Rutupiæ, Reptacheſter, or Richborough; so that the port being thus destroyed, the town became neglected and desolate, and with the castle sunk into a heap of ruins. Leland's description of it in king Henry VIII.'s reign, is very accurate, and gives an exceeding good idea of the progressive state of its decay to that time. He says, " Ratesburg otherwyſe Richeboro was, or ever the ryver of Sture dyd turn his botom or old canale, withyn the Isle of Thanet, and by lykelyhod the mayn ſe came to the very foote of the caſtel. The mayn ſe ys now of yt a myle by reaſon of woſe, that has there ſwollen up. The ſcite of the town or caſtel ys wonderful fair apon an hille. The walles the wich remayn ther yet be in cumpaſe almoſt as much as the tower of London. They have bene very hye thykke ſtronge and wel embateled. The mater of them is flynt meruelus and long brykes both white and redde after the Britons faſcion. The ſement was made of ſe ſand and ſmaul pible. Ther is a great lykelyhod that the goodly

^c See Florence of Worcester, p. 613, 628. William of Malmſbury, l. 2, ch. 39. p. 71.

hil abowte the castel and especially to Sandwich ward hath bene wel inhabited. Corne groweth on the hille yn mervelous plenty and yn going to plowgh ther hath owt of mynde fownd and now is mo antiquities of Romaine money than yn any place els of England surely reason speketh that this should be Rutupinum. For byside that the name sumwhat toucheth, the very near passage fro Cales Clyves or Cales was to Ratesburgh and now is to Sandwich, the which is abowt a myle of; though now Sandwich be not celebrated by cawse of Goodwine sandes and the decay of the haven. Ther is a good flyte shot of fro Ratesburg toward Sandwich a great dyke caste in a rownd cumpas as yt had bene for fens of menne of warre. The cumpase of the grownd withyn is not much above an acre and yt is very holo by casting up the yerth. They cawle the place there Lytleborough. Withyn the castel is a lytle paroche chirch of St. Augustine and an heremitage. I had antiquities of the heremite the which is an industrious man. Not far fro the hermitage is a cave wher men have fowt and digged for treasure. I saw it by candel withyn, and ther were conys. Yt was so straite that I had no mynd to crepe far yn. In the north side of the castel ys a hedde yn the walle, now sore defaced with wether. They call it queen Bertha hedde. Nere to that place hard by the wal was a pot of Romaine mony fownd."

The ruins of this antient castle stand upon the point of a hill or promontory, about a mile north-west from Sandwich, overlooking on each side, excepting towards the west, a great flat which appears by the lowness of it, and the banks of beach still shewing themselves in different places, to have been all once covered by the sea. The east side of this hill is great part of it so high and perpendicular from the flat at the foot of it, where the river Stour now runs, that ships with the greatest burthen might have lain close to it, and there are no signs of any wall having been there;

there ; but at the north end, where the ground rises into a natural terrace, so as to render one necessary, there is about 190 feet of wall left. Those on the other three sides are for the most part standing, and much more entire than could be expected, considering the number of years since they were built, and the most so of any in the kingdom, except Silchester. It is in shape an oblong square, containing within it a space of somewhat less than five acres. They are in general about ten feet high within, but their broken tops shew them to have been still higher. The north wall, on the outside, is about twice as high as it is within, or the other two, having been carried up from the very bottom of the hill, and it seems to have been somewhat longer than it is at present, by some pieces of it fallen down at the east end. The walls are about eleven feet thick. In the middle of the west side is the aperture of an entrance, which probably led to the city or town, and on the north side is another, being an entrance obliquely into the castle. Near the middle of the area are the ruins of some walls, full of bushes and briars, which seem as if some one had dug under ground among them, probably where once stood the *prætorium* of the Roman general, and where a church or chapel was afterwards erected, dedicated to St. Augustine, and taken notice of by Leland as such in his time. It appears to have been a chapel of ease to the church of Ash, for the few remaining inhabitants of this district, and is mentioned as such in the grant of the rectory of that church, anno 3 Edward VI. at which time it appears to have existed. About a furlong to the south, in a ploughed field, is a large circular work, with a hollow in the middle, the banks of unequal heights, which is supposed to have been an amphitheatre, built of turf, for the use of the garrison, the different heights of the banks having been occasioned by cultivation, and the usual decay, which must have happened from so great a length of time. These stations of the Romans, of which

An account of a bronze figure

which Richborough was one, were strong fortifications, for the most part of no great compass or extent, wherein were barracks for the lodging of the soldiers, who had their usual winter quarters in them. Adjoining, or at no great distance from them, there were usually other buildings forming a town; and such a one was here at Richborough, as has been already mentioned before, to which the station or fort was in the nature of a citadel, where the soldiers kept garrison. To this Tacitus seems to allude, when he says, "the works that in time of peace had been built, like a free town, not far from the camp, were destroyed, lest they should be of any service to the enemy."^d Which in great measure accounts for there being no kind of trace or remains left, to point out where this town once stood, which had not only the Romans, according to the above observation, but the Saxons and Danes afterwards, to carry forward at different æras the total destruction of it.

The burial ground for this Roman colony and station of Richborough, appears to have been on the hill at the end of Gilton town, in this parish, about two miles south-west from the castle, and the many graves which have been continually dug up there, in different parts of it, shew it to have been of general use for that purpose for several ages.

The scite of the castle at Richborough was part of the antient inheritance of the family of the Veres, earls of Oxford, from which it was alienated in queen Elizabeth's reign to Gaunt; after which it passed, in like manner as Wingham Barton before-described, to Thurbarne, and thence by marriage to Rivett, who sold it to Farrer, from whom it was alienated to Peter Fector, esq. of Dover, the present possessor of it. In the deed of conveyance it is thus described: And also all those the walls and ruins of the antient castle of Ru-

^d See Horsely's Brit. p. 101.

tupium, now known by the name of Richborough castle, with the scite of the antient port and city of *Rutupinum*, being on and near the lands before-mentioned. About the walls of Richborough grows *Feniculum vulgare*, common fennel, in great plenty.

It may be learned from the second iter of Antonine's Itinerary, that there was once a Roman road, or highway from Canterbury to the port of Richborough, in which *iter* the two last stations are, from *Durovernum*, Canterbury, to Richborough, *ad portum Rutupis*, xii miles; in which distance all the different copies of the Itinerary agree. Some parts of this road can be traced at places at this time with certainty; and by the Roman burial-ground, usually placed near the side of a high road, at Gilton town, and several other Roman *vestigia* thereabouts, it may well be supposed to have led from Canterbury through that place to Richborough, and there is at this time from Goldston, in Ash, across the low-grounds to it, a road much harder and broader than usual for the apparent use of it, which might perhaps be some part of it.

CHARITIES.

A PERSON UNKNOWN gave four acres and an half of land, in Chapman-street, of the annual produce of 5*l.* towards the church assessments.

THOMAS ST. NICHOLAS, esq. of this parish, by deed about the year 1626, gave an annuity of 1*l.* 5*s.* to be paid from his estate of Hoden, now belonging to the heirs of Nathaniel Elgar, esq. to be distributed yearly, 10*s.* to the repairing and keeping clean the Toldervey monument in this church, and 15*s.* on Christmas-day to the poor.

JOHN PROUDE, *the elder*, of Ash, yeoman, by his will in 1626, ordered that his executor should erect upon his land adjoining to the church-yard, a house, which should be disposed of in future by the churchwardens and overseers, for a school-house, and for a storehouse, to lay in provision for the church and poor. This house is now let at 1*l.* per annum, and the produce applied to the use of the poor.

RICHARD CAMDEN, in 1642, gave by will forty perches of land, for the use of the poor, and of the annual produce of 15*s.* now vested in the minister and churchwardens.

GERVAS CARTWRIGHT, esq. and his two sisters, in 1720 and 1721, gave by deed an estate, now of the yearly value of 50l. for teaching fifty poor children to read, write, &c. vested in the minister, churchwardens, and other trustees.

The above two sisters, *Eleanor and Anne Cartwright*, gave besides 100l. for beautifying the chancel, and for providing two large pieces of plate for the communion service; and Mrs. Susan Robetts added two other pieces of plate for the same purpose.

THERE IS *a large and commodious workhouse* lately built, for the use of the poor, to discharge the expence of which, 100l. is taken yearly out of the poor's rate, till the whole is discharged. In 1604, the charges of the poor were 29l. 15s. 11d. In 1779, 1000l.

There is *a charity school* for boys and girls, who are educated, but not clothed.

The poor constantly relieved are about seventy-five, casually fifty-five.

THIS PARISH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Bridge.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a handsome building, of the form of a cross, consisting of two isles and two chancels, and a cross sept, having a tall spire steeple in the middle, in which are eight bells and a clock. It is very neat and handsome in the inside. In the high or south chancel is a monument for the Roberts's, arms, *Argent, three pheons, sable, on a chief of the second, a greyhound current of the first*; another for the Cartwrights, arms, *Or, a fess embattled, between three catherine wheels, sable*. In the north wall is a monument for one of the family of Leverick, with his effigies, in armour, lying cross-legged on it; and in the same wall, westward, is another like monument for Sir John Goshall, with his effigies on it, in like manner, and in a hollow underneath, the effigies of his wife, in her head-dress, and wimple under her chin. A gravestone, with an inscription, and figure of a woman with a remarkable high head-dress, the middle part like a horseshoe inverted, for Jane Keriell, daughter of Roger Clitherow. A stone for Benjamin Longley, LL. B. minister of Ash twenty-nine years; vicar
of

of Eynsford and Tonge, obt. 1783. A monument for William Brett, esq. and Frances his wife. The north chancel, dedicated to St. Nicholas, belongs to the manor of Molland. Against the north wall is a tomb, having on it the effigies of a man and woman, lying at full length, the former in armour, and sword by his side, but his head bare, a collar of SS about his neck, both seemingly under the middle age, but neither arms nor inscription, but it was for one of the family of Harflete, alias Septvans; and there are monuments and several memorials and brasses likewise for that family. A memorial for Thomas Singleton, M. D. of Molland, obt. 1710. One for John Brooke, of Brooke-street, obt. 1582, *f. p.* arms, *Per bend, two eagles.*—Several memorials for the Pokes, of Hills-court, and for Masters, of Goldstone. A monument for Christopher Toldervy, of Chartham, obt. 1618. A memorial for Daniel Hole, who, as well as his ancestors, had lived upwards of one hundred years at Gosshall, as occupiers of it. In the north cross, which was called the chapel of St. Thomas the Martyr, was buried the family of St. Nicholas. The brass plates of whom, with their arms, are still to be seen. A tablet for Whittingham Wood, gent. obt. 1656. In the south cross, a monument for Richard Hougham, gent. of Weddington, and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Edward Sanders, gent. of Norborne. An elegant monument for Mary, wife of Henry Lowman, esq. of Dortnued, in Germany. She died in 1737, and he died in 1743. And for lieutenant colonel Christopher Ernest Kien, obt. 1744, and Jane his wife, their sole daughter and heir, obt. 1762, and for Evert George Cousemaker, esq. obt. 1763, all buried in a vault underneath, arms, *Or, on a mount vert, a naked man, holding a branch in his hand, proper, impaling per bend sinister, argent and gules, a knight armed on horseback, holding a tilting spear erect, the point downwards, all counterchanged.* On the font is inscribed, *Robert Minchard, arms, A crescent, between*

between the points of it a mullet. Several of the Harfleets lie buried in the church-yard, near the porch, but their tombs are gone. On each side of the porch are two compartments of stone work, which were once ornamented with brasses, most probably in remembrance of the Harfleets, buried near them. At the corner of the church-yard are two old tombs, supposed for the family of Alday.

In the windows of the church were formerly several coats of arms, and among others, of Septvans, alias Harflete, Notbeame, who married Constance, widow of John Septvans; Brooke, Ellis, Clitherow, Oldcastle, Keriell, and Hougham; and the figures of St. Nicholas, Keriell, and Hougham, kneeling, in their respective surcoats of arms, but there is not any painted glass left in any part of the church or chancels.

JOHN SEPTVANS, about king Henry VII.'s reign, founded a *chantry*, called *the chantry of the upper Hall*, as appears by the will of Katherine Martin, of Faversham, sometime his wife, in 1497. There was a *chantry* of our blessed Lady, and another of St. Stephen likewise, in it; both suppressed in the 1st year of king Edward VI. when the former of them was returned to be of the clear yearly certified value of 15l. 11s. 1½d.^c

THE CHURCH OF ASH was antiently a chapel of ease to that of Wingham, and was, on the foundation of the college there in 1286, separated from it, and made a distinct parish church of itself, and then given to the college, with the chapels likewise of Overland and Fleet, in this parish, appurtenant to this church; which becoming thus appropriated to the college, continued with it till the suppression of it in king Edward VI.'s reign, when this part of the rectory or parsonage appropriate, called Overland parsonage, with the advowson of the church, came, with the rest of the possessions of the college, into the hands of the crown,

⊥ Augmentation-office, surrendry of chantries.

where the advowson of the vicarage, or perpetual curacy of it did not remain long, for in the year 1558, queen Mary granted it, among others, to the archbishop. But the above-mentioned part of the rectory, or parsonage appropriate of Ash, with those chapels, remained in the crown, till queen Elizabeth, in her 3d year, granted it in exchange to archbishop Parker, who was before possessed of that part called Goldston parsonage, parcel of the late dissolved priory of St. Gregory, by grant from king Henry VIII. so that now this parish is divided into two distinct parsonages, viz. of Overland and of Goldston, which are demised on separate beneficial leases by the archbishop, the former to the heirs of Parker, and the latter, called Gilton parsonage, from the house and barns of it being situated in that hamlet, to George Gipps, esq. M. P. for Canterbury. The patronage of the perpetual curacy remains parcel of the possessions of the see of Canterbury.

At the time this church was appropriated to the college of Wingham, a vicarage was endowed in it, which after the suppression of the college came to be esteemed as a perpetual curacy. It is not valued in the king's books. The antient stipend paid by the provost, &c. to the curate being 16l. 13s. 4d. was in 1660, augmented by archbishop Juxon with the addition of 33l. 6s. 8d. per annum; and it was afterwards further augmented by archbishop Sheldon, anno 28 Charles II. with twenty pounds per annum more, the whole to be paid by the several lessees of these parsonages. Which sum of seventy pounds is now the clear yearly certified value of it. In 1588 here were communicants five hundred; in 1640, eight hundred and fifty. So far as appears by the registers, the increase of births in this parish is almost double to what they were two hundred years ago.

CHURCH OF ASH.

PATRONS, Or by whom presented.	VICARS and PERPETUAL CURATES.
<i>The Archbishop.</i>	<i>James Brenchley, in 1660.</i>
	<i>John Benchkin, 1664 to 1693.</i>
	<i>John Shocklidge, 1693, obt.</i>
	1712 ^f
	<i>Obadiah Bourne, 1712 to 1721.</i>
	<i>Francis Conduit, 1722, obt.</i>
	1753. ^g
	<i>Benjamin Longley, LL. B. 1753,</i>
	obt. Feb. 13, 1783. ^h
	<i>John Lawrence, March 1783,</i>
	obt. June 9, 1783. ⁱ
	<i>Robert Philips, M. A. July 1783,</i>
	resigned 1784. ^k
	<i>Nehem. Nesbitt, A. M. 1784,</i>
	the present curate.

^f He was drowned at sea.

^g Collated to the rectory of Snaven in 1758.

^h Likewise vicar of Tong, and curate of Eynsford.

ⁱ He was at the same time presented to the rectory of Pembroke St. Gabriel, in Lincolnshire. He was

buried in St. Margaret's church, Canterbury, in the same grave with his father Dr. Lawrence, M. D. who died the day before him.

^k He resigned this curacy on being collated to the vicarage of Bekeborne.

W I N G H A M

IS the next adjoining parish south-westward from Ash, situated for the most part in the upper half hundred of the same name, and having in it the boroughs of Wingham-street, Deane, Twitham, and Wender-ton, which latter is in the lower half hundred of Wingham.

WINGHAM is situated in a healthy pleasant country, the greatest part of it is open uninclosed arable lands, the soil of which, though chalky, is far from being unfertile. The village, or town of Wingham, is nearly in the middle of the parish, having the church and college at the south-west part of it; behind the latter is
a field

a field, still called the Vineyard. The village contains about fifty houses, one of which is the court-lodge, and is built on the road leading from Canterbury to Sandwich, at the west end of it runs the stream, called the Wingham river, which having turned a corn-mill here, goes on and joins the Lesser Stour, about two miles below ; on each side the stream is a moist tract of meadow land. Near the south boundary of the parish is the mansion of Dene, situated in the bottom, a dry, though dull and gloomy habitation ; and at the opposite side, next to Staple, the ruined mansion of Brook, in a far more open and pleasant situation. To the northward the parish extends a considerable way, almost as far as the churches of Preston and Elmstone. The market, granted anno 36 king Henry III. as mentioned hereafter, if it ever was held, has been disused for a number of years past ; though the market-house seems yet remaining. There are two fairs held yearly here, on May 12, and November 12, for cattle and pedlary.

In 1710 there was found on the court-lodge farm, by the plough striking against it, a chest or coffin, of large thick stones, joined together, and covered with a single one at the top. At the bottom were some black ashes, but nothing else in it. The ground round about was searched, but nothing else was found.

Henry de Wengham, a person of great note and extraordinary parts, and much in favour with Henry III. was born here, who in 1255 made him lord chancellor. In 1259, he was elected bishop of Winchester, which he refused, but towards the latter end of the same year he was chosen bishop of London, being still chancellor, and was consecrated the beginning of the year following. He died in 1262, and was buried in his own cathedral. He bore for his arms, *Gules, a heart between two wings, displayed, or.*

WILLIAM COWPER, ESQ. eldest son of Sir William Cowper, bart. of Ratling-court, in Nonington, having
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been made lord-keeper of the great seal in 1705, was afterwards by letters patent, dated Dec. 14, 1706, created lord Cowper, *baron Cowper of Wingham*; and in 1709, was declared lord chancellor. After which, anno 4 George I. he was created earl Cowper and viscount Fordwich, in whose descendants these titles have continued down to the right hon. Peter-Lewis-Francis Cowper, the fifth and present earl Cowper, viscount Fordwich and *baron of Wingham*.^f

THE MANOR OF WINGHAM was part of the antient possessions of the see of Canterbury, given to it in the early period of the Saxon heptarchy, but being torn from it during the troubles of those times, it was restored to the church in the year 941, by king Edmund, his brother Eadred, and Edwin that king's son.^g Accordingly it is thus entered, under the general title of the archbishop's possessions, taken in the survey of Domesday :

In the lath of Eslrei, in Wingebeam hundred, the archbishop himself holds Wingebeam in demesne. It was taxed at forty sulings in the time of king Edward the Confessor, and now for thirty-five. The arable land is In demesne there are eight carucates, and four times twenty and five villeins, with twenty borderers having fifty-seven carucates. There are eight servants, and two mills of thirty-four sulings. Wood for the pannage of five hogs, and two small woods for fencing. In its whole value, in the time of king Edward the Confessor, it was worth seventy-seven pounds, when he received it the like, and now one hundred pounds. Of this manor William de Arcis holds one suling in Fletes, and there he has in demesne one carucate, and four villeins, and one knight with one carucate, and one fishery, with a saltpit of thirty pence. The whole value is forty shillings. Of this ma-

^f See a further account of the family of Cowper, their dignities and arms, before, under Fordwich, p. 64.

^g Dec. Script. col. 2221. Dugd. Mon. vol. i. p. 20.

nor five of the archbishop's men hold five sulings and an half and three yokes, and there they have in demesne eight carucates, and twenty-two borderers, and eight servants. In the whole they are worth twenty-one pounds.

In the 36th year of king Henry III. archbishop Boniface obtained the grant of a market at this place. The archbishops had a good house on this manor, in which they frequently resided. Archbishop Baldwin, in king Henry II.'s reign, staid at his house here for some time during his contention with the monks of Christ-church, concerning his college at Hackington. Archbishop Winchelsea entertained king Edward I. here in his 23d year, as did archbishop Walter Reynolds king Edward II. in his 18th year. And king Edward III. in his 5th year, having landed at Dover, with many lords and nobles in his train, came to Wingham, where he was lodged and entertained by archbishop Meopham. And this manor continued part of the see of Canterbury till archbishop Cranmer, in the 29th year of king Henry VIII. exchanged it with the king for other premises. After which it continued in the crown till king Charles I. in his 5th year, granted the scite, called Wingham court, with the demesne lands of the manor, to trustees, for the use of the city of London. From whom, by the direction of the mayor and commonalty, it was conveyed, at the latter end of that reign, to Sir William Cowper, knight and baronet, in whose descendants it has continued down to the right hon. Peter-Francis Cowper, earl Cowper, who is the present owner of it.^h

BUT THE MANOR ITSELF, with the royalties, profits of courts, &c. remained still in the crown. Since which, *the bailiwick of it*, containing the rents and pro-

^h Anno 6 George II. an act passed for the exchange of lands in this parish, between earl Cowper and Sir George Oxenden, bart. And in 1735 and 1739, two other acts passed, for settling the estate of William, earl Cowper, deceased, in both which Wingham court was included.

fits of the courts, with the fines, amerciaments; reliefs, &c. and the privilege of holding the courts of it, by the bailiff of it, have been granted to the family of Oxenden, and Sir Henry Oxenden, bart. of Brome, is now in possession of the bailiwick of it. A court leet and court baron is held for this manor.

TRAPHAM is a mansion in this parish, which was formerly in the possession of a family of the same name, who resided at it, but after they were extinct it passed into that of Trippe, who bore for their arms, *Gules, a chevron, or, between three horses heads erased, sable, bridled, collared and crined of the second*;† and John Tripp, esq. resided here in queen Elizabeth's reign, as did his grandson Charles, who seems to have alienated it to Sir Christopher Harflete, of St. Stephen's, whose son Tho. Harflete, esq. left an only daughter and heir Afra, who carried it in marriage to John St. Leger, esq. of Doneraile, in Ireland, descended from Sir Anthony St. Leger, lord deputy of Ireland in Henry VIII.'s reign, and they joined in the alienation of it to Brook Bridges, esq. of the adjoining parish of Goodneston, whose descendant Sir Brook Wm. Bridges, bart. of that place, is the present owner of it.

THE MANOR OF DENE, situated in the valley, at the southern boundary of this parish, was antiently the inheritance of a family who took their surname from it, and held it by knight's service of the archbishop, in king Edward I.'s reign, but they seem to have been extinct here in that of king Edward III. After which it passed into the family of Hufsey, who bore for their arms, *Per chevron, argent and vert, three birds counter-changed*; and then to Wood, before it came by sale into the family of Oxenden, who appear to have been possessed of it at the latter end of Henry VI.'s. reign, about which time they had become by marriage, owners of Brook and other estates in this parish. The family

† There is a pedigree of them in Vistn. co. Kent, 1619.

of Oxenden have been resident in this county from the reign of king Edward III. Solomon Oxenden, being the first mentioned in the several pedigrees of it, whose near relation Richard Oxenden was prior of Christchurch, Canterbury, in that reign; in this name and family of Oxenden, whose arms were *Argent, a chevron, gules, between three oxen, sable, armed, or*; which coat was confirmed to the family by Gyan, king at arms, anno 24 Henry VI. this manor and seat continued down to Sir Henry Oxenden, of Dene, who was on May 8, 1678, created a baronet, whose youngest grandson Sir George Oxenden, bart. succeeding at length to the title on the death of his eldest brother Sir Henry, resided at Dene, where he died in 1775, having served in parliament for Sandwich, and been employed in high offices in administration, and leaving behind him the character of a compleat gentleman. He married Elizabeth, one of the daughters and coheirs of Edward Dunck, esq. of Little Wittenham, in Berkshire, by whom he had two sons, of whom George, the second, was made by will heir to the estate of Sir Basil Dixwell, bart. of Brome, on his death, *f. p.* and changed his name to Dixwell as enjoined by it, but died soon afterwards likewise, *f. p.* and that estate came at length to his eldest brother Henry, who succeeded his father in the title of baronet. He married Margaret, daughter and coheir of Sir George Chudleigh, bart. of Devonshire, since deceased, by whom he has issue Henry Oxenden, esq. of Madekyn, in Barham, who married Mary, one of the daughters of Col. Graham, of St. Laurence, near Canterbury, by whom he has issue. Sir Henry Oxenden, bart. now resides at Brome, and is the present possessor of this manor and seat, as well as the rest of his father's estates in this parish.^k Lady Hales, widow of Sir Thomas Pym Hales, bart. of Bekefborne, now resides in it.

^k There is a pedigree of this family in Vistn. co. Kent, 1619.

TWITHAM, now usually called Twittam, is a *hamlet* in this parish, adjoining to Goodneston, the principal estate in which once belonged to a family of that name, one of whom Alanus de Twitham is recorded as having been with king Richard I. at the siege of Acon, in Palestine, who bore for his arms, *Semie of cross-crosets, and three cinquefoils, argent*, and held this estate in Twitham, of the archbishop, and they appear to have continued possessed of it in the 3d year of king Richard II. Some time after which it came into the possession of Fineux, and William Fineux sold it anno 33 Henry VIII. to Ingram Wollet, whose heirs passed it away to one of the family of Oxenden, of Wingham, in whose descendants it has continued down to Sir Henry Oxenden, bart. of Brome, the present possessor of it.

On the foundation of the college of Wingham, archbishop Peckham, in 1286, endowed the first diacanal prebend in it, which he distinguished by the name of the prebend of Twitham, with the tithes of the lands of Alanus de Twitham, which he freely held of the archbishop there in Goodwynestone, at Twytham.¹

BROOK is an estate in this parish, situated northward from Twitham, which was formerly the estate of the Wendertons, of Wenderton, in this parish, in which it remained till by a female heir Jane, it went in marriage to Richard Oxenden, gent. of Wingham, who died in 1440, and was buried in Wingham church, in whose name and family it continued down to Henry Oxenden, of Brook, who left two daughters and coheirs, of whom Mary married Richard Oxenden, of Grays Inn, barrister-at-law, fourth son of Sir Henry Oxenden, bart. who afterwards, on his wife's becoming sole heiress of Brook, possessed it, and resided here. He left Elizabeth his sole daughter and heir, who carried it in marriage to Streynsham Master, esq. a captain in the royal

¹ See Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. iii. pt. ii. p. 53.

navy, the eldest surviving son of James Master, esq. of East Langdon, who died some few days after his marriage; upon which she became again possessed of it in her own right, and dying in 1759, *f. p.* gave it by will to Henry Oxenden, esq. now Sir Henry Oxenden, bart. of Brome, and he is the present owner of it.

WENDERTON is a manor and antient seat, situated northward from Wingham church, eminent, *says* Philipott, for its excellent air, situation, and prospect, which for many successive generations had owners of that surname, one of whom, John de Wenderton, is mentioned in Fox's Martyrology, as one among other tenants of the manor of Wingham, on whom archbishop Courtney, in 1390, imposed a penance for neglecting to perform some services due from that manor. In his descendants this seat continued till John Wenderton, of Wenderton, in the 1st year of Henry VIII. passed it away to archbishop Warham, who at his decease in 1533, gave it to his youngest brother John Warham, whose great-grandson John, by his will in 1609, ordered this manor to be sold, which it accordingly soon afterwards was to Manwood, from which name it was alienated, about the middle of the next reign of king Charles I. to Vincent Denne, gent. who resided here, and died in 1642, *f. p.* whose four nieces afterwards became by will possessed of it, and on the partition of their estates, the manor and mansion, with part of the lands since called *Great Wenderton*, was allotted to Mary, the youngest of them, who afterwards married Vincent Denne, sergeant-at-law, and the remaining part of it, which adjoins to them, since called *Little Wenderton*, to Dorothy, the third sister, afterwards married to Roger Lukin, gent. of London, who soon afterwards sold his share to Richard Oxenden, esq. of Brook, from one of which family it was sold to Underdown, by a female heir of which name, Frances, it went in marriage to John Carter, esq. of Deal, the present owner of it.

BUT GREAT WENDERTON continued in the possession of Sergeant Denne, till his death in 1693, when Dorothy, his eldest daughter and coheir, carried it in marriage to Mr. Thomas Ginder, who bore *Argent, on a pale, sable, a cross fitchee, or, impaling azure, three lions heads, or*; as they are on his monument. He resided at it till his death in 1716, as did his widow till her decease in 1736, when it came to her nephew Mr. Thomas Hatley, who left two daughters his coheirs, the eldest surviving of whom, Anne, carried it in marriage, first to Richard Nicholas, esq. and then successively to Mr. Smith and Mr. James Corneck, of London, and Mrs. Corneck, the widow of the latter, is the present possessor of it.

At the boundary of this parish, adjoining to Preston and Ash, lies THE MANOR OF WALMESTONE, usually called *Wamston*, which was antiently part of the possessions of the family of Septvans, one of whom, Robert de Septvans, held it in king Edward II.'s reign, of the archbishop; whose descendant Sir William de Septvans died possessed of it in the 25th year of that reign.^m How long it continued in this name I have not found; but at the beginning of king Edward IV.'s reign it was become the property of William Bonington, of Canterbury, who died in 1463, and directed it by his will to be sold. After which it became, about the latter end of king Henry VIII.'s reign, the property of Walter Hendley, esq. the king's attorney general, who left three daughters his coheirs, and they joined in the sale of it to Alday, who alienated it to Benedict Barnham, esq. alderman of London, one of whose daughters and coheirs, Elizabeth, carried it in marriage to Mervin Touchet, earl of Castlehaven, who being convicted of high crimes and misdemeanors, was executed anno 7 Charles I. Soon after which this manor seems to have been divided, and *one part of it*, since

^m See Rot. Esch. N. 5. Philipott, p. 49.

called *Little Walmestone*, in which was included the manor and part of the demesne lands, passed from his heirs to the Rev. John Smith, rector of Wickham Breaus, who having founded a scholarship at Oxford, out of the lands of it, presently afterwards sold it to Solly, of Pedding, in which name it continued till Stephen Solly, gent. of Pedding, and his two sons, John and Stephen, in 1653, joined in the conveyance of it to Thomas Winter, yeoman, of Wingham, in which name it remained for some time. At length, after some intermediate owners, it was sold to Sympfon, and John Sympfon, esq. of Canterbury, died possessed of it in 1748, leaving his wife surviving, who held it at her decease, upon which it came to her husband's heir-at-law, and it is now accordingly in the possession of Mr. Richard Simpson.

BUT GREAT WALMESTONE, consisting of the mansion-house, with a greater part of the demesne lands of the manor, was passed away by the heirs of the earl of Castlehaven to Brigham, and Mr. Charles Brigham, of London, in the year 1653, sold it to William Rutland, of London, who left two daughters his coheirs, of whom Mary married John Ketch, by whom she had a sole daughter Anne, who afterwards at length became possessed of it, and carried it in marriage to Samuel Starling, gent. of Worcestershire, who in 1718, conveyed it, his only son Samuel joining in it, to Thomas Willys, esq. of London, afterwards created a baronet. After which it passed in the same manner, and in the like interests and shares, as the manor of Dargate, in Hernehill, down to Matthew, Robert and Thomas Mitchell, the trustees for the several uses to which this, among other estates belonging to the Willis's, had been limited; and they joined in the sale of it, in 1789, to Mr. William East, whose son, Mr. John East, of Wingham, is the present owner of it.

ARCHBISHOP KILWARBY intended to found a college in this church of Wingham, but resigning his arch-

archbishopric before he could put his design in practice, archbishop Peckham, his successor, in the year 1286, perfected his predecessor's design, and founded A COLLEGE in this church, for a provost, whose portion, among other premises, was the profits of this church and the vicarage of it, and six secular canons; the prebends of which he distinguished by the names of the several places from whence their respective portions arose, viz. Chilton, Pedding, Twitham, Bonnington, Ratling, and Wimlingswold. The provost's lodge, which appears by the foundation charter to have before been the parsonage, was situated adjoining to the church-yard; and the houses of the canons, at this time called Canon-row, opposite to it. These latter houses are, with their gardens and appurtenances, esteemed to be within the liberty of the town and port of Hastings, and jurisdiction of the cinque ports. This college was suppressed in the 1st year of king Edward VI. among others of the like sort, when the whole revenue of it was valued at 208l. 14s. 3½d. per annum, and 193l. 2s. 1d. clear; but Leland says, it was able to dispend at the suppression only eighty-four pounds per annum. Edward Cranmer, the last master, had at the dissolution a pension of twenty pounds per annum, which he enjoyed in 1553.^a

After the dissolution of the college, the capital mansion, late belonging to the provost, remained in the crown till king Edward VI. in his 7th year, granted the site of it, with the church appropriate of Wingham, and all tithes whatsoever arising within the parish, and one acre of glebe-land in it, to Sir Henry Palmer, subject to a payment of twenty pounds annually to the curate or vicar of it.

The Palmers of Wingham were descended from a very antient one at Angmerin, in Suffex, who bore for their arms, *Or, two bars, gules, each charged with three*

^a Willis's Mitred Abbeyes, vol. ii. p. 103.

trefails of the field, in chief, a greyhound, currant, sable. In the seventh descent from Ralph Palmer, esq. of that place, in king Edward II.'s reign, was descended Sir Edward Palmer, of Angmerin, who left three sons, born on three successive Sundays, of whom John, the eldest, was of Suffex, which branch became extinct in queen Elizabeth's reign; Sir Henry, the second son, was of Wingham; and Sir Thomas, the youngest, was beheaded in queen Mary's reign. Sir Henry Palmer, the second son, having purchased the grant of the college of Wingham, as before-mentioned, made it the seat of his residence, as did his son Sir Thomas Palmer, who was sheriff anno 37 Elizabeth, and created a baronet in 1621. He so constantly resided at Wingham, that he is said to have kept sixty Christmases, without intermission, in this mansion, with great hospitality. He had three sons, each of whom were knighted. From the youngest of whom, Sir James, descended the Palmers, of Dauney, in Buckinghamshire, who upon the eldest branch becoming extinct, have succeeded to the title of baronet; and by his second wife he had Roger Palmer, earl of Castlemain. Sir Thomas Palmer, the eldest of the three brothers, died in his father's life-time, and left Sir Thomas Palmer, bart. of Wingham, heir to his grandfather; in whose descendants, baronets, of this place, this mansion, with the parsonage of Wingham appropriate, continued down to Sir Thomas Palmer, bart. of Wingham, who died possessed of it in 1723, having had three wives; by the first he had four daughters; by the second he had a son Herbert, born before marriage, and afterwards a daughter Frances; the third was Mrs. Markham, by whom he had no issue; and she afterwards married Thomas Hey, esq. whom she likewise survived. Sir Thomas Palmer, by his will, gave this seat, with the parsonage appropriate and tithes of Wingham, *inter alia*, after his widow's decease, to his natural son Herbert Palmer, esq. above-mentioned, who married Bethia, fourth daughter of Sir Thomas D'Aeth,

D'Aeth, bart. of Knolton. He died in 1760, *s. p.* and by will devised his interest in the reversion of this seat, with the parsonage, to his wife Bethia, for her life, and afterwards to his sister Mrs. Frances Palmer, in tail. But he never had possession of it, for lady Palmer survived him, on whose death in 1763, Mrs. Bethia Palmer, his widow, became entitled to it, and afterwards married John Cosnan, esq. who died in 1778. She survived him, and resided here till her death in 1789. In the intermediate time, Mrs. Frances Palmer having barred the entail made by her natural brother Herbert above-mentioned, died, having devised the fee of this estate, by her will in 1770, to the Rev. Thomas Hey, rector of Wickhambreaux, and his heirs, being the eldest son of the last lady Palmer by her last husband. Mr. Hey accordingly, on the death of Mrs. Cosnan, who died *s. p.* succeeded to this seat and estate. He married first Ethelreda, eldest daughter and coheir of dean Lynch, since deceased, by whom he has no surviving issue; and secondly, Mrs. Pugett, widow of Mr. Puget, of London. He now resides in this seat of Wingham college, having been created D. D. and promoted to a prebend of the church of Rochester.

CHARITIES.

JOHN CHURCH, yeoman, of this parish, in 1604, gave 10l. to the poor, to distribute yearly at Easter, 10s. to the poor for the interest of it.

HECTOR DU MONT, a Frenchman, born in 1632, gave the silver cup and patten for the holy communion.

SIR GEORGE OXENDEN, president for the East-India Company at Surat, in 1660, gave the velvet cushion and pulpit-cloth.

JOHN RUSHBEACHER, gent. of this parish, in 1663, gave five acres of land in Woodnesborough, the rents to be annually distributed to ten of the meaner sort of people of Wingham, not receiving alms of the parish, now of the yearly value of 4l.

SIR GEORGE OXENDEN, above-mentioned, in 1682, gave 500l. for the repairing and beautifying this church, and the Dene chancel.

SIR JAMES OXENDEN, knight and baronet, of Dene, founded and endowed a *school* in this parish with 16l. per annum for ever,
for

for teaching twenty poor children reading and writing, now in the patronage of Sir Henry Oxenden, bart.

RICHARD OXENDEN, esq. of Brook, in 1701, gave an annuity of 4l. for ever, to the minister, for the reading of divine service and preaching a sermon, in this church, on every Wednesday in Lent, and on Good Friday; and he at the same time gave 20s. yearly for ever, to be distributed, with the consent of the heirs of the Brook estate, to eight poor people, who should be at divine service on Easter-day, to be paid out of the lands of Brook, now vested in Sir Henry Oxenden, bart.

THOMAS PALMER, esq. of St. Dunstan's in the East, London, gave 300l for the repairing, adorning and beautifying the great chancel of this church.

MRS. ELIZABETH MASTER, esq. relict of Strensham Master, of Brook, in 1728, gave the large silver flaggon; and MRS. SYBILLA OXENDEN, spinster, of Brook, at the same time gave a large silver patten for the communion.

Besides the above benefactions, there have been several lesser ones given at different times in money, both to the poor and for the church. All which are recorded in a very handsome table in the church, on which are likewise painted the arms of the several benefactors.

There are about forty poor constantly relieved, and casually twenty.

THIS PARISH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Bridge.

The church, which is exempt from the archdeacon, is dedicated to St. Mary. It is a handsome building, consisting of two isles and three chancels, having a slim spire steeple at the west end, in which is a peal of eight bells and a clock. The church consists of two isles and three chancels. The former appear to have been built since the reformation; the latter are much more antient. It is handsome and well built; the pillars between the isles, now cased with wood, are slender and well proportioned. The outside is remarkably beautiful in the flint-work, and the windows throughout it, were regular and handsomely disposed, superior to other churches, till later repairs destroyed their uniformity. The windows were formerly richly ornamented with painted glass, the remains of which are but small. In
the

the south window, in old English letters, is Edward Warham, gentill of making this window and underneath the arms of Warham. In the north isle is a brass tablet for Christopher Harris, curate here, and rector of Stourmouth, obt. Nov. 24, 1719. Over the entrance from this isle into the high chancel, is carved on the partition, the Prince of Wales's badge and motto. In the south wall is a circular arch, plain, seemingly over a tomb. A monument for T. Ginder, gent. obt. 1716. In the south east window the arms of Warham. A memorial for Vincent Denne, gent. of Wenderton, obt. 1642. In the high chancel are seven stalls on each side. On the pavement are several stones, robbed of their brasses, over the provosts and religious of the college. A stone, coffin-shaped, and *two crossès pomelle*, with an inscription round in old French capitals, for master John de Sarestone, rector, ob. xii Kal. May MCLXXI. Several monuments and memorials for the family of Palmer. The south chancel is called *the Dene chancel*, belonging to that seat, under which is a vault, in which the family of Oxenden, owners of it, are deposited. In the middle, on the pavement, is a very costly monument, having at the corners *four large black oxens heads*, in allusion to their name and arms. It was erected in 1682. On the four tablets on the base is an account of the family of Oxenden, beginning with Henry, who built Dene-house, and ending with Dr. Oxenden, dean of the arches, who died in 1704. There are monuments in it likewise for the Trippes. The north chancel is called *the Brook chancel*, as belonging to that seat, in which are monuments for the Oxendens and Masters's, of this seat. This chancel is shut out from the church, and is made use of as a school-room, by which means the monuments are much defaced, and the gravestones, from the filth in it, have become wholly obliterated. On one of these stones was a brass plate, now gone, for Henry Oxenden, esq. who built Dene, obt. 1597.

Elizabeth,

Elizabeth, daughter of the marquis of Juliers, and widow of John, son of Edmund of Woodstock, earl of Kent, after being solemnly veiled a nun, quitted her profession, and was clandestinely married to Sir Eustace de Danbrichescourt, in a chapel of the mansion-house of Robert de Brome, a canon of this collegiate church, in 1360; for which she and her husband were enjoined different kinds of penance during their lives, which is well worth the reading, for the uncommon superstitious mockery of them.*

At the time of the reformation, the church was partly collegiate, and partly parochial. The high chancel, separated from the rest of the church by a partition, served for the members of the college to perform their quire service in. The two isles of the church were for the parishioners, who from thence could hear the quire service; and in the north isle was a rood-loft, where one of the vicars went up and read the gospel to the people. At which time, I find mention of a parish chancel likewise.

The church of Wingham formerly comprehended not only this parish, but those likewise of Ash, Goodnestone, Nonington, and Wimplingswold; but archbishop Peckham, in 1282, divided them into four distinct parochial churches, and afterwards appropriated them to his new-founded college of Wingham, with a saving to them of certain portions which the vicars of them were accustomed to receive. The profits of this church and the vicarage of it, together with the parsonage-house, being thus appropriated and allotted to the provost, as part of his portion and maintenance, the archbishop, in order that the church should be duly served, by his foundation charter, ordered, that the provost and canons should each of them keep a vicar who should constantly serve in it. In which state it continued till the suppression of the college, in the 1st

* See Dugdale's Baronetage, vol. ii. p. 95.

year of king Edward VI. when it came, among the rest of the revenues of the college, into the hands of the crown, where this parsonage appropriate, to which was annexed, the nomination of the perpetual curate serving in this church, remained till it was granted by king Edward VI. in his 7th year, to Sir Thomas Palmer, bart. Since which it has continued in like manner, together with the scite of the college, as has been already mentioned, to the Rev. Dr. Hey, who is the present possessor of this parsonage, together with the patronage of the perpetual curacy of the church of Wingham.

In 1640 the communicants here were three hundred and sixty-one.

The curacy is endowed with a stipend of twenty pounds per annum, paid by the owner of the parsonage, and reserved to the curate in the original grant of the college by king Edward VI. and with four pounds per annum, being the Oxenden gift before mentioned; besides which, the stipend of *the resident curate*, and his successors, was increased in 1797, by a liberal benefaction made by the Rev. Dr. Hey, of one hundred pounds per annum, clear of all deductions, to be paid out of the parsonage, and of a house, garden, and piece of pasture land adjoining, for the curate's use, both which were settled by him on trustees for that purpose.

CHURCH OF WINGHAM.

PATRONS,

Or by whom presented.

CURATES.

Christopher Harris, A. M. September 1672, obt. Nov. 24, 1719.^p

William Newton, A. M. 1719, obt. May 1744.^q

^p Likewise rector of Stourmouth, and lies buried in this church.

^q Likewise rector of Gillingham,

in Dorsetshire. He was author of the History of Maidstone, and several religious tracts.

PATRONS, &c.

CURATES.

John Nairn, A. M. resigned
1769.^r

John Loftie, A. M. 1770, the
present curate.^s

^r He was rector of Stourmouth, and
resigned this curacy on being pre-
sented to that of Kingston.

^s And vicar of St. Dunstan's, near
Canterbury.



GOODNESTON,

GENERALLY called, and known by the name of GUNSTON, lies the next parish south-eastward from Wingham. It is usually written in antient records, *Godwineston*, which name it took from earl Godwine, once owner of it.

GUNSTON is situated exceedingly healthy and pleasant, in a fine dry and open champaign country, of upland hill and dale. The soil is fertile, though in general inclined to chalk; the lands are mostly arable, open and uninclosed, having a few small inclosures scattered among them, especially about Gunston house, and the village, where it is well clothed with elms. The village, which contains about thirty houses, stands, with the church, in the southern part of it, having Gunston-house and park adjoining to it, which, though small in extent, and commanding but little, if any prospect beyond the bounds of it, is a beautiful and elegant situation. At the northern boundary of the parish is the hamlet of Twitham, part only of which is in it; beyond which, at Brook, (the parish of Wingham intervening) is a small district of land within this parish. At the eastern boundary of it is the hamlet and street of Rolling, in which is a small seat, belonging to Sir Brook William Bridges, which a few years ago was in the occupation of Thomas Knight, esq. of Godmersham, and afterwards of Edward Austen, esq.

It is now the residence of George Dering, esq. At some distance still further eastward from which there is another small district of land in it, entirely surrounded by the parish of Norborne.

A fair is held here for cattle and pedlary, on the 25th of September, yearly.

THE MANOR OF WINGHAM claims *paramount* over this parish, in which there is one borough, viz. of Rolling, which claims over it.

THE MANOR OF GOODNESTON, which before the Norman conquest, was part of the possessions of Godwine, earl of Kent, at whose death it probably came to his son king Harold, and after the battle of Hastings, to the Conqueror; after which it appears to have been held by a family who took their surname from it, one of whom, Thomas de Goodwyneston, held it of the archbishop in king Henry III.'s reign, and in this family, (who bore for their arms, *Sable, three martlets, between seven cross-crosslets, argent*; as they were formerly painted in the windows of this church) it continued down to William de Goodneston, who did homage for it to archbishop Warham at the beginning of king Henry VIII.'s reign. After which it seems to have been divided, and the manor itself, with part of the demesne lands, to have passed into the name of Henecre; and the mansion, with the rest of the demesne lands, by Edith, daughter and heir of William Goodneston, in marriage to Vincent Engeham, who afterwards resided here. The antient residence of this family of Edingham, called Engeham by contraction, was at Engeham, in Woodchurch. They divided into three branches, settled at Woodchurch, Great Chart, and Goodneston. They bore for their arms, *Argent, a chevron, sable, between three pellets, on a chief, gules, a lion passant-guardant, or.*[†] John Henecre, of Good-

[†] There is a pedigree of this family in Vistn. co. Kent of 1574 and 1619. There are several of the descendants of this family now residing in Canterbury in very inferior occupations.
neston,

neston, as appears by his will, died possessed of this manor in 1559, and gave it to William, son of his brother Nicholas, who sold it to Sir Thomas Engeham, grandson of Vincent before-mentioned, and possessor of the mansion, and other part of the lands of it, so that he then became possessed of the whole of it," held *in capite*, and it continued in his descendants down to Sir Thomas Engeham, of Goodneston, who about the reign of queen Anne, alienated it, with the appropriation, to Brook Bridges, esq. descended from John Bridges, who was of Worcesterhire, at the latter end of queen Elizabeth's reign, whose great-grandson Col. John Bridges, of Warwickshire, left two sons, John, and Brook, the former of whom was of Barton Seagrave, in Northamptonshire, esq. the eldest of whose sons, John Bridges, esq. of that place, wrote the history of that county; Brook Bridges, esq. the second son of Col. John Bridges, was of Grove, in Middlesex, auditor of the imprest in king Charles II.'s reign, and purchaser of Goodnestone, which seat he rebuilt, and dying in 1717, was buried in the chancel of this church, bearing for his arms, *Azure, three water bougets, or, within a bordure, ermine.* Brook Bridges, esq. his eldest son, succeeded him at Goodneston, and was created a baronet on April 19, 1718, anno 4 George I. and was for many years one of the auditors of the imprest of the treasury, and was twice married, first to Margaret, daughter of Robert, lord Romney, by whom he had no issue; but by his second wife Mary, second daughter of Sir Thomas Hales, bart. of Bekelesborne, he left a son Brook, and a daughter Margaret, married to John Plumptree, esq. He died in 1728, and was succeeded by his only son Sir Brook Bridges, bart. of Goodneston, sheriff in 1733, in which year he died, having married Elizabeth, eldest surviving daughter

^u Anno 21 James I. an act passed for the manor of Goodneston and other lands of Sir Edward Engeham.

and coheir of Sir Thomas Palmer, bart. of Wingham, (who afterwards remarried Charles Fielding, esq. brother to the earl of Denbigh, by whom she had a son Charles). At the death of Sir Brook she was pregnant, and was some months afterwards delivered of a son, the late Sir Brook Bridges, bart. who represented this county in two successive parliaments. He rebuilt this seat, and new laid out the park in the improved modern taste, having married Fanny, only daughter and heir of Edmund Fowler, esq. of Danbury, in Essex, by whom he had five sons and six daughters, of whom, Brook the eldest son, died at Eton school in 1781; William, the second son, after his brother's death, by the archbishop's licence, took the Christian name of Brook likewise, and Brook Henry, the third son, is rector of Danbury, in Essex; of the daughters, Fanny, the eldest, married Lewis Cage, esq. Sophia, the second, married William Deedes, esq. and Elizabeth, the third, married Edward Austen, esq. of Godmersham. Sir Brook Bridges died in 1791, and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son the present Sir Brook Wm. Bridges, bart. who is the possessor of this manor, with the seat, park, and appropriation of the church of Goodneston. A court baron is held for this manor.

ROLLING, usually called *Rowling*, is a manor and hamlet, in the eastern part of this parish, which takes its name from the borough in which it is situated. The manor, now obsolete, was antiently the residence of a family who took their name from it. In an old leiger book of Davington priory, beginning at king Henry III.'s reign, there is mention of several of this family among its principal benefactors. How it passed after they were become extinct here, which was not till after king Henry IV.'s reign, I have not found; but in the latter end of king Henry VIII.'s reign, John Adams was become possessed of it, and he sold it to John Idley, gent. who resided here, and dying in 1568, was buried in this church. He left it to John his second

cond son, who alienated it to Thomas Butler, a younger son of Richard, of Heronden, in Eastry, esq. and he soon afterwards sold it to Sir Roger Manwood, chief baron, whose son Sir Peter Manwood, K. B. alienated it to Dickenson, who parted with it to John Richards, gent. afterwards of Rowling, and in whose descendants, who bore for their arms, *Sable, a chevron, between three fleurs de lis, argent*, and lie buried in this church, it continued down to John Richards, gent. who died in 1661,^w and by will gave it to William Hammond, esq. of St. Albans, and his son, of the same name, in 1696, an act having passed for that purpose, sold it to Sir John Narborough, bart. whose only sister and heir Elizabeth entitled her husband Sir Thomas D'Aeth, bart. of Knolton, to the possession of it, and his grandson Sir Narborough D'Aeth, bart. now of Knolton, is the present owner of this manor, called Rowling-court, for which there has not been any court held for many years past.

THE HOSPITALS OF HARBLEDOWN, and of ST. JOHN, near Canterbury, are jointly possessed of a farm and lands at Rowling, which is demised by them to Sir Narborough D'Aeth, bart.

BONNINGTON, in the south-east part of this parish, was in early times the property and residence of a family of the same name, who appear to have been possessed of it so late as the latter end of the reign of king Edward I. but it became of much more eminent note afterwards, from being the antient seat from whence the numerous and knightly family of Bois branched out, as from their original stock, and spread with distinguished reputation through the eastern parts of this county, deriving their descent from R. de Boys, or de Bosco, who is mentioned in the Battle abbey roll of those who accompanied the Conqueror into England,

^w There is a pedigree of this family in the Heralds office, book C. 16, f. 105^b.

and were amply rewarded by him with the possessions of the conquered Saxons. From R. de Boys, or de Bosco, before-mentioned, descended John Boys, who was of Bonnington in the 30th year of king Edward III. but his descendant William Boys having purchased Fredville, in the adjoining parish of Nonington, removed thither, though some time before his death he returned to Bonnington, where he died in 1507, and was buried in this church. He left five sons and three daughters. To his eldest son John, he gave Fredville; and to the second, Thomas, he gave Bonnington; giving, as Philipott says, the fairest estate to the former, and the antient family seat to the latter; and from the descendants of John Boys, the eldest son, of Fredville, sprang those of Fredville, Hode, Holt-street, Betshanger, Challock, Deal, Sandwich, St. Gregory's, in Canterbury, Denton, and of Surry; and from the descendants of Thomas Boys, esq. of Bonnington, sprang those of Bonnington, Hith, Mersham, Wilsborough, Sevington, and Uffington, all which are now extinct in the male line, excepting those of Sandwich and Wilsborough, a more particular account of all which may be seen under those several places. In the descendants of Thomas Boys, esq. the second son above mentioned, of Bonnington, resident here, it continued down to Sir John Boys, to whose coat armour king Charles I. gave the augmentation of *a crown imperial, or, on a canton, azure*; for his loyalty and valour at Donington castle, in Berkshire, of which he was governor, where being summoned by the parliament forces, to surrender the place under peril of being put to the sword, he stoutly answered, that he would never quit the castle without the king's order, nor take nor give quarter. He died in 1664, and was buried at Goodneston, leaving three daughters his coheirs, and they, in 1666, joined in the sale of it to Thomas Brome, esq. serjeant at-law, whose son William Brome, esq. of Farnborough, alienated it
in

in 1710 to Brook Bridges, esq. whose descendant Sir Brook William Bridges, bart. of Goodneston, is the present owner of it.

ARCHBISHOP PECKHAM, on the foundation of the college of Wingham in 1286, endowed the second prebend of it with the tithes of the lands of Thomas de Bonyngton and others, in the hamlet of Bonnyngton, in this parish.*

UFFINGTON, in the south-west part of this parish, was another seat of the family of Boys, being purchased by William Boys, esq. (son of Vincent Boys, esq. of Bonnington) for his residence, and he died possessed of it in 1629, in whose descendants it continued till it was at length sold to Oxenden, in which family it has remained ever since, being now the property of Sir Henry Oxenden, bart. of Brome.

CHARITIES.

THOMAS APPLETON, yeoman, of Eastry, by his will in 1593, gave to the poor of this parish, 5*l.* yearly, to be distributed to the poor people, inhabitants here, fourteen days before Christmas-day; to be paid out of lands belonging to him, called Hardiles, in Woodnesborough.

GABRIEL RICHARDS, gent. by will in 1671, gave a house, barn, stable, and twenty-six acres of land, in this parish, for the support and maintenance of four aged, decayed gentlemen or gentlewomen, single men or single women, born in Kent; with four lodging-rooms for them, with preference to such persons as should be his relations, now vested in feoffees, and worth about 20*l.* per annum.

The poor constantly relieved are about eighteen, casually thirteen.

GOODNESTON, or *Gunston*, is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Bridge.

The church, which is dedicated to the Holy Cross, consists of two isles and two chancels, having a beacon tower at the west end, in which are four bells. This church seems to have been erected in great measure

* See Dugd. Mon. vol. iii. pt. ii. p. 53.

by the assistance of the family of Boys, of Bonnington, about the time of king Edward III. for on one side of the west door, under the steeple, is carved in the stone work, *Orate p T. boye adjutor isti op.* On each side a shield of arms, one *a cross*, the other *a saltier*; and at top three more shields, the first of which is that of Langley, and the third of Oxenden; and over a window of the south isle (now stopped up) the centre stone has carved on it, *Willyam boyes*, and at each corner are carved the singular emblematical figures of a sow with a litter of pigs, and of a sow sitting upright, a chain about its neck, fastened to a rock behind, and an infant child in swaddling clothes in its lap. In the south isle is a stone, with figures in brass, and inscription for William Boys and Isabell his wife. He died anno 1507. In the north isle are monuments for the Richards's, of Rowling, in this parish. In the north window, at the east end, is the figure of a saint, holding in his left hand a shield of arms, *Argent, a cross, gules*; in his right, a staff, with a cross at top, the lower end in a dragon's mouth, which lies on its back under his feet; and in the same window, the figure of an archbishop, mitre, and pall, his left hand lifted up, as blessing; in his right hand, a staff, with a cross pomelle at top. The pillars between the isles are remarkably large and clumsy, and by their capitals appear antient. In the north chancel, belonging to the estate of Bonnington, are interred the family of Boys, of that seat, though the brasses of most of their stones are lost. A stone, with brasses, and inscription for William Goodneston, gent. obt. 1423; arms, *Three martlets, between seven cross-crosslets*. A stone, with figures in brass, and inscription for Thomas Engeham, esq. and Elizabeth his wife, obt. 1558, both the same year. A monument, with the figures kneeling, for Sir Edward Engeham and his lady; he died in 1636. Another for W. Wood, A. M. minister here, and rector of St. Mary Bredman and St. Andrew, Canterbury, obt. 1735. In the south or high chancel, is
a monu-

a monument for Sir Thomas Engeliham, descended from those of Woodchurch; he married Priscilla Honeywood, daughter of Mrs. Anne Honeywood, who hardly escaping martyrdom in queen Mary's reign, lived to see about four hundred descended from her, obt. 1621. A neat monument for Brook Bridges, esq. (second son of John, of Harcourt-hall, in Worcester-shire, esq.) auditor of imprests. He repaired and adorned the church, and built a mansion here on the estate which he had purchased, obt. 1717. In the church-yard is a stone, on which were once figures in brass, long since gone, for Thomas Boys, of Bonnington, and Edith his wife. He died in 1479.

The church of Goodneston was antiently a chapel of ease to that of Wingham, and was at the time of the foundation of the college there by archbishop Peckham, in 1286, separated from it, and made a distinct parish of itself,⁷ and then given to the college; and becoming thus appropriated to the college, continued with it till its suppression in king Edward VI.'s reign, when this parsonage appropriate, with the advowson or patronage of the vicarage or curacy of it, came into the hands of the crown, where, though in the intermediate time it had been granted in lease for a term of years, yet the fee of it remained in the crown till the 43d year of queen Elizabeth, who granted it that year to Nicholas Fortescue, esq. and John Shelbury, in fee, to hold in socage, by a yearly rent, and a payment to the vicar yearly of 13l. 6s. 8d. and they passed away their interest in it to Sir Edward Engeliham, of Canterbury, who in the beginning of king James I.'s reign, alienated this rectory, and the vicarage-house of Goodneston, with the vicarage, tithes, and profits belonging to it, and the donation of the curacy, to Henry Vanner, alderman of Canterbury, who by will in 1630, augmented the curate's salary, to be paid out of this

⁷ Batt. Som. p. 129. Dugd. Mon. vol. iii. pt. ii. p. 53.

parsonage, with the further yearly sum of 6l. 13s. 4d. His heirs quickly afterwards passed it away to William Prude, *alias* Proude, jun. esq. of Canterbury, who died in 1632, in whose descendants it remained till it was sold to one of the family of Engeham, owners of the manor of Goodneston, and continued so till Sir Thomas Engeham alienated it, with that manor, to Brook Bridges, esq. in whose descendants, baronets, of this place, it has continued down to Sir Brook William Bridges, bart. of Goodnestone, the present impropiator and patron of the curacy of this church.

This church is now esteemed as a donative, the value of which has not been certified. In 1640 here were communicants one hundred and seventy.

Gabriel Richards, gent. of Rowling, by his will in 1672, gave to the use of the minister of this parish, a house and orchard, valued at 6l. 10s. per annum.

CHURCH OF GOODNESTON.

PATRONS,

Or by whom presented.

VICARS or CURATES.

William Wood, A. M. obt. Feb. 13, 1736.^z

Isaac Terry, A. M. March 1736, obt. Dec. 1744.^a

Theophilus Delangle, A. M. 1745, obt. June 29, 1763.^b

John Maximilian Delangle, A. M. 1763, obt. May 30, 1783.^c

William Thomas, A. M. 1783, the present curate.^d

^z He was buried in the north chancel, where there is a monument to his memory.

^a He succeeded his predecessor likewise in the rectories of St. Mary Bredman and St. Andrew.

^b He was vicar of Tenterden, and rector of Snargate by dispensation.

^c He was son of the former. He died at Danbury, in Essex, being rector of that parish, and of Woodham Ferrers, in that county.

^d Likewise vicar of St. Mary's, in Sandwich.

 N O N I N G T O N.

THE next parish eastward is Nonington, which lies partly, that is, so much as is within the borough of Kettington, and of Nonington, *alias* Ratling, in this hundred of Wingham; and the remainder, containing the boroughs of Esole, and Frogham, in the lower half of the hundred of Eastry.

THIS PARISH is, as to soil and situation, much the same as that of Goodnestone last described, being in a fine open champaign country, exceedingly dry and healthy; it is about three miles across each way, the village called Church-street, with the church in it, is nearly in the middle of the parish, in a valley, in which, at no great distance from it, is the seat of St Alban's, a low situation, looking up to the uninclosed lands. Near it is the hamlet of Esole, usually called Ifill-street, and further eastward the estate of Kettington belonging to Sir Narborough D'Aeth, bart. In the bottom, at some distance south-west from the church, among some small inclosures, is the seat of Fredville, a damp and gloomy situation; near it are the small hamlets of Frogham and Holt, now called Old-street, near which is a place called Oxendenden, from whence the family of that name are said to derive their origin. At the northern boundary of the parish is the hamlet of Acol, which had once owners of that name, who bore for their arms, *Quarterly, argent, and azure, over all, a bend componee, or, and gules*, as they were formerly painted in the windows of this church. It now belongs to Sir Brook William Bridges, and at the western boundary that of Ratling-street. In this parish is the estate of Curleswood park, now commonly called the Park farm, belonging to the archbishop, the lessee of it being Sir Brook William Bridges. There is a fair held yearly in Church-street, on Ascension-day, for pedlary, &c.

THE MANOR OF WINGHAM claims *paramount* over the greatest part of this parish, and *the manor of Eastry* over the remainder. *Subordinate* to the former is

THE MANOR OF RETLING, usually called *Ratling*, in that part of this parish adjoining to Adisham, which was antiently held of the archbishop by a family of the same name, who bore for their arms, *Gules, a lion rampant, between an orle of tilting spears heads, or*, as they were on the surcoat of Sir John de Ratling, formerly painted in one of the windows of this church, in which it continued down to Sir Richard de Retling, who died possessed of it in the 23d year of king Edward III. leaving a sole daughter and heir Joane, who marrying John Spicer, entitled him to it. After which, by Cicely, a daughter and coheir of this name, it passed in marriage to John Isaac, of Bridge, who died possessed of it anno 22 Henry VI. and his descendant Edward Isaac, esq. in king Henry VIII.'s reign, alienated it to Sir John Fineux, chief justice of the king's bench, whose son William Fineux, esq. of Herne, alienated it to Thomas Engeham, gent. of Goodneston, who by his will in 1558, gave it to his second son Edward, and his son, William Engeham sold it to William Cowper, esq. who afterwards resided here, and was first created a baronet of Nova Scotia, and then, in 1642, a baronet of Great Britain. His great-grandson Sir William Cowper, bart. was by queen Anne, being then lord keeper of the great seal, created lord Cowper, made lord chancellor, and afterwards, anno 4 George I. created earl Cowper, and in his descendants, earls Cowper, this manor has descended down to the right hon. Peter-Francis, earl Cowper, the present owner of this manor.^c There has not been any court held for it for many years past.

^c See Philipott, p. 253, and Strype's Stow's Survey, book iii. p. 146, 147, 148.

ARCHBISHOP PECKHAM, on the foundation of Wingham college, anno 1286, endowed the first sub-diaconal prebend of it, which he distinguished by the name of the prebend of Retling, with the tithes of the demesne lands, which Richard de Retling and Ralph Perot held of him in Nonynton, between the highway which led from Cruddeswode to the cross of Nonyngtone, and from thence to the estate of the prior, of Addeſham.^f

OLD-COURT is an estate in this parish, situated about a mile northward from the church, which was antiently the property of the family of Goodneston, who took their name from their possession and residence in that parish, and it continued in an uninterrupted succession in this family, of whom there is frequent mention in private evidences, which, though without date, appear to be made in the reigns of king Henry III. and king Edward I. till at length Edith, daughter and heir of William Goodnestone, carried it in marriage to Vincent Engeham, whose son Thomas Engeham, esq. of Goodneston, by his will in 1558, gave it, together with the lands in Nonington, late Mr. Sidley's and John Bewe's, to his second son Edward, whose son William Engeham, gent. passed it away in queen Elizabeth's reign to Thomas Wilde, esq. descended from an antient family of that name in Chester, and his son Sir John Wilde, of St. Martin's hill, near Canterbury, in the next reign of James I. alienated it to Thomas Marsh, gent. of Brandred, in Acrise, whose descendant John Marsh resided here till the year 1665, when he removed to Netherſole, in Wimplingſwold. Since which it has continued, in like manner as that seat, down to his descendant John Marsh, esq. now of Chichester, in Suffex, the present owner of it.

^f See Dugd. Mon. vol. iii. pt. ii. p. 53:

ST. ALBANS COURT, antiently called, at first *Eswalt*, and afterwards *Esole*, is a manor situated in the valley, north-eastward from the church, in the borough of its own name, which with another estate near it, called *Bedesham*, (all that remains of the name of which is a grove behind St. Albans house, called Beauchamp wood, in which are many foundations of buildings, being now esteemed as part of the manor of St. Albans court) was in the time of the Conqueror, part of the possessions of Odo, bishop of Baieux, and they are accordingly both thus entered in the record of Domesday :

Adelold holds of the bishop Eswalt. It was taxed at three sulings. The arable land is In demesne there is one carucate, and six villeins, with two borderers having three carucates. There are two servants, and a small wood for fencing. In the time of king Edward the Confessor it was worth nine pounds, now fifteen. Alnod Cilt held it of king Edward.

And somewhat further below :

Osbert, the son of Letard, holds of the bishop, Bedesham. It was taxed at one yoke and an half. The arable land is In demesne there is one carucate, with one villein and four borderers. In the time of king Edward the Confessor it was worth sixty shillings, and afterwards thirty shillings, now fifty shillings. Godisa held it of king Edward. In the same manor ten thanes held of Osbern himself one suling and half a yoke, and there they themselves have four carucates and an half. In the time of king Edward the Confessor it was worth one hundred shillings, and afterwards thirty shillings, now sixty shillings.

On the bishop of Baieux's disgrace, in the year 1084, it came, with the rest of his estates, into the hands of the crown, whence the manor of Esole, alias St. Albans, seems to have been granted to William de Albineto, or Albini, surnamed *Pincerna*, who had followed the Conqueror from Normandy hither, whose son

son, of the same name, earl of Albermarle, gave it, by the name of the manor of Eswelle, to the abbot of St. Alban's, in Hertfordshire; which gift was afterwards confirmed by king Stephen;^s and from thence it gained the name of St. Albans. And anno 7 king Edward I. the abbot of St. Albans claimed and was allowed, before the justices itinerant, *free-warren* and other liberties within this manor. After which it continued in the possession of the abbey till the 30th year of king Henry VIII. when the abbot and convent, with the king's consent, sold it, with its lands, appurtenances, and tithes belonging to it, as well of corn, grain, hay, and otherwise, then in the occupation of John Hammond, to Sir Christopher Hales, master of the rolls. Which alienation having been made in consequence of the licence by the king's word only, was confirmed by act the next year, specially for that purpose. On whose death in the 33d year of that reign,^h his three daughters became his coheirs, of whom Elizabeth, then married to John Stocker, and Margaret, then unmarried, joined in the sale of their shares in it, to Alexander Culpeper, who had married Mary, the other daughter, and he quickly afterwards alienated the whole of it to his eldest brother Sir Thomas Culpeper, of Bedgbury, who in the 2d and 3d of Philip and Mary, sold it to Thomas Hammond, gent. who at that time resided here, being the direct descendant of John Hamon, or Hammond, who was resident here in king Henry the VIIIth.'s time, as tenant to the abbot and convent of St. Alban's, who died in 1525, and was buried in this church, as were his several descendants afterwards, in whom it continued down to William Hammond, esq. of St. Albans, who married Charlotte, eldest daughter of Dr. Wil-

^s This grant of confirmation is now in Mr. Hammond's possession.

^h It was held of the king as of the honor of Dover, by knight's service. Rot. Esch. ejus an.

liam Egerton, prebendary of Canterbury, by whom he left William, of whom hereafter; Anthony, rector of Ivychurch, and vicar of Linne, and three daughters, Anna-Maria; Charlotte, married to Thomas Watkinson Payler, esq. of Ileden, and Catherine. William Hammond, esq. the eldest son, married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Osmund Beauvoir, D. D. by whom he has issue two sons and five daughters, viz. William-Osmund, Maximilian-Dudley-Diggs; Elizabeth-Mary, Mary-Elizabeth, Charlotte, Julia-Jemima, and Jemima-Julia. He bears for his arms, *Argent, on a chevron, sable, between three ogresses, each charged with a martlet of the field, three escallop-shells, or, all within a bordure engrailed, vert*; which arms were granted by Barker, garter, to Thomas Hamon, gent. of Nonington, anno 1548, and confirmed by Cooke, clarencieux, and they were certified to the college of arms by William Hammond, esq. last-mentioned, his descendant, in 1779,¹ and he is the present owner of this manor and seat, at which he resides.

A court baron is held for this manor, which extends over some part of the borough of Wingmere, in Eleham, and over a few acres of land in Barham.

SOLES is a manor at the boundary of this parish, next to Barfreston, which at the taking the survey of Domesday, in 1080, was part of the possessions of Odo, bishop of Baieux, under the general title of whose lands it is thus entered in that record:

Ansfrid holds of the bishop Soles. It was taxed at one suling. The arable land is . . . In demesne there are two carucates, and eight villeins with half a carucate. In the time of king Edward the Confessor it was worth one hundred shillings, and afterwards twenty shillings, now six pounds. Elmer held it of king Edward.

¹ There are pedigrees of this family in the Visitations of the co. Kent, anno 1574 and 1619.

Four years after which, on the bishop's disgrace, the king seized on this estate among the rest of his possessions. After which it was granted to the family of Crevequer, and made a part of that barony, being held of it by the tenure of performing ward to Dover castle. Of Hamo de Crevequer it was held by knight's service in king Edward I.'s reign, by Richard de Rokelle, and of him again by Hamo and John de Soles, who certainly took their name from it, but this name was extinct here in the beginning of king Henry IV.'s reign, for in the 4th year of it Thomas Newbregge, of Fordwich, was become possessed of it, whose descendant sold it to Rutter, from which name it passed, about the beginning of king Edward IV. to Litchfield, whose descendant Gregory Litchfield alienated it in king Henry VIII.'s reign to John Boys, esq. of Nonington, in whose descendants it continued down to John Boys, esq. of Hode-court, who in Charles I.'s reign alienated it to Sir Anthony Percival, of Dover, comptroller of the customs there; in whose descendants it remained till, not many years since, it was by one of them passed away to Major Richard Harvey, who sold it to Thompson, of Ramsgate, after whose death it came by marriage to Mr. Stephen Read, of Canterbury, who afterwards alienated it to John Plumptree, esq. of Fredville, the present owner of it. A court baron is held for this manor.

FREDVILLE is a manor in this parish, which in ancient deeds is sometimes written *Froidville*, from its cold situation, which is both low and watry. It was held of the castle of Dover, as part of those lands which made up the barony of Maminot, afterwards, from its succeeding owners, called the barony of Saye. In the reign of king Edward I. it was held, in manner as above-mentioned, by John Colkin, in whose posterity it remained till the latter end of king Richard II.'s reign, when it was conveyed by sale to Thomas Charleton, and he, by fine levied anno 2 Henry IV. passed

it away to John Quadring, whose descendant Thomas Quadring leaving an only daughter and heir Joane, she carried it in marriage to Richard Dryland, and he, about the latter end of king Edward IV. alienated it to John Nethersole, who by fine levied in the 2d year of king Richard III. conveyed it to William Boys, esq. of Bonnington,^k and he died possessed of it in 1507, and by his will gave this manor to his eldest son John Boys, esq. of Fredville. His descendant Major Boys, of Fredville, being a firm loyalist, suffered much by sequestration of his estates. He had seven sons and a daughter, who all died *s. p.* Two of his elder sons, John and Nicholas, finding that there was no further abode at Fredville, to which they had become entitled, departed each from thence, with a favourite hawk in hand, and became pensioners at the Charter-house, in London.^l Before which they had, in 1673, sold it to Denzill, lord Holles, from whose descendant it afterwards came to Thomas Holles, duke of Newcastle, who in 1745 sold it to Margaret, sister of Sir Brook Bridges, bart. of Goodnestone, and she in 1750, marrying John Plumptree, esq. of Nottinghamshire, he became in her right possessed of it. He was descended from a family who had been long settled in that county, who bore for their arms, *Argent, a chevron, between two mullets in chief, and an annulet in base, sable.*^m He served in parliament for Penryn, in Cornwall, and afterwards for Nottingham. By his first wife above-mentioned, he had no issue; but by his second, daughter of Philips Glover, esq. of Lincolnshire, he had one son John Plumptree, esq. married to Charlotte, daughter of the Rev. Jeremiah Pemberton, of Cambridgeshire; and a daughter, married

^k Philipott, p. 252. See his descent before under Bonnington, in Goodnestone.

^l There is a pedigree of Boys in Vistn. co. of Kent, 1619.

^m There is a full account of this family in Dering's History of Nottingham.

to R. Carr Glynn, esq. He rebuilt this seat, in which he afterwards resided, and dying in 1791, was succeeded by his only son John Plumptree, esq. before-mentioned, who now resides in it.

At a small distance from the front of Fredville-house, stands the remarkable large oak tree, usually known by the name of *the Fredville oak*. It measures twenty-seven feet round in girth, and is about thirty feet in height; and though it must have existed for many centuries, yet it looks healthy and thriving, and has a most majestic and venerable appearance.

CHARITIES.

EDWARD BOYS, son of William Boys, esq. of Nonington, gave by his will in 1596, an annuity of 40s. out of lands which he had purchased in Nonington and Barfreston, containing 15 acres, to be yearly paid among the poorest of this parish.

ROBERT BARGAR, yeoman, of Bridge, by will in 1600, gave to the parson and churchwardens of Nonington, the rents and profits of his house there, for the relief of the poor.

SIR EDWARD BOYS, of Nonington, by will in 1634, gave to the poor of Nonington, 6l. to be employed for a stock to set the poor at work, and not otherwise to be employed, so as the overseers or any sufficient man of the parish be bound yearly to the heirs of Fredville, whereby the stock be not lost.

A PERSON UNKNOWN gave to two poor housekeepers of this parish, two houses and an acre and an half of land, in it, at Frogham, to each, with a sack of wheat to each housekeeper every Christmas; now vested in the Reverend James Morrice, owner of Betslinger manor, and of the annual produce of 5l. 10s.

The poor constantly relieved are about thirty, casually forty.

THIS PARISH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Bridge.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, consists of two isles and two chancels, having a tower steeple at the north corner at the west end, in which are three bells. In the south isle are the figures of a man between his two wives, traced on the stone, and inscription for John Hamon and Margaret and Mary

his wives, obt. 1526. A memorial for Wm. Hammond, obt. 1717. In the south or high chancel, against the wall, a brass plate for Alicia, daughter and heir of William Sympson, esq. once marshal of Calais, and Catherine Gemecot, wife to Francis Wilford, obt. 1581. A stone, and inscription in brass, for John Cooke, vicar, obt. March 7, 1528. Several memorials for the Hammonds. In the north chancel, now made use of as a school, a memorial for Edward Boys, esq. obt. 1597. A monument for Mary, daughter of Edward Boys, and wife of J. Hole, obt. ——. Several memorials for Trotter and Wood. A monument for Sir John Mennes. In the windows of this church were formerly several shields of arms, long since destroyed; and the figure of a knight, kneeling on his surcoat, the arms of Boys, of Bonnington, and opposite to him the figure of a woman kneeling, and on her coat the arms of Roper. Another like figure of a knight, and on his surcoat the arms of Ratling, being *Gules, a lion rampant or, an orle of spears heads argent*.

The church of Nonington was antiently a chapel of ease to that of Wingham, and was on the foundation of the college there by archbishop Peckham, in 1286, separated from it, and made a distinct parish of itself,^a and then given to the college, and becoming thus appropriated to the college, continued with it till its suppression in king Edward VI.'s reign, when this parsonage appropriate, with the advowson of the vicarage or curacy of it, came into the hands of the crown, where it did not remain long, for in the year 1558, queen Mary granted it, among others, to the archbishop, but the rectory or parsonage appropriate, with the chapel of Wimplingswold appendant, continued in the crown till queen Elizabeth, in her 3d year, granted it in exchange, to the archbishop, when

^a Battely's Somn. p. 129. Dugd. Mon. vol. iii. pt. 2, p. 53.

it was valued at thirty-three pounds, reprises to the curate 13l. 6s. 8d. At which rent it has continued to be leased out ever since, and it now, with the patronage of the curacy, remains parcel of the possessions of the see of Canterbury. William Hammond, esq. is the present lessee of the parsonage.

At the time this church was appropriated to the college of Wingham, a vicarage was endowed in it, which, after the suppression of the college, came to be esteemed as a perpetual curacy. It is not valued in the king's books. The antient stipend paid to the curate as above, was, in 1660, augmented by archbishop Juxon with the addition of twenty pounds, but by the addition of Mr. Boys's legacy of the small tithes in this parish and Wimlingswold, mentioned below, it is now, with that chapel, of the yearly certified value of 71l. 6s. 8d. In 1588 here were two hundred and thirty-five communicants.

Edward Boys, esq. of Nonington, by his will in 1596, gave towards the maintenance of a minister, being licenced and preaching every other Sunday at farthest at Nonington, yearly, for ever, all the profits of the small-tithes of Nonington and Wemingewell, (excepting those of the lands in his occupation, and the oblations and obventions due out of them, and the tithes of wood of all the lands and farms he had, or his heirs should have, within the parish) the said minister paying to him and his heirs the yearly sum of 40s.

CHURCH OF NONINGTON.

PATRONS,

Or by whom presented.

The Archbishop.. .. .

CURATES.

William Lunn, A. M. obt.
1705.^o

Edward Lunn, A. M. March 21,
1705, obt. July 28, 1764.^p

^o Rector of Denton, near Eleham.

^p Son of the former, rector of Den-

ton, and one of the six preachers of
Canterbury cathedral.

PATRONS, &c.

The Archbishop.

CURATES.

Robert Greenhall, A. B. obt.Dec. 16, 1770.^q*Bladen Downing*, LL. B. Feb. 9,1771, the present curate.^r^q And vicar of Waldershare.^r Likewise rector of Ivechurch and vicar of Waldershare, the former of which he resigned in 1789, on being

presented to the rectory of Bledon, in Somersetshire, which he has since resigned for that of Quainton, Bucks.



WIMLINGSWOLD,

USUALLY called *Womenjole*, lies next to Nonington south-eastward. It is situated at a small distance northward from the east end of Barham Downs; the country is much the same as Nonington last-described, open and uninclosed arable land and downs, but the soil is still less fertile, being more chalky and stony. The village, having the church in it, is nearly in the middle of the parish; near the eastern boundary is Snowdown, where there is a hamlet and large wood, named Woolwich, commonly called Wollege, the manor and estate of it belongs to Mr. Papillon, and the wood to the archbishop; and at a small distance further is a down, called Three Barrow Down, from three large barrows, or *tumuli* remaining on it; here are plain remains of Cæsar's works, a part of the continued course of them leading to his main camp at Denne-hill. These works here begin to be singular, as they are large, and the trenches deep and particularly adapted, and continued up to a great extent and variety of intrenchments, that possess all the hill between Denne-hill terrace, on the edge of Barham Downs, and the scite of Nethersole-house under Snowdown. This place was very proper for the station of his main corps, as by its situation, it commanded all the open conquered country behind him to the sea, where he had left his fleet, and the

the woody country before him, where the Britons harboured, and from thence frequently alarmed and annoyed his foragers.

Sir Thomas Browne, comptroller and treasurer of the household to king Henry VI. who was owner of the adjoining manor of Eythorne, obtained the grant of a fair to be held yearly at this village of Wimlingf-wold, on the feast of St. Margaret the Virgin, on the 20th of July,^s but it is now held yearly on Old May-day.

THE MANOR OF WINGHAM claims *paramount* over it, and the borough of its own name has jurisdiction over it. *The manor of Eythorne* claims likewise over some part of it.

NETHERSOLE, now called *Old Nethersole*, is an antient mansion, situated at a small distance from the church, which, as early as the reign of Henry III. was in the possession of a family of the same name, who bore for their arms, *Parted per pale, gules, and azure, three griffins, segreant, or*;^t and it appears by an antient deed of the 38th of king Henry III. that William, the son of Thomas de Nethersole, enfeoffed Richard de Wolwiche in certain lands lying in Nethersole, and in his descendants this seat continued down, without interruption, till at length Mr. John Nethersole, gent. of this place, leaving three sons, John, of Barham; Stephen, of Wimlingf-wold; and William, of Canterbury, it became divided among them, in undivided thirds, and they all dying without male issue, their respective shares of it became again divided among their daughters and coheirs, and afterwards into several more minute subdivisions among their heirs; however, at last Mr. Jacob Sharpe, of Canterbury, who possessed a share of it by marriage with Elizabeth, the eldest of the three daughters and

^s Rot. Cart. anno 27 usq. 39 Henry VI. N. 25.

^t There is a pedigree of this family in Vistn. co. Kent, 1619.

coheirs of William Nethersole, gent. of Canterbury, before-mentioned, in the years 1771 and 1772, purchased all the other shares of it, and so became possessed of the whole of it, which at his death in 1774 he gave by will to his third son Jacob Sharp, esq. now of Barham, the present owner of it.

BUT A PART of the *Nethersole estate*, in this parish, came into the possession of Thomas Nethersole, esq. a younger son of this family, who built on it a mansion for his residence in the valley, at the south east boundary of this parish, which he named NETHERSOLE-HOUSE, and left it to his son Sir Francis Nethersole, who resided here for some time, but in the civil wars he retired to Pollesworth, in Warwickshire, where he built and liberally endowed a free school. He died there in 1659, *f. p.* and by will gave his estates in this county to his nephew John Marsh, son of his sister Anne, by Thomas Marsh, esq. of Brandred, whose arms were, *Quarterly, gules and argent, in the first quarter a horse's head, coupé of the second.*" His descendant John Marsh, esq. of the Inner Temple, counsellor-at-law, afterwards resided here, but dying *f. p.* in 1752, he devised this seat, with his other estates, by his will to Mr. John Winchester, surgeon, of London, for life, and he died possessed of it in 1781, leaving one son and a daughter, who became the second wife of Sir Edward Dering, bart. Upon his death it came by the entail of the above will, to the eldest surviving son of his cousin Capt. Henry Marsh, of the royal navy, which was John Marsh, esq. of Salisbury, who afterwards removed hither, but in the year 1786 he alienated it to Hardinge Stracey, esq. of Denne-hill, one of the clerks of the house of commons, who has since entirely pulled down this mansion, and he continues owner of the scite where it stood, with the lands and appurtenances belonging to it.

" There is a pedigree of this family in the Heralds-office, marked D. 18, f. 150.

CHARITIES.

ELIZABETH, daughter of Stephen Nethersole, esq. of this parish, gave by will in 1737, three houses, a forge, and three acres of land, in this parish, for the use of the poor.

The poor constantly relieved are about sixteen, casually six.

THIS PARISH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Bridge.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Margaret, consists of one isle and a high chancel, with a small cross sept on the north side, having a tower steeple at the west end, in which there is one bell. The church appears long and low, without any partition on the roof, or on the pavement in the inside, between the isle and chancel; the latter part seems much the more antient. In the chancel in the walls, are two tombs, under pointed arches; one of them has half the stone on the tomb remaining, inscribed with old French capitals, nearly obliterated. A monument, with marble bust, for John Marsh, esq. of Nethersole, obt. 1752. He lies buried in a vault underneath, with others of his family. Within the altar-rails a memorial for Francis Levett, esq. Turkey merchant, who died at Nethersole in 1764; arms, *A lion rampant, between an orle of crosses-crosslets, fitchée*. A monument for John Winchester, esq. obt. 1781. At the east end, where the altar should have been, a very handsome and superb pyramidical monument, with a medallion, for Thomas Marsh, esq. lieutenant-colonel of the militia of the cinque ports, captain of Sandown castle, deputy lieutenant of Dover castle, &c. obt. 1739. Near it, in the south wall, is another antient tomb, with three small pointed arches at top. On the pavement are several stones, coffin-shaped, with remains of old French capitals round them. The north cross sept, which belonged to Old Nethersole, is covered with a
a pew.

a pew. In the isle, near it, are monuments and grave-stones for several of the family of Nethersole.

The church of Wimplingswold was antiently esteemed as a chapel of ease to that of Wingham, and was on the foundation of the college there, in 1286, separated from it, and made a distinct parish of itself. Very soon after which it appears to have been united, as to its ecclesiastical jurisdiction, as a chapel of ease to the church of Nonington, and continues so at this time, being as it were but one and the same curacy; and the appropriation of the parsonage of it, in like manner as that of Nonington, was settled on the college of Wingham, from which the curate, officiating in this church, received a pension, or stipend of 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* over and above all the small tithes arising in this parish,* and after the suppression of it was granted, with that parsonage, to the see of Canterbury, part of the revenues of which it still continues, William Hammond, esq. of St. Albans, being the present lessee of both parsonages.

The small-tithes of this parish, together with those of Nonington, were given to the minister serving the cure of these parishes, under certain restrictions, by Edward Boys, esq. of Nonington, by his will in 1596, as has been already fully related before. In 1640 here were fifty-six communicants.

B E K E S B O R N E.

THE PARISH OF BEKESBORNE lies adjoining to Adisham, heretofore described, westward, being a member or limb of the town and port of Hastings, in Suffex, and as such within the liberty and jurisdiction of the cinque ports, which it has been time out of

* See Dugd. Mon. vol. iii. pt. ii. p. 53.

mind.* It is called in antient writings, *Livingborne*, *alias Bekeborne*, but for a long time since *Bekeborne* only.

THE PARISH is a far different situation from those last-described, lying great part of it pleasantly among small inclosures, and sheltered with trees and woodlands, especially in the western part of it, and stretching eastward up to the high downy country. It is but small, being about a mile and an half in length, and not more than half a mile broad. The village, with the church, is situated in the valley among the meadows, on the bank of the Lesser Stour river, which runs through the parish, and abounds with good trout. There are but five houses in it, viz. the parsonage; the seat to which the Hales's removed when Howlets fell down, and from that time resided in; it was in queen Elizabeth's reign sold to archbishop Parker, who gave it to his son to reside in, as being near his palace here, and John Parker, esq. sold it to Fogge, whence it passed by sale to the Hales's, it now belongs to Mr. Baugh; the vicarage; the remains of the archbishop's palace; and Cobham-court; the latter situated on a rise close to the church. Further on, towards Littleborne, in the vale facing the downs, is the site of Old Howlets; at a small distance above which, on the high ground, Mr. Baugh has built a seat for his residence, commanding a beautiful view of the neighbouring country and the sea, with Ramsgate cliffs beyond it. It stands among a beautiful scenery of park grounds, of hill and dale, well clothed with trees and adjoining woodland, having the river running in the vale beneath. The soil is mostly fertile near the valley, and very kindly for hops, of which there are several plantations. In the last century, and before, there were several families of good account

* See Jeake's Charters of the Cinque Ports, p. 25, 26—120, 124.

resident in it, as the Parkers, Contrys,^y Savins,^z and Boys's.^a There are three small parcels of land which lie separated from the rest of it, the parish of Adisham intervening.

This parish being within the liberty of the town and port of Hastings, which it is said in the most antient charters of the cinque ports to have been a member of time out of mind, is exempt from the jurisdiction of the justices of the county, and subject only to those of that town and port, and till within these few years the mayor of Hastings appointed one of the principal inhabitants of this parish his deputy, who being sworn into his office, acted for him here to the great comfort of the inhabitants, but since that has been omitted, the inhabitants of this parish have upwards of fifty miles to apply for redress upon every occasion whatsoever, the inconvenience of which has made this at present an ungovernable and lawless place.

THE MANOR OF BEKESBORNE, antiently called *Livingborne*, from one Levine, a Saxon, who held it in the time of king Edward the Confessor, and from the small bourn or stream which runs through it, came, after the Norman conquest, into the possession of Odo, bishop of Baieux, under the general title of of whose lands it is thus entered in the survey of Domesday :

The same bishop of Baieux holds in demesne Burnes. It was taxed at two sulings. The arable land is six carucates. In demesne there are two, and twenty-five villeins, with four borderers having seven carucates. There is a church and six servants, and one mill of thirty eight pence, and one saltpit of thirty pence, and half a fishery,

^y Anno 1623, Prerog. off. Canterbury, Viftn. co. Kent, anno 1619, pedigree Contrie.

^z John Savin, M. D. of Bekeborne, had a grant of arms in 1663. Harl. MSS. No. 1470-75. Guillim. Herald, p. 242.

^a Anno 1593, Viftn. co. Kent, 1619, pedigree Boys.

of four pence Of pasture forty pence. Wood for the pannage of six hogs and an half. $\frac{4}{5}$ Levine held it of king Edward.—In the time of king Edward the Confessor it was worth twelve pounds, and afterwards seven pounds, now twelve pounds, and yet it pays eighteen pounds. What Hugo de Montfort holds is worth five shillings. These three manors (*viz.* this manor, and Hardres and Stelling, both immediately before described) Rannulf (de Columbels) holds to ferme of the bishop of Baieux.

Four years after this, the bishop being disgraced, this manor, among the rest of his possessions, became confiscated to the crown, of which it was afterwards held by a family of the name of Beke, whence it acquired the name of Bekesborne—likewise, and in king Henry III.'s reign William de Beke appears by the *Testa de Nevil* to have held this place, called in it, Bernes, then valued at ten pounds, in grand sergeantry, by the service of finding one ship for the king, when he passed the seas, and a present to him of three marcs. From this name it passed into that of Bourne; for I find that Walter de Bourne was possessed of it in the 37th year of king Edward III. and he sold it to Walter Doget, whose son John passed it away to John Cornwallis, John Weston, and Thomas Thornbury, and they anno 5 Henry IV. joined in the sale of this manor, and the advowson of the chantry adjoining to the lands of it, called *Bourne's chantry*, to John Browne, plumber, of Canterbury, who in the 1st year of king Henry VI. alienated it to William Bennet and Thomas Cadbury, and they again joined in the sale of this manor to archbishop Chicheley, and his trustees, and they in the 22d year of that reign conveyed it to the priory of Christ-church, in Canterbury, and prior Goldston, in king Henry VII.'s reign, rebuilt the prior's apartment here, and the chapel adjoining, dedicating it to the Annunciation and the patron of this church. He likewise built the hall adjoining to the
prior's

prior's dormitory, and all the other buildings there, except the lodge and the two barns. And in this state it continued till the suppression of the priory in the 31st year of king Henry VIII. when it came into the king's hands, who, in his 32d year, granted it, with the prior's house, called Christchurch-house, and all other his estates in this parish, (except advowsons) in exchange, to Thomas Colepeper, senior, esq. of Bedgbury, to hold *in capite* by knight's service,^b and he, by an act passed in the 35th year of that reign, specially for the purpose, exchanged it for the manor of Bishopborne, and other premises, with archbishop Cranmer, to hold in free, pure, and perpetual alms. After which the archbishop made this house one of his palaces for his retirement, for which purpose he made considerable buildings at it, and probably would have done more, had he continued in the prelacy;^c and archbishop Parker, who took great delight in the situation, intended further to enlarge it, but he died before he began his purpose of it. After which, in the time of the civil wars, in Charles I.'s reign, this palace was not only pillaged, but almost the whole of it pulled down by the fanatics of that time, so that the gatehouse and a few of the offices on each side of it, were all that were left remaining, which after the restoration were converted into a dwelling, and demised by the archbishop, with the demesnes of the manor, on a beneficial lease, Robert Peckham, esq. being the present lessee, and residing in it. The house has lately been much modernized. But the manor of Bekeborne itself, his grace the archbishop retains in his own hands.

The gateway of the palace, which has been pulled down within these few years, through very narrow and

^b Augtn. off. box A. 56, inrolled March 15th following. See likewise Rot. Esch. ejus an. pt. 8.

^c See Strype's Life of Cranmer, p. 93.

fordid motives, was built of brick, and had in the middle of the front of it, the arms of Cranmer. On the inside of the gateway was a stone, on which was A D—T C—1552, and underneath the archbishop's motto, *Nosce Teipsum*. On the gates were the arms of Parker, and of the see of Canterbury impaling Parker.

HOWLERS, or *Owlets*, as it was formerly called, was an antient seat in this parish, which was formerly the inheritance of the family of Isaac, of the adjoining parish of Patrixborne, but how long they continued owners of it, I have not found; but that they had quitted the possession of it before the reign of queen Elizabeth, is very certain, for in the 1st year of that reign, John Dorante, of this parish, who was a good benefactor to the poor of Littleborne, was possessed of it, and his descendant, of the same name, alienated it to Sir Henry Palmer, whose family was originally of Snodland, near Rochester, whence they branched off to Tottington, in Aylesford, and to this parish of Bekeborne.^d He afterwards resided here, where he died in 1611, and by his will gave it to his son-in-law Sir Isaac Sidley, bart. who conveyed his right in it to his brother-in-law Sir Henry Palmer, and he about the year 1620, alienated it to Sir Charles Hales, of Thanington. The original of this family of Hales has been already related before, in vol. vi. p. 88, down to Thomas, second son of John Hales, of the Dungeon, one of the barons of the exchequer, who was seated at Thanington, where he died, and was buried in 1583, whose son Sir Charles Hales purchased Howlets as before-mentioned, and removed thither before his death in 1623.^e His grandson Sir Robert Hales was created a baronet on July 12, anno 12 Charles II. 1660, during the time of whose grandson Sir Thomas

^d See vol. iv. of this history, p. 467.

^e See vol. vi. p. 88. Vol. viii. p. 23. There is a pedigree of this family in Vistn. co. Kent, 1619. See likewise Kimber's Baronetage, vol. ii. p. 60.

this seat fell down, and the family removed to another house nearer the church in this parish, where they afterwards resided. At length his descendant Sir Philip Hales, bart. in 1787 alienated the scite of it, with the gardens and offices remaining, and belonging to it, to Isaac Baugh, esq. who is the present possessor of them, and who having entirely pulled down the old seat, has built for his residence a mansion on these grounds, on the hill, at a small distance from the scite of the antient house, but within the precinct of Well, in Ickham parish.

COBHAM-COURT is a manor, situated near the church in this parish, which was once part of the possessions of the eminent family of Cobham, of Cobham, in this county, from whom it assumed its name of *Cobham-court*. John, son of Henry de Cobham, of Cobham, by Joane, daughter of Robert de Septvans, was possessed of it in the beginning of Edward III.'s reign, in the 17th year of which he obtained a grant of *free-warren* for this manor. His son John de Cobham, lord Cobham, died anno 9 Henry IV. whose only daughter and heir Joane died in his life-time, leaving by her husband Sir John de Poole, an only daughter and heir, named Joane likewise, who on the death of her grandfather John, lord Cobham, above-mentioned, became heir to his estates. She left an only daughter and heir Joane, by her second husband Sir Reginald Braybrooke,^f who becoming heir to her estates, as well as to the barony of Cobham, entitled her husband Sir Thomas Brooke, of Somersetshire, to them, in whose descendants, lords Cobham, it continued till Henry, lord Cobham, being attainted in the 1st year of king James I.'s reign, this manor, among the rest of his estates, became forfeited to the crown.

^f She had five husbands, but left issue only by her second, as above-mentioned. See more of her, and of the family of Cobham, vol. iii. of this history, p. 407.

How it passed afterwards, I have not found, but that being granted from it, after some intermediate owners, it passed from the family of Palmer into that of Hales, of Bekesborne, in which it has continued, in like manner as Howlets before-mentioned, till it was, with that estate, sold among others, by Sir Philip Hales, bart. in 1787, to Isaac Baugh, esq. the present owner of it.

CHARITIES.

SIR HENRY PALMER, of Bekesborne, by will in 1611, gave the sum of 10s. to be yearly paid out of his manor of Well-court, to the minister and churchwardens, towards the relief of the poor of this parish.

BEKESBORNE, alias *Livingborne*, is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Bridge.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Peter, consists of one isle, a high chancel, and a small south sept or cross chancel, having a low roofed tower at the west end, in which are two bells. The building seems to be very antient; it is long and narrow, and from the smallness of the few windows in it, is very obscure, even in the middle of the day. In the high chancel is a monument, with the figure of a knight in armour, kneeling, for Sir Henry Palmer, obt. 1611. A small one for Capt. Richard Fogge, of the royal navy, obt. 1681; arms, *Fogge, with a crescent for difference*. A hatchment, and under it an inscription for Edward Ladbroke, rector of Ivychurch, and vicar here, obt. August 17, 1676. In the isle are memorials for the Porridge's. A monument for Mary, wife of the Rev. Philip Brandon, obt. 1780; another for William Bedford, vicar of this parish and of Smarden, obt. 1783. A memorial for Nicholas Battely, A. M. vicar here, and rector of Ivychurch, obt. May 19, 1704; and a monument and several memorials for others of the same name. In the north window are these arms: of *Sidley, per pale, azure and gules, a fess, chequy, or, and*
VOL. IX. T *gules,*

gules, between three goats heads erased, argent. In the north sept, or cross chancel, a monument for Sir Thomas Pym Hales, bart. obt. 1773, leaving by his wife Mary, daughter of Gervas Hayward, esq. five daughters. There is a vault underneath for this family.

The church of Bekeborne belonged to the priory of St. Gregory, perhaps part of its original endowment by archbishop Lanfranc in the reign of the Conqueror. It was very early appropriated to it, and was confirmed to the priory by archbishop Hubert, among its other possessions, about king Richard I.'s reign, by the name of the church of St. Peter of Lyvyngsborne.² The appropriation of it continued part of the possessions of the above priory till the dissolution of it in king Henry VIII.'s reign, when it was surrendered into the king's hands, where this appropriation remained but a small time, before it was granted, with the scite and other possessions of the priory, in exchange, a special act having passed for the purpose, to the archbishop, part of the revenues of whose see it continues at this time, George Gipps, esq. of Harbledown, being the present lessee of it.

But the vicarage of this church seems never to have belonged to the priory, and in the 8th year of king Richard II. appears to have belonged to the abbot of Pontiniac. How long it staid there I have not found; but it became afterwards part of the possessions of the see of Canterbury, and remains so at this time, his grace the archbishop being the present patron of it.

This vicarage is valued in the king's books at six pounds, and the yearly tenths at twelve shillings. It is now of the clear yearly certified value of 69l. 12s. 8½d. Archbishop Parker augmented this vicarage, by increasing the vicar's stipend to ten pounds per annum, and with four quarters of wheat, and eighteen quarters of barley, to be paid yearly by the lessee of the

² See Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vol. ii. p. 374.

parsonage. In 1588 here were communicants eighty; in 1640, one hundred, and it was then valued at sixty-eight pounds. It is now of the yearly value of about eighty pounds.

THERE WAS A CHANTRY, dedicated to St. Mary, founded in this church anno 1314, by James de Bourne, owner of the manor of Livingborne, alias Bekeborne, whence it came to be called Bourne's chantry, the revenues of which were given in 1362, by his successor Bartholomew de Bourne, then patron of it, to the hospital of Eastbridge, in Canterbury; and the same were confirmed to it by archbishop Sudbury in the year 1375, under the description of which hospital more of it may be seen. It was suppressed, among other foundations of the like sort, in the first year of king Edward VI.

CHURCH OF BEKESBORNE.

PATRONS,

Or, by whom presented.

VICARS.

<i>The Archbishop.</i>	<i>John Edmunds, 1660, obt. 1666.</i>
	<i>Edward Ladbroke, A. M. Dec. 14, 1666, obt. 1676.</i>
	<i>Obadiah Brokesby, A. M. Feb. 23, 1676, obt. 1685.</i>
	<i>Nicholas Battely, A. M. August 24, 1685, obt. May 19, 1704.^h</i>
	<i>John Paris, A. M. June 9, 1704, obt. Nov. 9, 1709.</i>
	<i>Charles Bean, A. M. March 3, 1709, resigned 1711.ⁱ</i>
	<i>Thomas Wise, S. T. P. Sept. 27, 1711, obt. July 24, 1726.^k</i>

^h Likewise rector of Ivychurch; and lies buried in this church.

ⁱ He resigned this vicarage for that of Lid.

^k Likewise rector of St. Alphage, in Canterbury, prebendary of Lincoln, and one of the six preachers of Canterbury cathedral. He lies buried in the chancel of St. Alphage church.

PATRONS, &c.

VICARS.

<i>The Archbishop.</i>	<i>William Bedford, A. M. August 6, 1726, obt. October 11, 1783.¹</i>
	<i>Robert Philips, A. M. 1784, obt. January 1798.^m</i>
	<i>John Toke, A. M. Feb. 1798, the present vicar.</i>

¹ He held this vicarage with the rectory of Smarden by dispensation.

^m He resigned the curacy of Ash on

being presented to this vicarage. He was also curate of Walmer.

THE

HUNDRED

OF

BRIDGE AND PETHAM

LIES the next hundred southward from that of Downhamford. It was formerly two separate hundreds, viz. of Bridge, and of Petham, called in Domesday, *Brige* and *Piteham*, and they appear to have been distinct in king Edward III.'s reign.

IT CONTAINS WITHIN ITS BOUNDS THE FOLLOWING PARISHES :

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. PATRIBORNE. | 5. UPPER HARDRES <i>in part</i> . |
| 2. BRIDGE. | 6. PETHAM; <i>and</i> |
| 3. NACKINGTON <i>in part</i> . | 7. WALTHAM <i>in part</i> . |
| 4. LOWER HARDRES. | |

And the churches of those parishes; and likewise part of the parishes of CHARTHAM, and ST. STEPHEN'S, alias HACKINGTON, the churches of which are in other hundreds. *Two constables* have jurisdiction over it.

A court leet, of which the king is lord, is held yearly for chusing a constable for the hundred of Bridge, and the several borsholders in it.



PATRIBORNE

IS situated the next parish southward from Bekefborne last-described. It is called in Domesday, *Borne*, which name it took from the bourn or stream which runs through it; and it was afterwards called Patriborne, to distinguish it from the neighbouring parishes of Borne, situated on the same stream. There are two boroughs in this parish, viz. of Marten, alias Cheney, and of Patriborne.

THE PARISH is pleasantly situated in a fine healthy country; the bourn or stream of the Little Stour runs through this parish, close to it in the valley is the village, with the church, court-lodge, and vicarage near together, the latter a neat genteel habitation; opposite to them is a house called Heart-hall, formerly belonging to the family of Sabine, or Savin, but now to Mr. Taylor, of Bifrons. The upper, or north part of the village, is in the parish of Bekefborne, in which is a house, formerly the residence of the Coppins, now the property of Mr. Milles, of Nackington; and further on, one formerly owned by the Pordages, and afterwards by Mr. Litheridge. Eastward this parish extends up the hill, over the high downs, to within one field of Ileden, and from the village southward, across the Dover road, to a wild hilly country, as far as Whitehill wood, part of which is within this parish. It is well cloathed with trees along the valley, where the soil is fertile, especially towards Hoath, for both hops and corn, but the hill parts round the outskirts, are in general poor chalky land, covered with stones. There is no fair.

AT THE TIME of taking the survey of Domesday, in the year 1084, this parish was chiefly owned by Odo, bishop of Baieux, under the general title of whose lands it is thus described in that survey :

In Brige hundred, Richard, son of William, holds of the bishop, Borne. It was taxed at six sulings. The arable land is eight carucates. In demesne there are three carucates, and forty-four villeins, with three borderers having ten carucates. There is a church, and one servant, and four mills of sixteen shillings and eight pence. A fishery of six-pence. Pasture, of which the foreign tenants have ploughed six acres of land. Wood for the pannage of four hogs. In the time of king Edward the Confessor it was worth eighteen pounds, when he received it ten pounds, now nineteen pounds.

Four years after the taking of this survey, the bishop was disgraced, and this manor, among the rest of his possessions, escheated to the crown. After which it appears to have been *divided into moieties*, one of which, called afterwards THE MANOR OF PATRIBORNE MERTON, was held by Margerie de Bornes, who carried it in marriage to John de Pratellis, or De Pratis, as he was sometimes written, a Norman, who soon after the year 1200, gave it to his new-erected priory of Beaulieu, or *De Bello loco*, in Normandy, to which it afterwards became an alien cell.ⁿ In which state this manor continued till the 11th year of king Henry IV. when it was, with the king's licence, alienated to the priory of the same order of Augustine canons of Merton, in Surry, whence it acquired the name of Patriborne Merton; and with this priory it remained till the suppression of it by the act of the 31st of king Henry VIII. when this manor coming into the hands of the crown, was granted that year, together with the rectory and advowson of the vicarage of Patriborne, and all liberties, free warren, &c. to Sir Thomas Cheney, to hold to him and his heirs male *in capite*, as of the castle of Rochester. After which, king Edward VI. by new letters patent, in his

ⁿ Prynne, p. 707. See some account of the state of these alien cells before, under that of Folkestone, vol. vii. p. 179.

4th year, regranted the whole of them, to hold to him and his heirs for ever. He was succeeded in it by his only son Henry Cheney, esq. afterwards lord Cheney;° and he soon afterwards alienated it to Sir Thomas Herbert, who in the 21st year of that reign sold it to Thomas Smith, who passed it away before the end of the same reign to William Partherich, and his grandson Sir Edward Partherich, of Bridge, alienated it in 1638 to Mr. afterwards Sir Arnold Braems, of that parish, the heirs of whose son Walter Braems, sold it in 1704 to John Taylor, esq. of Bifrons, in this parish, in whose descendants it continued down to Edward Taylor, esq. the present possessor of this manor, with the rectory and advowson of the church of Patriborne.

THE OTHER MOIETY of the manor of Patriborne, called afterwards THE MANOR OF PATRIBORNE CHENEY, after the bishop's disgrace, came into the possession of the family of Say, in which it continued till Sir William de Say, in Henry III.'s reign, gave it to Sir Alexander de Cheney. He afterwards resided here, whence it gained the name of Patriborne Cheney; but his son William having married Margaret, daughter and heir of Sir Robert de Shurland, of Shurland, in Shepey, removed afterwards thither. After which it remained in his descendants down to Sir T. Cheney, K. G. of Shurland, who having obtained from Henry VIII. in his 31st year, a grant of the other moiety of the manor of Patriborne, as above-mentioned, became possessed of the whole of this manor, which, notwithstanding, continued as *two separate manors*, in both which he was succeeded by his son Henry Cheney, (afterwards created lord Cheney, of Tuddington) who in the beginning of that reign alienated them to Sir Thomas Herbert. Since

° Rot. Esch. anno 3 Elizabeth, pt. 3. See more of the Cheneys, vol. vi. of this history, p. 247.

which they both remained in the same succession of ownership, as has already been mentioned before, in the description of the manor of Patrixborne Merton, down to Edward Taylor, esq. the present possessor of both these manors; which appear now to be united, as one court only is held for both of them, styled, the court leet and court baron of the manors of Patrixborne Merton and Cheney.

BIFRONS is a seat in this parish, situated at a small distance westward from the church, which was originally built by Mr. John Bargar, or Bargrave, whose ancestors were originally of the adjoining parish of Bridge. Robert Bargrave, of Bridge, died in 1600, leaving a numerous issue; of whom John, the eldest son, was the builder of Bifrons, and Isaac, the sixth, was dean of Canterbury, and ancestor of Isaac Bargrave, esq. of Eastry, where further mention will be made of him. They bore for their arms, *Argent, on a pale, gules, a sword with the point upwards, the pomel, or, on a chief, azure, three bezants*. His grandson John Bargrave, esq. sold it in 1662 to Sir Arthur Slingsby, knight and baronet, descended of a younger branch of the Slingsbys, of Scriven, in Yorkshire, and created a baronet at Bruffells in 1657; his arms were, *Gules, a chevron, between two leopards faces, in chief, and a bugle horn, in base, argent*. His son and heir Sir Charles Slingsby, bart. in 1677, alienated it to Mr. Thomas Baker, merchant, of London,^p on whose death it came to Mr. William Whotton, gent. of London, and he in 1680 passed it away to Thomas Adrian, esq. who kept his shrievalty here in 1690. He alienated it in 1694 to John Taylor, esq. the son of Nathaniel Taylor, barrister at law, descended of a family at Whitchurch, in Salop, whose arms were, *Gules, three*

^p There is a pedigree of Baker, of Patrixborne, descended originally from Cranbrooke, in the Heralds office, book marked D. f. 31^a. See Vistn. co. Worcester, anno 1683, p. 103.

roses, argent, a chief chequy, argent and sable. He died in 1729, leaving four sons and four daughters. Of the former, Brook, the eldest, was LL. D. and F. R. S. a learned and ingenious gentleman, who, among other treatises, wrote one on perspective. He died in 1731, leaving an only daughter Elizabeth, married to Sir William Young, bart. Herbert, in holy orders, of whom hereafter; Charles, a merchant at Moscow; and Bridges. Of the daughters, Mary died unmarried, at Bridge-place, in 1771, and Olive married John Bowtell, D. D. vicar of Patriborne. The eldest son Dr. Brook Taylor succeeded his father in this seat, but dying without male issue in 1731, his next brother the Rev. Herbert Taylor became possessed of it, and resided here. He died in 1763, leaving by Mary, one of the daughters of Edward Wake, clerk, prebendary of Canterbury, and first-cousin to the archbishop, two sons, Herbert and Edward, the eldest of whom succeeded him in this seat, with his other estates in this county, but dying unmarried in 1767, his brother, the Rev. Edward Taylor, succeeded him in it, and afterwards rebuilt, nearly on the old site, this seat of Bifrons, so called from its double front, and the builder of it, in commendation of his wife, placed this motto on the fore front: *Diruta ædificat uxor bona, ædificata diruit mala.* It was a handsome spacious house, the front of which had a very grand and venerable appearance. He died in 1798, leaving by Margaret his wife, daughter of Thomas Turner Payler, esq. of Ileden, who died at Bruffells in 1780, four sons and three daughters, of whom Edward, the eldest, is a captain in the Romney fencible dragoons; Herbert is a captain likewise in the army, private secretary, and aid de camp to the duke of York; Brook is private secretary to the secretary of state for foreign affairs; and Bridges, the youngest, is a lieutenant in the navy. Of the daughters, the eldest, Mary Elizabeth married Edward-Wilbraham Bootle, esq. M. P. Charlotte married the Rev. Mr. Northey, and

and Margaret. Edward Taylor, esq. the eldest son, succeeded on his father's death to this seat, and continues owner of it.

HODE, now usually called *Hotbe*, and Hothe-house, in this parish, was antiently part of the possessions of the family of Isaac, who bore for their arms, *Sable, a bend, in the sinister point, a leopard's head, or*; one of whom, John Isaac, held it in the 20th year of king Edward III. His descendant Edward Isaac had his lands *disgavelled* by the act of 31 Henry VIII. and his descendant of the same name, at length leaving only three daughters his coheirs, this estate went in marriage by Jane, his only daughter by his first wife, first to Martin Sidley, esq. of Great Chart, and secondly to Sir Henry Palmer, of Howlets, who by his will in 1611, gave it to his son-in-law Sir Isaac Sidley, bart. and he conveyed his right in it to his brother-in-law Sir Henry Palmer, from whose descendant it went by sale to Merriweather, and Edward Merriweather, about the year 1680, alienated it to Thomas Adrian, gent. who conveyed it, with Bifrons and other estates in this parish, in 1694, to John Taylor, esq. in whose descendants it has, in like manner, continued down to Edward Taylor, esq. the present possessor of it.

RENVILLE is a manor, in this parish, which formerly belonged to owners of the name of Crippen, one of whom, Thomas Crippen, died possessed of it in the beginning of king James I.'s reign, leaving an only daughter and heir Joane, who carried it in marriage to Robert Naylor, gent. whose arms were, *Argent, on a bend, sable, three covered cups of the field, their rims, or*. His son John, about the year 1638, sold it to William Kingley, S. T. P. archdeacon of Canterbury, who left a numerous issue, of whom George, the eldest son, succeeded to this estate, whose only son William died in 1701, leaving William, of whom mention will be made hereafter; and Anthony, who was ancestor of Thomas Pincke Kingsley, gent. now
of

of London. From William Kingsley, esq. the eldest son, this estate came down at length to his grandson lieutenant-general William Kingsley, who resided at Maidstone, where he died in 1769 unmarried, and bequeathed this manor by will to his first-cousin Mr. Charles Kingsley, of London, for his life,^a on whose death in 1785, it came by the entail of the above will to his second son Mr. Thomas Pincke Kingsley, now of London, who is the present possessor of it.

HIGHAM is another manor, for it was formerly so accounted, though it has long since lost the reputation of having been one, situated at the boundary of this parish, upon the high grounds, at a small distance from the northern side of Barham-downs. It was anciently owned by a family of the same name, one of whom, Nicholas, son of William de Higham, by a deed of the 13th year of king Edward III. to which his seal is appendant, viz. *a lion passant regardant, between six crosses formee, fitchee*, appears to have held it at that time, together with the manor of Northington, in the hundred of Downhamford, not far distant. Not long after which it passed into the name of Bourne, and afterwards of Haut, of the adjoining parish of Bishopborne, in which it remained till at length Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Sir William Haut, of Bishopborne, carried it in marriage to Thomas Colepeper, esq. of Bedgbury, and he, in the 34th year of king Henry VIII. alienated it to Sir Anthony Aucher, in whose descendants it continued down to Sir Hewit Aucher, bart. who dying in 1726, *s. p.* by his will gave it to his sister Elizabeth, who entitled her husband John Corbet, LL. D. of Salop, to the possession of it. He left five daughters his coheirs, viz. Katherine, married to Stephen Beckingham; Elizabeth to Thomas Denward; Frances, to Sir William Hardres, bart. Antonina, to Ignatius Geohagan; and Hannah,

^a See vol. vii. of this history, p. 551.

to William Hougham, who became on his death jointly entitled to it. After which, Ignatius Geohagan, esq. before-mentioned, about the year 1768, built the present seat, called HIGHAM PLACE, and resided in it for some time, and then alienated his fifth part of it, as did the heirs of Katherine, Elizabeth, and Hannah, who were before deceased, their respective fifth parts, about 1781, to James Hallet, esq. who now resides in it, and has since purchased the remaining fifth part of the heirs of Frances, widow of Sir William Hardres, bart. who died in 1783.^r

CHARITIES.

SIR HENRY PALMER, of Bekeborne, by will in 1611, gave the sum of 10s. to be yearly paid out of his manor of Well-court, towards the relief of the poor of this parish, and he left the like sum towards the relief of the poor of several of the neighbouring parishes, none of which has ever been paid to them.

The poor constantly maintained are about eight, casually 12.

THIS PARISH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Bridge.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, consists of one middle and two smaller side isles, a high and a south chancel, having a spire steeple on the south side, in which there is only one bell. This church is but small. It seems very antient. The pillars in it are very large and clumsy, and the arches circular. In the middle isle are several memorials of the Dennes, of this parish. The south chancel, formerly called the Isaac, but now the Bifrons chancel, as belonging to that seat, is covered with pews. In it are monuments for the Taylors, of Bifrons. At the entrance a memorial for John Bargrave, builder of Bifrons. In the north isle, in a window, are the arms of Fogge. Under

^r See more of them under Stelling, vol. viii. p. 93, and Bishopborne hereafter.

the steeple, on the south side, is a fine arched doorway, circular, ornamented with much carvework and emblematical figures of Saxon architecture, much like that at Barfriston, (of which a plate is given in Grose's *Antiquities*, vol. i. præf. p. 66); and a smaller one on the south side of the high chancel, of a similar sort, over which is a small stone figure, having on its head, seemingly, a crown, and head-dress on each side hanging down, with its hands lifted up as if having had something between them, perhaps for the virgin and child; but it is so corroded by time, that what it was meant for, can only be guessed at. At the east end of the chancel is a small circular window, of different compartments, like that at Barfriston. In the west part of the church-yard, are tombs for James De Roussell, esq. a truly good and worthy man, obt. 1775, and Elizabeth his wife; and for John Bowtell, D. D. vicar of Patriborne, and Olive his wife; and one for Mrs. Mary Taylor, who died in 1771.

The church of Patriborne, with the chapel of Bridge annexed, was given and appropriated to the priory of Merton, in Surry, as early as the year 1258, anno 43 Henry III. on condition that three canons should reside, for the performance of all parochial duties; and if the profits increased, more should be sent for that purpose.* In which state this church continued till the dissolution of the priory, by the act of the 31st year of king Henry VIII. when it came, together with the manor of Patriborne Merton, belonging to the priory, into the king's hands, who granted both that year to Sir Thomas Cheney. Since which they have passed, in the same tract of ownership as has been already related before, in the description of that manor, down to Edward Taylor, esq. the present

* *Ord. & approp. eccles.* anno 1528. Reg. Arundel, ps. 1, f. 15, Tan. Mon. p. 219. *Inquisitio de fructibus eccles. Sine datu.* Reg. Prior de Merton, f. 213. Bibl. Cott. Cleopatra, Cvii, 20.

owner of the appropriation and advowson of the vicarage of this church, with the chapel of Bridge annexed.

It is, with the chapel of Bridge, valued in the king's books at 5l. 7s. 3½d. and the yearly tenths at 10s. 8½d. In 1578 here were thirty-nine communicants. In 1640 it was valued at sixty pounds, communicants fifty.

CHURCH OF PATRIBORNE with the CHAPEL OF
BRIDGE annexed.

PATRONS,

Or by whom presented.

VICARS.

	<i>James Coleby</i> , May 8, 1644.
	<i>John Fige</i> , A. B. obt. 1667. ^t
	<i>John Mackallan</i> , A. M. Nov. 20, 1667, obt. January 27, 1698. ^u
<i>Margaret Braems</i> , widow.	<i>John Bowtell</i> , S. T. P. February 20, 1697, obt. January 5, 1753. ^w
<i>Mary Taylor</i> , <i>hac vice</i>i.....	<i>Herbert Taylor</i> , A. M. February 3, 1753, obt. September 29, 1763. ^x
<i>Herbert Taylor</i> , <i>esq.</i>	<i>Edward Taylor</i> , A. M. Nov. 16, 1763, obt. Dec. 1798. ^y
<i>Edward Taylor</i> , <i>esq.</i>	<i>William Toke</i> , May, 1799, present vicar.

^t Buried in Bridge church.

^u Buried in the chancel of this church.

^w Likewise rector of Staplehurst, and lies buried with his wife Olive

under a tomb in Patriborne churchyard.

^x And by dispensation rector of Hunton.

^y And rector of Rucking by dispensation.

B R I D G E

LIES the next adjoining parish to Patriborne southward, being written in old deeds, *Bregge*, and taking its name from the bridge, which was antiently over the stream which crosses it. This parish was in early

early times so considerable, as to give name both to the hundred and deanry in which it is situated.

IT IS SITUATED about two miles and an half eastward of Canterbury, on the high Dover road, formerly the Roman Watling-street way, which appears high and entire almost throughout it; in the valley on this road stands the village of Bridge, with the church and vicarage in it, a low moist situation, the bourn or stream of the Little Stour crossing it under a stone bridge, built a few years ago by the contributions of the neighbouring gentlemen. At a small distance southward is Bridge place, now inhabited by lady Yates, widow of the late judge Yates, and of Dr. Thomas, late bishop of Rochester. The hills, from which there is a most pleasing prospect, are wholly chalk, as are in general the other upland parts of it, towards the south especially, where the country is very barren, with heathy ground and woodland, and much covered with stones. In this part of the parish is Gosley wood, once belonging to St Augustine's monastery, afterwards granted to Thomas Colepeper, esq. It belongs now to Mr. Beckingham.

THE MANOR OF BLACKMANSBURY, alias BRIDGE, claims over the greatest part of it, and the manor of Patrixborne over that part of this parish on the north side of the Dover road. There are two boroughs in it, viz. of Blackmansbury and of Bridge.

THE MANOR OF BLACKMANSBURY, alias BRIDGE, was parcel of the possessions of the abbey of St. Augustine, belonging to the sacristie, as appears by the registers of it, in which frequent mention is made of this manor, with the free tenants belonging to it, in Honpit, Rede, and Blackmansbury. In which state this manor continued till the suppression of the abbey in the 30th year of king Henry VIII. when it came into the king's hands,² where it remained till the 36th year of that reign, when this manor, with divers lands

² See Dec. Script. col. 1895, 2029,

in Houndpit and Blackinbury, was granted to Henry Laurence, to hold *in capite* by knight's service, and he that year held a court here; and in his descendants it continued till the 18th of queen Elizabeth's reign, when it was alienated by fine levied, by John Laurence, to William Partherich, esq. whose arms were, *Vaire, argent and sable, on a chief of the second, three roses of the first*. His grandson Sir Edward Partherich, of this place, passed it away in 1638 to Sir Arnold Braems, descended of a family originally out of Flanders, where his ancestors were opulent merchants. Jacob Braems, his ancestor, was of Dover, merchant, and built the great house now the Custom house there, where he resided. Sir Arnold Braems above-mentioned, bore for his arms, *Sable, on a chief, argent, a demi lion rampant, gules*. He built a spacious and magnificent mansion on the scite of the antient court-lodge here, which he named BRIDGE-PLACE, in which he afterwards resided, as did his son Walter Braems, esq. till his death in 1692; but the great cost of building this seat so impoverished the estate, that his heirs, about the year 1704, were obliged to part with it, which they did by sale to John Taylor, esq. of Bifrons, who soon afterwards pulled down the greatest part of this mansion, leaving only one wing of it standing, the size and stateliness of which being of itself full sufficient for a gentleman's residence, cannot but give an idea of the grandeur of the whole building when entire. He died in 1729, since which this manor and seat has continued in his descendants, in like manner as Bifrons above-described, down to his great-grandson Edward Taylor, esq. the present possessor of them. There is not any court held for this manor.

BEREACRE, now called *Great and Little Barakers*, is another manor in this parish, which in the 21st year of king Edward I. was in the possession of Walter de Kancia, as appears by an inquisition taken that year, at his decease; not long after which it had passed into a family

family of its own name. After this name was become extinct here, it came into the possession of the Litchfields, who owned much land about Eastry, Tilmanstone, and Betshanger, and in this name it continued till the 22d year of Edward IV. and then Roger Litchfield passed it away to Richard Haut, whose only daughter and heir Margery carried it in marriage to William Isaac, esq. of Patrixborne, from whose descendant Edward Isaac, about the latter end of king Henry VIII. it was sold to Petyt and Weekes, who joined in the sale of it to Naylor, of Renville, from which name it was alienated to Smith and Watkins; after which it was conveyed by sale to John Taylor, esq. of Bifrons, in whose descendants it has continued down to Edward Taylor, esq. the present owner of it.

CHARITIES.

SIR HENRY PALMER, of Bekeborne, by will in 1611, gave 10s. to be yearly paid out of his manor of Well-court, towards the relief of the poor of it.

The poor constantly relieved are about eighteen, casually the same.

BRIDGE is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of its own name.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Peter, consists of three isles, a high chancel, and a north sept or chancel in the middle of the north isle. It has a spire steeple at the south-east corner, in which are three bells. In the high chancel, within the altar-rails, is a monument for Jane, second daughter of Walter Harflete, of Bekeborne, first wife of Sir Arnold Braems, ob. 1635, and lies buried in St. Mary's church, in Dover; and for Elizabeth, (second daughter of Sir Dudley Diggs) his second wife, obt. 1645, and lies in the middle of this chancel. Against the north wall is a painted portrait of Robert Bargrave, gent. of Bridge, obt. 1649. Under a circular arch in the same wall are two rows of small imagery, carved in stone, the uppermost representing

senting God the Father, with several figures on each side; the lower one, figures taken from the history of the Old Testament. Underneath these, in the hollow of the wall, is the figure of a man lying at full length, in robes, with his two hands joined and uplifted, having on his head seemingly a full perriwig. A memorial for John Hardy, esq. of Bridge-place, obt. 1779. On the east side of the south window is a hollow in the wall, and under it an inscription for Macobus Kafey, vicar of Patrixborne, obt. m.v.c.i.xii. and of his being vicar there xxi years. On the opposite side of the window is carved the figure of a scull, with a snake entering in at one eye, and the end of it out at the other, and a hand with a finger pointing up to it, as if it had been the cause of the person's death, and several bones are interspersed about it. The north chancel is made use of for a school, by voluntary contributions. On the south side of the chancel is a circular arched door-way, with Saxon ornaments. In the register are many entries, from the year 1580 to 1660, of the family of Bargrave, alias Bargar, residents in this parish, and one for Thomas, son of John Cheney, gent. who died in 1620.

The church of Bridge, which is a vicarage, was always esteemed as a chapel to the church of Patrixborne, and as such is included in the valuation of that vicarage in the king's books, the vicar of which is instituted and inducted into that vicarage, with the chapel of Bridge annexed to it.^a

The parsonage of this parish therefore, as an appendage to that of Patrixborne, is the property of Edward Taylor, esq. of Bifrons. In 1588 here were eighty-nine communicants, in 1640 one hundred and twenty.

^a See the list of vicars under Patrixborne before.



NACKINGTON,

CALLED in antient writings *Natindon*, and *Natyn-ton*, lies the next parish south westward from Bridge. The greatest part of it is in the upper half hundred of Bridge, and a small district of the northern part of it in the hundred of Whitstaple. It has but one borough, viz. that of Nackington.

NACKINGTON lies about a mile north-east from Canterbury; the high road from which to Hythe and Romney Marsh leads through it; it is a pleasant healthy situation. The east and west sides of the parish are open uninclosed arable and hop-grounds, the eastern part behind Staplegate being mostly planted with them; and the western arable, in which is a large district of land, called from its size the Hundred-acres, formerly Haven field, the property of several different owners. The soil, though much inclined to chalk, is in general very fertile, and worth upon an average twenty shillings an acre, though there is much in it let for more. There is no village, but there are about eighteen houses interspersed throughout it; the church stands on a gentle rise, at a small distance eastward from the road, with the parsonage and the court-lodge of Sextries near it. Beyond Heppington the prospect changes to a barren dreary country, covered with flints, and enveloped among woods. Behind that seat ran the old Stone-street way of the Romans, from their station *Durover-num*, or Canterbury, to that of *Portus Lemanis*, or Limne, only to be traced now over the arable lands, and through the woods, and a little higher up lies Ifsins wood, formerly the scite of the manor of Ytching, as 'it was antiently spelt in king Henry the VIth.'s reign, a small part of which only is within this parish, close to the bounds of which are the *vestigia* of an *antient camp*,

the outward trenches of which contain about eight acres, of which only two acres are level and connected, the rest being cut and intersected by roads, &c. There are numbers of different intrenchments throughout this large wood, and one *vallum* especially, which runs on to the Stone-street road. At the north corner of this camp are the remains of an oblong square building of stone, the length of it standing east and west. At the east end is a square rise against the wall, seemingly for an altar, and a hollow in the wall on one side. The foot or pedestal, of a seemingly gothic pillar, such as were made for churches, was some years ago found among the rubbish in it; so that if this ever was a *prætorium* of a Roman general, a chapel seems to have been erected on the site of it, as was frequently the case, probably by the owners of the manor, and to have been deserted when this part of the country was depopulated by the contests between the houses of York and Lancaster.

Herba Paris, or One Berry, grows plentifully in Iffen wood, and *Lamium Caunabino folio flore amplo luteo, labio purpureo*; hemp-leaved dead nettle, with a party coloured flower, grows in this parish.

There are no *parochial charities*, but there are eight shillings per annum paid towards the repair of the church, out of lands called Willys's lands. The number of poor constantly relieved are about twenty-five, casually as many.

THERE ARE THREE MANORS in this parish, each of which is stiled in antient records, THE MANOR OF NACKINGTON. Of these

THE MANOR OF SEXTRIES, alias NACKINGTON, was part of the antient possessions of the monastery of St. Augustine, and was allotted to the use of their sacristie, whence it acquired the former of those names. This manor, in the year 1046, was demised to one Turstin, belonging to the abbot's household, and was afterwards sold and alienated from the monastery, which
accounts

accounts for its not being mentioned in the survey of Domesday ; but in king Edward I.'s reign, it appears by the roll of knights fees to have been again in the possession of the abbot and convent, for Natyndon is mentioned in it as the abbot's lordship. After which this manor of Natyndon, alias Sextries, continued in the possession of the abbot and convent till the dissolution of the abbey in the 30th year of Henry VIII. when it came into the king's hands,^b who in his 32d year granted it in exchange to Thomas Colepeper, esq. senior, whose son Sir Alexander Colepeper, of Bedgbury, alienated it in the 21st year of Elizabeth to Sir James Hales, of the Dungeon, in Canterbury, whose grandson, of the same name, by deed inrolled anno 22 James I. sold it to John Smith, esq. of London, and he devised it by will to John Vaughan, esq. from which name it passed to Stephen Jermyn, esq. who conveyed it to Thomas Page, citizen and stationer of London, and he passed it away by sale to William Fox, of Nackington, whose son, of the same name, reconveyed it to Thomas Page, esq. of London, son of Thomas before-mentioned, and he in 1763 sold it to Edward Jacob, esq. of Faversham, who died in 1788, and his widow now possesses it for her life, the inheritance being vested in their two younger sons, the Rev. Stephen Long Jacob, and Mr. John Jacob, who resides at it. There is no court held for it.

THE MANOR OF STAPLEGATE, alias NACKINGTON, is situated in the northern part of this parish, in the hundred of Whitstaple, just without the bounds of the county of the city of Canterbury. It was formerly the seat of an eminent family of the same surname, who were owners not only of this place, but of lands in Bilsington, Romney Marsh, and in Thanet.^c Edmund Staplegate died possessed of this manor anno 13 king

^b Augtn. off. inrolm. of conventual leases, Kent, bundle 5.

^c Philipott, p. 243. Regist. Abb. Sci Aug. cart. 619.

Edward II. whose descendant Edmund Staplegate had that noted contest, as lord of Bilsington manor, with Richard, earl of Arundel, for the performance of the office of chief butler at king Richard II.'s coronation.^d He died *f. p.* and was succeeded by his brother John Staplegate; in whose descendants this manor did not continue long; for in the reigns of Henry V. and VI. as appears by the antient court-rolls, it was in the name of Litchfield, one of whom, Roger Litchfield, in the 22d year of Edward IV. alienated it to William Haut, whose son Sir William Haut leaving two daughters his coheirs, Elizabeth, the eldest, entitled her husband Thomas Colepeper, esq. of Bedgbury, to it, and he in the 1st year of king Edward VI. alienated it to Philip Chowte, esq. who sold it in the 6th year of queen Elizabeth to Walter Waller, and he immediately afterwards passed it away to Sir Anthony Aucher, of Bishopborne, who sold it to Sir James Hales, of the Dungeon, and he in the 22d year of king James I. conveyed it, with the manor of Sextries, *alias* Nackington, to John Smith, esq. of London. After which they both continued in the same line of ownership, down to Thomas Page, esq. who alienated this manor of Staplegate, *alias* Nackington, to Mr. Hopkins Fox, whose son Mr. William Fox died possessed of it in 1794, and left it to his eldest son William, who now possesses it. There is no court held for it.

HEPPINGTON is a manor and seat, at the south-west boundary of this parish, which in the reign of king Henry II. was possessed by a family of the name of Delce; for in the 29th year of it William de Delce accounted at the exchequer for the tenure of this land of Hevington; but this name was extinct here before the reign of Edward III. in which it was come into the possession of William Talbot, whose heirs possessed it in the 20th year of that reign. The next owners of

^d See Bilsington, vol. viii. of this history, p. 347.

this manor were the Chich's, of the Dungeon, as appeared by a record of that time, at the beginning of king Henry IV.'s reign, it was become the property of Fogge, and Sir John Fogge, of Repton, by will anno 6 Henry VII. devised it to his son by his second wife, Sir Thomas Fogge, sergeant-porter of Calais, whose two daughters and coheirs, married to Oxenbridge and Scott, conveyed their moieties of it in 1558 and 1561, to Thomas Hales, esq. of Thanington, and he settled it on his eldest son William, by his second wife Alice, and their son William Hales, esq. together with his son William Hales, in 1640, conveyed the manor of Heppington, with the mansion and lands belonging to it, to Thomas Godfrey, esq. the younger, of Lid, who was knighted the year afterwards, and resided here, being the eldest son of Peter Godfrey, esq. of Lid.^c He died in 1684, without surviving issue, leaving his wife lady Hester Godfrey surviving, who died in 1699, when this manor came by her settlement of it to her great nephew Henry Godfrey, esq. who was of Heppington, who leaving an only daughter and heir Mary, she carried it in marriage to Bryan Faußett, esq. of Rochester, who rebuilt this seat, bearing for his arms, *Or, a lion rampant, sable, over all a bend, gonnated, argent and gules.* He died in 1750, and was succeeded by his eldest son the Rev. Brian Faußett, rector of Horton Monks, and perpetual curate of Nackington, who died in 1776, having married Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Curtois, by whom he had two sons, Henry-Godfrey, of whom below, and Bryan, now of Sittingborne, gent. who married Dorothy, daughter of the Rev. John Smith, vicar of Borden, and a daughter Elizabeth, married to Mr. Wm. Bland, of Sittingborne. Henry Godfrey Faußett, esq. the eldest son, succeeded on his mother's death in 1787, to this manor; he married first Susan, daughter of Ri-

^c See the descent of Godfrey, vol. viii. p. 426.

chard Sandys, esq. of Canterbury, by whom he had three sons and five daughters, she died in 1789; and he married secondly Sarah, daughter and heir of Fetiplace Nott, esq. of Marston-hall, in Warwickshire, late high steward of the city of Litchfield. He is the present possessor of this manor, and resides at Hepington.

NACKINGTON-HOUSE is a seat in this parish, which in the reign of king Charles I. was the residence of Capt. John Nutt, whose descendant Edward Nutt, esq. died possessed of it in 1703, without issue male, upon which it came by entail to his brother William Nutt, who sold it to Thomas Willys, esq. who in 1726 succeeded to the title of baronet on the death of Sir Thomas Willys, bart. of Fen-Ditton, in Cambridgeshire, *s. p.* their arms being, *Parted per fess, gules and argent, three lions rampant, counterchanged, a bordure, ermine.* He died next year, *s. p.* likewise, having devised this estate to trustees, who soon afterwards sold it to Christopher Milles, esq. of Canterbury, descended from ancestors who had resided at the parsonage at Herne, from the reign of James I. and bore for their arms, *Ermine, a millrind, sable, on a chief, two martlets wings, or*; one of whom was clerk of the robes to queen Anne, and king James and of king Charles's privy chamber.^f Christopher Milles, esq. after his purchase of Nackington-house, resided at it, and died in 1742, having married Mary, eldest daughter of Rich. Warner, esq. of Norfolk, by whom he had three sons and two daughters, Richard, of whom hereafter; Christopher, chief justice of Senegambia; John, late captain of an East Indiaman; Mary, now unmarried; and Anne, married to Sir Edward Astley, bart. of Norfolk. Richard Milles, esq. the eldest son, is of North Elmham, in Norfolk, he served as member for Canterbury in three successive parliaments, having married

^f See Herne before, p. 94.

Mary, daughter of T. Tanner, D. D. prebendary of Canterbury, by whom he has an only daughter and heir Mary, married to the right hon. Lewis-Thomas, lord Sondes. He is the present owner of this seat, and at times resides at it.

THIS PARISH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of the same.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, is but small, and consists of one isle and two chancels, having at the north-west corner a low wooden pointed turret, in which hangs one bell. This church is very small. It is kept very neat and in good repair. By the several narrow small circular windows it seems antient, built perhaps not long after the time of Lanfranc. In the high chancel are several memorials for the Godfreys; a memorial for Bryan Faussett, esq. obt. 1750, and for his son the Rev. Bryan Faussett, obt. 1776; arms, *Faussett*, quartering *Toke*, *Godfrey*, and *Brian*, impaling *azure*, *three pales*, *ermine*, *over all*, *a fess*, *chequy*. In the south chancel, which belongs to the Milles family, are several memorials for the Wyllis's and the Nutt's; and memorials for the Pudners, who lie buried in a vault underneath; arms, *Bendy*, *or*, *and gules*, *over all*, *a cross*, *argent*, *a label of three points for difference*. Against the west wall are three elegant small monuments, of different coloured marbles; one for the Rev. Bernard Astley, A. B. second son of Sir Edward Astley, bart. of Melton, in Norfolk, by Anne, daughter of Christopher Milles, esq. another for Christopher Milles, esq. of Nackington, obt. 1742, who married Mary, eldest daughter and coheir of Richard Warner, esq. of North Elnham, in Norfolk; and another for Mary, relict of Christopher Milles, esq. obt. 1781. In the two east windows of this chancel, are good remains of painted glass.

THE CHURCH of Nackington belonged to the priory of St. Gregory, perhaps part of its original endowment
by

by archbishop Lanfranc. It was very early appropriated to it, and was confirmed to it by archbishop Hubert about king Richard I.'s reign. After which this appropriation appears by the register of the priory, to have been esteemed as *a manor*, filed

THE MANOR OF NACKINGTON, alias THE PARSONAGE, which continued part of the possessions of it till its suppression by king Henry VIII. when it came, with the advowson of the vicarage, into the king's hands, where they did not stay long, before they were granted, with the scite and other possessions of the priory, in exchange, to the archbishop, part of the revenues of whose see they continue at this time, George Gipps, esq. of Harbledown, being the present lessee of this parsonage. But the advowson of the vicarage, now esteemed as a perpetual curacy, his grace the archbishop reserves in his own hands.

The vicarage, or perpetual curacy, is not valued in the king's books.^g Archbishop Juxon, in 1661, augmented the stipend of this curacy to twenty pounds per annum; and archbishop Sheldon, anno 28 Charles II. augmented it further to forty pounds per annum, which sum is paid yearly to the curate by the lessee of the parsonage. It is now of the yearly certified value of 62l. 18s. 10d.^h

THERE IS A PORTION OF TITHES arising from a district of land in this parish, which was part of the antient possessions of the hospital of Eastbridge, and at the endowment of the vicarage of Cosinus Blean, was given to it, being then of the value of five marks. This portion now belongs to that vicarage, and consists of the tithes of about one hundred and sixteen acres of land, let at the yearly rent of forty-two pounds.ⁱ

^g In Bp. Wm's map it is valued at 8l. 4s.

^h *Inq. de vic. de Natindon Regist. Hen. Prioris, Cant.* in pub. lib. Camb. Ee, f. 37. Limits of the parish, without date, in MSS. A. 11. f. 93. a. in the archives of the dean and chapter of Cant.

ⁱ See Blean, vol. viii. of this history, p. 534.

There were several contests between the priory of St. Gregory and St. Laurence hospital, concerning the tithes of Moland beside Heppington, viz. of eighty acres of land; besides which, the hospital possessed the tithes of fifty acres of land in Havefield.^k

CHURCH OF NACKINGTON.

PATRONS,

Or by whom presented.

The Archbishop.

CURATES.

George Pulford, A. B. 1645 to 1667.^l

Richard Johnson, 1684.

J. Skinner, 1685.

Simon Devereux, A. M. 1686, obt. 1733.^m

Charles Norris, LL. B. 1733, obt. 1767.ⁿ

Bryan Faußett, A. M. Feb. 12, 1767, obt. Feb. 10, 1776.^o

Joshua Dix, A. M. 1776, the present curate.^p

^k See Battely's Somn. p. 39, appendix, p. 9.

^l Likewise rector of Lower Hardres.

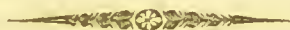
^m In 1731 he had the king's licence to hold the rectory of Harbledowne with the vicarage of Brookland.

ⁿ Likewise rector of Braborne,

which he held with that of Goodneston.

^o And rector of Horton.

^p He had been vicar of Brookland, which he resigned in 1788 for the rectory of Old Romney, and is a minor canon of Canterbury cathedral.



LOWER HARDRES,

OR *Hards*, as it is usually pronounced, formerly called likewise *Nether*, and *Little Hardres*, and sometimes *North Hardres*, to distinguish it from the adjoining parish of Upper or South Hardres, lies the next parish south-eastward from Nackington. There is but one borough in it, viz. of Lower Hardres.

THIS PARISH, called frequently from its smallness *Little Hardres*, is rather an out of the way situation, lying at the skirts of the fine pleasant country last-described, and the village, with the church in it, is in the valley

valley at a small distance from the Stone-street way, which runs near the western boundary of this parish, close to which is a farm and pond called Hermansole, supposed to take its name either from the Saxon idol, named Ermenfeul, or from the Roman military way on which it stands, *Herman* signifying military, and *sole* a pond. From the valley on the other side, this parish extends up to a dreary wild country of high hills and deep dales, the land in which is very poor, mostly chalky, and covered with sharp flint stones, having frequent woodlands interspersed over it, and carrying a face of rustic poverty throughout it.

THE MANOR OF NETHER, alias LOWER HARDRES, which, at the time of taking the survey of Domesday, was part of the possessions of Odo, bishop of Baieux, under the title of whose lands it is thus entered in it :

Ranulf de Colubels holds of the bishop, Hardres. It was taxed at one suling. The arable land is four carucates. In demesnes there is half a carucate, and nine villeins having two carucates. There is a church, and eight servants, and thirteen acres of meadow. Wood for the pannage of four hogs. In the time of king Edward the Confessor it was worth six pounds, and afterwards four pounds, now one hundred shillings. Azor held it of king Edward.

Four years afterwards the bishop was disgraced, and all his estates confiscated. After which this manor appears to have come into the possession of the Criols, for John de Criol, younger son of Bertram, held it at his death anno 48 Henry III. - Soon after which it passed into the name of Godynton, and John de Godynton died possessed of it anno 28 Edward I. holding it *in capite* ; but in the 20th year of king Edward III. this name was extinct here ; for then John de Cobham, John de Mortimer, and the heirs of John de Swansham, were become possessed of it, holding it by knight's service. After which *that part* of this manor which belonged to Mortimer, passed at the latter end
of

of king Richard II. into the possession of the family of Diggs. From which it came to be stiled *the manor of Nether Hardres, alias Diggs-court*, and it continued in the descendants of that name,^a till Thomas Posthumus Diggs, esq. of Barham, about the middle of queen Elizabeth's reign, alienated it to Sir James Hales, of the Dungeon, whose grandson of the same name dying in 1665, and leaving one only daughter and heir Elizabeth, she carried it in marriage, first to Sir Stephen Hales, K. B. of Warwickshire, and secondly to George, third son of William Sheldon, esq. of Beoly, in Worcestershire, by neither of whom she had issue. They resided at the Dungeon, where she died in 1678, as he did a few months afterwards, possessed of this manor, which his heirs alienated in 1680 to Henry Lee, esq. whence it gained the name of *Lee's court*, and his grandson Henry Lee Warner, esq. of Walsingham-abbey, in Norfolk, is the present owner of it.

There is no court held for this manor, but one within memory used to be held for it, at a place called the Butts, in this parish.

ANOTHER PART of *the manor*, anno 20 king Edward III. held by John de Cobham as above-mentioned, was afterwards called THE MANOR OF NORTH-COURT, alias LOWER HARDRES, for which he had obtained a charter of *free-warren* in the 17th year of that reign, and it continued in his descendants, lords Cobham, till by the female heirs it passed successively till it came by marriage to Sir T. Brooke, of Somersetshire, whose descendant John Brooke, of St. James's, Dover, (being of a younger branch of that family) died possessed of it anno 21 Henry VIII. and his son John Brooke, of Denton, sold it, anno 3 Edward VI. to Thomas Spylman, esq. of Canterbury, whose son Anthony, gent. of Petham, anno 3 Elizabeth, passed it

^a See inquis. anno 27 Henry VIII. *post obt.* James Digg—anno 2 Edward VI. *post obt.* William Digg.

away to Thomas and Humphry Hales, esqrs. whose joint property in it afterwards becoming vested in James Hales, gent. of the Inner Temple, he sold it to John Bigg, gent. of Hertfordshire, who in 1676 conveyed it to James Lever, merchant, of London, whose great nephew James, in 1787, devised it to the Rev. Edward Williams, who died in 1787, having devised it to his sister Mary, and she next year gave it by will to Henry Coope, esq. of Nottinghamshire, and he in 1790 sold it to Henry Godfrey Faußett, esq. of Heppington, the present owner of it. A court baron is held for this manor.

THE REMAINING PART *of this manor*, which was held anno 20 Edward III. by John de Swansham, being only the fourth part of it, to which no part of the manerial rights seem to have been allotted, came afterwards into the family of Diggs, likewise from which it passed before the end of king Henry VIII.'s reign into the name of Rigden, in whose descendants it continued down to William Rigden, in whose time it had acquired the name of YOUNGS FARM, and he in 1697 alienated it to Edm. Calamy, clerk, whose grandson Edm. Calamy, in 1717, sold it to Thomas Willys, esq. of London, afterwards created a baronet. After which it passed, in the same manner, and in the like interests and shares as the manor of Dargate, in Hernehill, before-described, vol. vii. p. 22, where a full account of them may be seen, down to Matthew, Robert and Thomas Mitchel, the trustees for the several uses, to which this, among other estates belonging to the Willys's, had been limited; and they, for the use of the several parties concerned, joined in the sale of it in 1788 to Henry Godfrey Faußett, esq. of Heppington, the present owner of it.

There are no *parochial charities*.

The poor constantly maintained are about ten, casually fifteen.

LOWER HARDRES is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of the same.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, seems antient. It is but small and dark, consisting of two isles and two chancels, having a low pointed steeple at the west end, in which hangs only one bell. There are no inscriptions remaining in it; the font is very antient, of Betheriden marble.

This church is a rectory, the patronage of which, before the reformation, belonged to the crown, and the king is the present patron of it.

It is valued in the king's books at 7*l.* 1*9s.* 9½*d.* and the yearly tenths at 15*s.* 11½*d.* It is now of the yearly certified value of 58*l.* 1*9s.* 0½*d.* but is of the yearly value of about eighty pounds. In 1640 it was valued at fifty pounds, communicants sixty-four. There are seven acres of glebe land.

CHURCH OF LOWER HARDRES.

PATRONS,

Or by whom presented.

RECTORS.

<i>The Crown</i>	<i>Gregory Pulford</i> , A. B. Oct. 17, 1660, resigned 1669. ^r
	<i>Thomas Hardres</i> , A. M. April 5, 1669, obt. 1711.
	<i>Stephen Hobday</i> , A. M. July 14, 1711, obt. September 29, 1743. ^s
	<i>John Minet</i> , January 28, 1743, obt. Nov. 13, 1771. ^t
	<i>Henry Thomson</i> , Dec. 7, 1771, the present rector. ^u

^r He was perpetual curate of Nackington.

^s Likewise vicar of Walderthare, which he resigned on being presented to the vicarage of St. Dunstan's, near Canterbury.

^t Likewise rector of Eythorne.

^u In June 1784, presented to the rectory of Badlesmere with Leveland, which he holds with this rectory by dispensation.

 UPPER HARDRES,

OR *Hardes*, as it is usually pronounced, written formerly *Great*, and *High Hardres*, and sometimes *Much Hardres*, lies the next parish south-eastward from Lower Hardres. The greatest part of it in the upper half hundred of Bridge, but there is a small part, on the eastern side, in the hundred of Loningborough, which is within the manor of Eleham. There is only one borough in this parish, viz. that of Upper Hardres.

THE PARISH is a very lonely and unfrequented place, situated on high ground among the hills, having large tracts of woodland on each side of it. The Stone-street way runs along the valley, near the western boundary of it; the soil of it is very poor, consisting mostly of either chalk, or a hungry red earth, covered with sharp flint stones. Hardres-court stands on high ground, a most retired and forlorn situation, and for some years past an almost deserted habitation; near it is the church and parsonage. There is no village, but at some distance further, near Stelling and the Minnis, there is a hamlet of cottages called Boffingham.

THE MANOR OF UPPER HARDRES, written in Domesday as it is now pronounced, *Hardes*, was at the time of taking that survey, in 1080, part of the possessions of Odo, bishop of Baieux, under the title of whose lands it is thus entered in it:

The bishop of Baieux himself holds in demesne Hardes. It was taxed at two sulings. The arable land is four carucates. In demesne there is one, and nine villeins with two carucates. There is a church and five servants. Wood for the pannage of twenty hogs. In the time of king Edward the Confessor it was worth seven pounds, and afterwards one hundred shillings, now seven pounds, and yet it pays ten pounds. Eduin held it of king Edward.

Four

Four years after which, the bishop was disgraced, and all his estates confiscated. After which the seignory or fee paramount of this manor was granted to Rich. Fitz-Gilbert, whose descendants took the name of Clare, and became earls of Gloucester and Hertford. Of them the manor of Hardres was again held by a family who assumed their surname from it; for in the record quoted by Somner as Domesday, Robert de Hardes is said to have then held land of the archbishop, as of his manor of Liminge, and probably, therefore, resided here as early as the year 1080, the 15th of the Conqueror's reign. His descendants bore for their arms, *Gules, a lion rampant, ermine, debruised with a chevron, or*, in token of their holding this manor by knight's service, of the castle of Tunbridge, which was the antient seignory of the Clares, earls of Gloucester; these being an allusion to their arms, which were, *Or, three chevrons, gules*;^{*} and they continued the possessors of this manor, and to reside here, down to Thomas Hardres, for so the name was then, and had been for a long time written. He was with king Henry VIII. at the siege of Bullein, in France, and for his service there was permitted to bring from thence the gates of that city, which still remain at Hardres-court, in the garden wall, opposite the church; and the king on his return lay here two nights, and as a further mark of his favour, left his dagger, which was very lately preserved in the house. He died in 1556, holding this manor *in capite* by knight's service, whose lands were *disgavelled* by the act of 31 Henry VIII. His two sons dying both *ſ. p.* this manor came to his brother Richard Hardres, who afterwards resided here, where he kept his shrievalty in the 30th year of Elizabeth, whose son Sir Thomas Hardres married Eleanor, daughter and heir of Henry Thoresby, esq. master in chancery, by whom

^{*} See an account of the custom of bearing the arms of the superior lord of whom they held, vol. v. p. 298.

he had Richard, his successor here; Thoresby, who left issue; Peter, D. D. prebendary of Canterbury, and Sir Thomas, king's serjeant-at-law, ancestor of John Hardres, of Canterbury, M. P. for that city in several parliaments of queen Anne's, and in George I.'s reigns, whose two daughters and coheirs, Martha and Pledwell, both lately died unmarried there, which branch bore the arms *without the chevron*. Richard Hardres, esq. the eldest son of Sir Thomas, was first knighted, and afterwards made a baronet in 1642, in whose descendants, baronets and residents at Hardres-court, this manor continued down to Sir William Hardres, bart. who died possessed of it, *f. p.* in 1764, and by his will devised it to his widow Frances, one of the daughters and coheirs of John Corbet, esq. of Salop, on whose death intestate in 1783, it became vested in her heirs, who were her four sisters and their representatives, in like manner as has been already fully mentioned before, under Stelling, and they are in manner as is there mentioned, at this time jointly entitled, in undivided shares, to the possession of this manor and feat. A court baron is held for this manor.

THE MANOR OF LINSORE, alias LINCHESORE, lies in the south-east part of this parish, in a deep vale, called from it Linsey-bottom, enveloped with woods on the rising hills on each side of it. It was given by Æthelwulf, king of the West Saxons, by the name of the land called *Licesora*, to Winhere, abbot of St. Augustine's, for seventy marks in money.[†] Before the taking the survey of Domesday, it was granted away by one of the abbots, in fee-ferme, by which it was held by R. Clifford, of the abbot. After which, in king Richard the II'd.'s reign, it was held in like manner by the family of Garwinton, whence it was sold to Clarke,

[†] *Mancusæ*. See vol. v. of this history, p. 419, Cart. 286 in Regist. Abb. Sci Aug. dates this gift anno 845. Dec. Script. col. 1777, dates it anno 865.

and at the beginning of Henry VIII. was alienated by Hugh Clark to Thomas Beal, gent. of Canterbury, and he, anno 7 of that reign, vested it in feoffees, who sold it to William Brent, of Wilsborough, whose son Robert Brent, esq. of that place, dying *f. p.* anno 12 Elizabeth, devised it by will to Thomas Brent, of Charing, and he dying *f. p.* likewise in 1612, gave this manor by his will to his nephew Richard Dering, esq. of Pluckley, son of Margaret his sister, by John Dering, esq. late of Surrenden, in whose descendants it continued till king Charles I.'s reign, when Sir Edward Dering, bart. became possessed of it, at which time he describes it as having no mansion belonging to it; that there were the foundations of an old chapel in the middle of Lynfore wood, called then Sir Thomas Garwinton's chapel; that it was reported to have been all plain ground, till the contests between the houses of York and Lancaster, when the country being drained of its inhabitants, no one was left to till the ground, and it became wood, and so remained at that time. He sold it to William Young, yeoman, of Goceston, in whose descendants it remained till Mr. Peter Young, gent. of Ashford, dying about the year 1787, his only daughter and heir entitled her husband the Rev. Edward Norwood, to the possession of it, and he is the present owner of it.

There are no *parochial charities*; but Mrs. Denward, of Hardres-court, has, at her own expence, within these few years, built and endowed a free school in this parish, for the teaching of the children of it to read and write. The poor constantly relieved are about ten, casually as many.

THIS PARISH IS WITHIN THE ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Bridge.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, consists of two isles and two chancels, having a low flat tower on the south side, in which are three bells.

bells. The church is small, and seems antient. In the high chancel, which is as long as the church, is the burial place of the family of Hardres, where are several monuments and gravestones, some with brasses for them. A monument for David Jones, A. M. another, with the figure of a man lying at full length, for Thomas Hamon, youngest son of William, of Acrise, obt. 1651. A stone, with figures, inscription, and ornaments in brass, for John Strete, once rector, ob. 1404. In the south chancel a monument and several gravestones, most of which have brasses, for the Hardres's. In several of the windows are remains of painted glass, but all much defaced. In the east window of the high chancel there were, within these few years, the arms of Clare, *Or, three chevrons, gules*. In the south part of the church-yard is a tomb for George Sherwin, gent. obt. 1675; arms, *A pelican wounding its breast*. The church is kept very neat and clean, and has been lately repaired and beautified, at the expence of Mrs. Denward, of Hardres-court. When the altar was raised and new-paved, the gravestones were removed, which had once figures and inscriptions in brass, which had been all long since gone, but were probably for some of the family of Hardres. The rest of the chancel is paved with small square tiles, coloured red and yellow.

The church of Upper Hardres, with the chapel of Stelling annexed, seems to have continued in the patronage of the lords of the feignory of the manor, long after the manor itself had been granted away by them; for it appears by the inquisition taken after the death of Hugh de Audley, earl of Gloucester, anno 21 Edward III. that he died possessed of sixpence annual rent in Hardres, together with the advowson of this church, by which rent it must be understood, that this rectory was then esteemed a manor; and a like inquisition was found after the death of Edmund, earl of Stafford, lord likewise of this feignory, anno 4 king Henry IV. Not long after which, the patronage of it became

became vested in the Hardres family, since which it has continued in the same owners as the manor of Upper Hardres, and is now, with it, the property of the heirs of lady Hardres, deceased, being her four sisters, or their representatives, as has been more fully mentioned before.

It is valued in the king's books, with the chapel of Stelling, at 19l. 13s. 1½d. and the yearly tenths at 11. 19s. 3½d.² In 1588 it was valued at seventy-seven pounds, communicants one hundred. In 1640 at ninety pounds, and the like number of communicants.

William Durrant, rector of this church anno 1549, purchased fifteen acres of land in this parish, which were conveyed to trustees for his use, and his successors, rectors of this church.

Peter Hardres, D. D. by his will in 1678, devised to his nephew Thomas Hardres, clerk, his study of books, with a desire that he would leave the same to the person who should succeed him in the parsonage of Great Hardres, in case his said nephew should succeed him in it, and so successively to the rector of this church for the time being.

CHURCH OF HARDRES, with the CHAPEL OF STELLING.

PATRONS,
Or by whom presented.

RECTORS.

*Peter Hardres, D. D. April 28,
1632, obt. 1678.*

*Thomas Hardres, A. M. Aug. 2,
1678, obt. 1711.^a*

*David Jones, A. M. August 30,
1711, obt. Aug. 20, 1750.^b*

*Thomas Cobbe, A. B. Sept. 28,
1750, obt. 1795.^c*

*John Charles Beckingham, the
present rector.*

^a See Sententia pro pens. 40 solid. Contra Rect. de Hardres coram official Archid. Cant. anno 1312.

^a Likewise rector of Little Hardres.

^b And rector of Orgarswike, and

second master of the king's school, in Canterbury. He lies buried in this church.

^c Likewise perpetual curate of Fairfield, and rector of Hope.

P E T H A M

LIES the next parish southward from Upper Hardres, and was once so considerable as to give name to the hundred, in which it is situated, which being since joined to that of Bridge, is now stiled the lower half hundred of Petham. This parish has in it the boroughs of Sapington, Broadway, Cotterell, and Stone-street.

THE PARISH OF PETHAM lies in a healthy, though wild and romantic country of steep hills, the soil of which is very poor, barren and chalky, and covered with sharp flints, the fields are in general large; at the western boundaries it is covered with woodland, at the eastern runs the Stone-street way from Canterbury to Hythe and Linne, the *Portus Lemani* of the Romans. Swerdling downs extend from Chartham for the length of two miles, on a side hill facing the south, as far as Lower Hardres, along the northern part of this parish, and have plain remains of intrenchments over them, four single lines of which cross the whole of them in different places, at no great distance from Iffins wood above it, great part of which is within this parish. The remains of fortification in this wood, and the intrenchments below it, are by many supposed to be on the place to which the Britons retreated, after they were driven by the Romans from their hold in the woods, which Cæsar says was fortified both by art and nature, and where he again found them, after he had fortified his camp, with their allies, under the command of Cassivelaun, and fought his decisive battle with them.^d At this end of the parish, in the valley, close adjoining to Lower Hardres, at a field's distance from the high road to Hythe, is the house called Street-end, formerly

^d See vol i of this history, p. 125.

belonging to the Spracklyns, then to the Whitfields, and afterwards to H. Fonnereau, esq. who rebuilt it, and new laid out the adjoining grounds, after which he sold it to James Tillard, esq. who now resides in it. At a small distance below Swerdling downs southward, in the valley, which is here noble and wide, are the estates of Sapington, Depden, and Swerdling; further on stands the village of Petham, on the road leading to Elmsted and Haslingleigh, with the church on the hill at a small distance from it. From a pond in the village, and sometimes as high as Dene, in Elmsted, there flows through this valley, though but very seldom, *a nailbourn*, which runs on towards Shalmsford, and thence into the river Stour. On the hill, at no great distance westward from the village, is the seat of Kenfield, a conspicuous object from the downs, towards which it fronts, and beyond the large tract called Denge wood, and the farm of Bockholt, belonging to the archbishop. A fair is held here on the 15th of July.

THE MANOR OF PETHAM was given in the year 1036, to Christ-church, in Canterbury, by Haldene, a Saxon prince, in the presence of king Cnute, and at the time of taking the survey of Domesday, in 1080, was part of the possessions of that see; accordingly it is thus entered in it, under the general title of the archbishop's lands:

In Piteham hundred, the archbishop himself holds Piteham. It was taxed for seven sulings. The arable land is as much as twenty carucates. In demesne there are three carucates, and thirty-two villeins, with twenty one borderers having nineteen carucates. There are two churches. There are two servants, and thirteen acres of meadow. Wood for the pannage of twenty hogs. In the whole value in the time of king Edward the Confessor this manor was worth seventeen pounds and six shillings and three pence, and afterwards as much, and now it is worth twenty pounds. Of this manor Godefrid and Nigell hold of the archbishop one suling and an half and a yoke, and

there they have four carucates, and four villeins, with eight borderers having three carucates. In the whole they were worth nine pounds, of these the monks have eight shillings per annum.

After which this manor continued parcel of the possessions of the see of Canterbury till some time after the reformation, when it passed by act of parliament into the hands of the crown, where it staid till it was granted in the 5th year of king Charles I. to William White and others,^e and they soon afterwards sold it to Henry Thomson, esq. who resided at THE MANOR OF KENFIELD, in his mansion then called *Upper Kenfield*, in this parish, being descended of a family originally of Sandwich, who bore for their arms, *Gules, two bars, argent, a chief, ermine*; and in his descendants they both continued down to Thomas Thomson, esq. of Kenfield, who died in 1762, leaving four sons and three daughters; of the former, Thomas the eldest, married Sarah, daughter of Mr. Samuel Belcher, and was of Ulcomb, and afterwards of Maidstone; Thomas, the second son, will be mentioned hereafter, who married Anne, widow of the Rev. Edward Wilson, of Romney, by whom he has no issue; John, the third son, was of Chartham deanry, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. John Thurston, of Sittingborne; and Edward, the fourth, is of Romney Marsh. Of the daughters, Charlotte, the second, married Mr. William Belcher, of Ulcombe. By his will he gave these manors, with the mansion of Kenfield, to his second son, the Rev. Henry Thomson, now of Kenfield, the present possessor of them;^f but he entailed them, on failure of male issue by his three younger sons, on the branch of this family of Somersham, in Huntingdonshire. A court leet and court baron is held for it.

^e Roll of partic. of fee-farm rents, 10 No. 23.

^f There is a pedigree of this family in Vistn. co. Kent, anno 1619, and in the Heralds office, D. 18, f. 18.

HAUTS PLACE lies partly in this parish, and partly in that of Waltham, which, though now dwindled down almost to a cottage, was once eminent for being the original seat of that family, which afterwards branched out into several parts of this county, who bore for their arms, *Or, a cross engrailed, gules.* Ivo de Haut is mentioned in the book of survey, now kept in the exchequer, entitled *Liber de Terris Templariorum*, being of such lands as were held by that order in England in the year 1180, anno 27 Henry II. in which he appears to have held this estate of their manor of Temple Waltham. His descendant Sir Piers Fitzhaut, was steward of the king's household anno 29 Henry III. from whom descended Sir Edmund de Haut, who in king Edward III.'s reign, had two sons, Nicholas, of Hauts-court, and Edmund, father of John, of Surrenden, in Pluckley, whose daughter and coheir Christian carried that seat in marriage to John Dering, ancestor of the Derings, baronets, of that place.

Nicholas Haut, the eldest son, left two sons, Nicholas, of Hauts-place, and William, who was seated at Bishopsborne, under which his descendants will be further mentioned. Nicholas Haut, of Hauts-place last-mentioned, left a son Richard, who in the beginning of king Henry VI.'s reign, alienated this seat to Thomas Broumston, of Preston, near Faversham, in whose descendants it continued for some time, and till it was at length alienated to Sawkins, and Nicholas Sawkins, gent. of Liminge, died possessed of it in 1619, whose eldest son, of the same name, sold it to Bateman, in which name it continued down to the Rev. John Bateman, of University college, Oxford,^g who at his death devised it to his niece, married to Philpot, and they joined in the sale of it to Mr. Thomas Bridges, gent. of St. Nicholas, in the Isle of Thanet, who died pos-

^g He was scholar there at his death, though then eighty years of age.

seised of it in 1777, and his son Thomas Bridges, esq. of Glamorganshire, is the present owner of it.

SAPINGTON is a manor, situated in the north-west part of this parish, which was formerly the inheritance of a family named at Bregge, the last of whom, John ate Bregge conveyed it, anno 42 Edward III. to Sir Richard at Lese, elder brother of Marcellus, who had married his only daughter and heir Anne. He died possessed of it anno 18 Richard II. and was succeeded by his brother and heir Marcellus, whose eldest daughter and coheir Lucy, first married to John Norton, and afterwards to William Langley, esqrs. of Knolton, upon the division of his estates became entitled to it, and her issue by her two husbands afterwards jointly possessed it, though not without much dispute between them; but afterwards they joined in the sale of it, about king Henry IV.'s reign, to Gregory Ballard, esq. whose descendant Nicholas Ballard, at the end of Philip and Mary, alienated it to Stransham, from which family, about the 40th of Elizabeth, it was sold to Appleford, and he not long afterwards conveyed it to Langford, from which name, four brothers of it joining in the sale, it was passed away to Cranmer, of Canterbury, descended from archdeacon Cranmer, the archbishop's brother, in whose descendants it continued down to Sir William Cranmer, of London, who dying unmarried in 1697, devised it by will to his nephew John Kenrick, whose arms were, *Ermine, a lion rampant, sable*, who left it to his eldest son Clayton, as he did to his younger brother Matthew Kenrick, esq. of London, with remainder to his third son Matthew Kenrick, clerk, LL. D. rector of Blechinglye, in Surry, the present owner of it. A court baron is held for this manor.

SWERDLING, vulgarly called *Great Swarling*, is a manor in the northern part of this parish, close at the foot of the downs of the same name. It was given, on payment of a sum of money, by Cenulph, king of Mercia,

Mercia, and Cudred, king of Kent, anno 805, to one Vulthard, a priest belonging to the archbishop's monastery of Christ church, to be possessed by him in hereditary right; and he most probably at his death, if not before, gave it to his monastery; and king Edmund afterwards freed it from all secular services, excepting the *trinoda necessitas*.¹ After the conquest, on the division made by archbishop Lanfranc, of the revenues of his church, this manor seems, by the entry in Domesday before, to have been allotted to the archbishop, being then held of him, as of his manor of Petham, by Godefrid and Nigell, as there mentioned. Not many years after which it became part of the possessions of the eminent family of Valoigns, one of whose principal seats it was, for they resided at times at Rep-ton, in Ashford, and at Tremworth, in Crundal, likewise, being severally from time to time knights of the shire, and sheriffs of this county, and keeping their shrievalty at one or other of those seats. Ruallon de Valoigns possessed this manor in king Stephen's reign, being written of Swerdling, and Waretius de Valoigns is in the catalogue of Kentish gentlemen who were at the siege of Acon, in Palestine, with Richard I. At length his descendant Sir War. de Valoigns, possessor likewise of this manor in king Edward the 1st.'s reign, (who was a benefactor of tithes in this parish to the hospital of St. Laurence, near Canterbury, now in the possession of the owners of that dissolved hospital) died without male issue, and in the 20th year of that reign it was come into the possession of Jeffry de Saye, who held it by knight's service of the archbishop. After which I find it possessed by the family of Haut, for Sir Nicholas Haut was owner of it in the next reign of king Richard II. in which he was knight of the shire, and in the 19th year of it kept his shrievalty at Wadenhall, in Waltham; and in his descendants it continued down

¹ See Dec. Script. col. 2221, and Dugd. Mon. vol. i. p. 20.

to Edward Haut, esq. who did homage to archbishop Warham for it anno 22 Henry VII. whose heirs passed it away to Spilman, and his descendant Thomas Spilman, gent. of Chart Sutton, gave it in marriage in 1602, with Margaret his daughter, to Edward Hadde, esq. of Canterbury, in whose descendants, (by one of whom in 1645, part of this mansion was pulled down) it continued till it was at length sold to Spracklyn, of St. Laurence, in Thanet, from which name it passed by sale, about the end of George I.'s reign, to Dawes, whose descendant William Dawes, esq. of Hernehill, about the year 1747, alienated it to Mr. William Hammond, of Stone-house, near Canterbury, who died in 1773, and his son, of the same name, is now possessed of it.

THERE WAS, as early as the year 1190, a *chapel* at this manor of Swerdling, which was served by the brethren of St. John of Jerusalem.^k To which John de Valoyns gave land, for the maintenance of one chaplain celebrating in it.

THERE IS A PORTION OF TITHES arising from a part of this manor, containing about one hundred and one acres, which belongs to the see of Canterbury, Mr. William Hammond being lessee of it.

DEPDEN, or rather *Depeden*, so called from its situation, is a manor in this parish, which lies south-eastward from Swerdling. It had in early times owners of its own name, one of whom, John Depeden, possessed it in the 47th year of Edward III. How long they continued owners of it, I have not found; but in king Henry IV.'s reign it was become the property of William Gratian, clerk, who founded a *chantry* here for one priest; and he endowed it with the rents of this manor, which, upon the suppression of all such foundations anno 2 Edward VI. came into the hands of the

^k The original charter for which was formerly in the hands of Peter le Neve, Norroy. Harris's Hist. p. 239.

crown, and were soon afterwards granted to John Comb and Richard Almot, who not long after joined in the sale of it to William Farbrace, yeoman, from which name it was, about the beginning of king James, carried off by sale to Gregory, who in king Charles I.'s reign, alienated it to Sawkins, of Liminge, from whose descendant it passed by sale to Thomas Morris, esq. of Monks Horton, since which it has remained in the same line of descent with that manor, down to the right hon. Matthew Robinson Morris, lord Rokeby, the present owner of it.

CHARITIES.

EDWARD STRONG gave by will, in 1623, the sum of $\text{rl. } 10\text{s.}$ per annum, payable out of a small farm in this parish, to be distributed among the poor annually. Which sum is vested in trustees.

THOMAS THOMSON, ESQ. of Petham, by his will in 1626, gave $\text{5l. } 10\text{s.}$ for the relief of the poor of it. This money is now vested in the Rev. Henry Thomson, of Kenfield, the interest of of which, amounting to $\text{5s. } 6\text{d.}$ in money, is given to the poor yearly.

The poor constantly relieved are about thirty, casually as many.

THIS PARISH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Bridge.

The church, which is dedicated to All Saints, is large, consisting of two isles and one chancel, having a square flat tower at the south-west corner, in which are six bells. The church is very neat and well kept. In the chancel and north isle are several monuments and memorials of the family of Thomson, of Kenfield, and of the Lefroys, who married into the family. A stone in the north isle for Martha, wife of Benjamin Macaree, gent. of Canterbury, obt. 1756. A monument for Anne, daughter of the Rev. John-Edward Wilson, of New Romney, by Anne, his wife, re-married to the Rev. Henry Thomson, of Kenfield, obt. 1786. A memorial for several of the family of Halke,
of

of this parish. In the south isle is a memorial for John Honynood, A. M. vicar, obt. 1737. In the churchyard is a tomb for Thomas Halke, gent. of this parish, who left one son Thomas, and a daughter Mary, married to Hopkins Fox, gent. of Nackington, obt. 1747; arms, *A fess, between three hawks.*

THIS CHURCH was antiently appendant to the manor of Petham, parcel of the possessions of the see of Canterbury, and continued so till archbishop Ralph, in king Henry I.'s reign, gave it to the priory of St. Osyth, in Essex, to which it was afterwards appropriated, and a vicarage endowed in it anno 1226.¹ In which state it remained till the suppression of the priory anno 31 Henry VIII. when it came into the king's hands, who granted the parsonage appropriate and advowson to the archbishop, from whom they came in exchange again to the crown, and were soon afterwards granted again to Spilman, from which name they went by marriage to Hadde, in whose family they continued some time, and till at length the parsonage, then become impropriate, was sold to Francis Brooke, esq. who died in 1720, as did his grandson Joseph Brooke, esq. of Town Malling, in 1792, whose devisee the Rev. John Kenward Shaw Brooke is the present owner of it.

BUT *the advowson of the vicarage* was sold from the Haddes to Sir William Honynood, bart. of Elmsted, in whose descendant Sir John Honynood, bart. the alternate presentation of it still continues. For in 1698 this vicarage was, with the consent of both patrons, united to that of the adjoining parish of Waltham, and both churches made one cure. The presentation to be alternate in future; the first turn to belong to the archbishop, as patron of the vicarage of Waltham, and the next to the family of Honynood, as patrons of the vicarage of Petham. In which state of alternate presentation it continues at this time.

¹ Regist. Warham, f. 163^b, in the Lambeth library.

This vicarage is valued in the king's books at 8l. os. 2½d. and the yearly tenths at 16s. 0½d. The pension of forty shillings formerly paid by the prior of St. Osyth, is now paid by the impropriator to the vicar. In 1640 it was valued at forty pounds, communicants one hundred.

CHURCH OF PETHAM.

PATRONS,

Or by whom presented.

VICARS.

<i>The King</i>	<i>David Terrey</i> , A. M. July 20, 1662, obt. 1691. ^m
<i>Sir John Honeywood, bart.</i>	<i>John Honeywood</i> , A. M. 1691, obt. Sept. 16, 1737. ⁿ
<i>The Archbishop</i>	<i>Thomas Randolph</i> , S. T. P. 1737, obt. March 24, 1783. ^o
<i>Sir John Honeywood, bart.</i>	<i>Thomas Randolph</i> , A. M. 1783, the present vicar.

^m Also vicar of Waltham, and lies buried in this church.

ⁿ Brother to Sir John Honeywood, bart. Likewise vicar of Waltham, during whose time, anno 1598, these two vicarages were united. Afterwards rector of Burmarsh, which he held by dispensation with these vicarages.

^o President of Corpus Christi college, Oxford, lady Margaret's professor in that university, and archdeacon of Oxford. In 1746 he was collated to

the rectory of Saltwood with Hythe annexed, which he held with the united vicarages of Waltham and Petham, and in 1769 resigned the rectory of Saltwood with the chapel of Hythe, and was succeeded in them by his son Thomas Randolph, the present rector of Saltwood, and vicar of these united vicarages of Petham and Waltham. Dr. Randolph died æt. 81, being well known to the learned world by his many theological publications.

W A L T H A M

LIES the next parish southward from Petham, taking its name from its situation among the woods. It is written in ancient records, *Temple Waltham*, from the knights templars, early possessors of it. This parish is only part of it in the hundred of Bridge and Petham; another part, that is, so much as is in Town borough, is in the hundred of Wye; and the residue is in the hundred

hundred of Stowting. There are four boroughs in it, viz. of Waltham, Town Borough, Yoklets, and Bere.

WALTHAM lies still further in the same wild and dreary country, obscurely situated among the hills, and interspersed with woods, having a deep valley running through the midst of it, along which is the road from Canterbury through Petham to Elmsted and Hastingleigh. The soil of it is very chalky, poor, and covered with sharp flint stones; at the eastern boundaries is the Stone-street road, and near it, among the woods, Wadnall. On the other side of the valley, on the opposite hill, stands the church, with the village called Kakestreet, at a little distance from which is the hamlet and green called Hanville, so called after the family of Handville, or Handfield; whose habitation, (now belonging to Mr. Lade, of Canterbury) was close to it. Several of them lie buried in this church; they afterwards removed to Ulcombe, Ashford, and Canterbury, at the former a descendant of them still remains. They bore for their arms, *Argent, a lion rampant, within an orle of nine crosses, formee, sable.*^p Southward from the church is Grandacre, for many years the habitation of the Proudés, alias Prudes, now belonging to the Rev. Mr. Marsh, of Bredgar; Yoklets, now belonging to Mr. Browning, who lives in it; and still further, at the southern boundary of the parish, in a wild, heathy country, is the once more noted habitation of Ashenfield, situated near the end of the ridge of hills which extend themselves above Crundal and Eggarton. Mr. Dodsworth is the present possessor of it.

THE MANOR OF WALTHAM, alias TEMPLE, was once part of the possessions of the see of Canterbury, and was given to the knights templars by archbishop Theobald, in king Stephen's reign, as appears by the inquisition of their lands, taken anno 1185, now in the exchequer, at which time Hamo de Chilham held this manor of them. Upon the dissolution of that order

^p There is a pedigree of them in Vistn. co. Kent, anno 1619.

anno 17 Edward II. this manor, among the rest of their possessions, was given to the knights hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, with whom it continued till their suppression in the 32d year of Henry VIII. when it came into the king's hands, who granted it in his 34th year, in exchange, among other premises, to the archbishop,^a by whom it was again exchanged with the crown, where it lay till queen Elizabeth granted *the scite* of it, in her 8th year, to Thomas Manwaring,^r and in the latter end of her reign, *the manor itself* to his descendant John Manwaring, esq. by whose daughter and heir Hope Manwaring, it went in marriage to Humphry Hamond, whose son Mr. Manwaring Hamond, alienated it to Mr. Robert Stapleton, his mother's second husband,^s who owned it in 1660, and his heirs passed it away to Sir William Honynwood, bart. of Evington, in whose descendants it has continued down to Sir John Honynwood, bart. now of Evington, the present owner of it.

WADENHALL, or *Wadnall*, as it is usually called, is a manor, situated on the eastern boundary of this parish, next to Stelling. It was antiently parcel of the possessions of the see of Canterbury, and continued so till archbishop Lanfranc granted it in fee, to be held by knight's service, to two of his knights, Nigell and Robert; and he afterwards gave the tithes of the demesnes of it to the hospital of St. Gregory, in Canterbury, on the foundation of it, as will be further mentioned hereafter. After which it came into the possession of a family of its own name, and in the inquisition taken of knights fees in this county, anno 12 and 13 king John,

^a Augtn. off. Kent, box C. 50.

^r Among the Harl. MSS. is an authenticated pedigree of this family, entitled *Amplifs. Mefuil Warinorum vulgo Manwaring familie*. No. 1500, 6.

^s He was a person much noted in his time, for his translations of Pliny's Panegyrick on Trajan, Juvenal's Satires, and Steade's History of the Low Countries.

returned into the exchequer, Thomas de Wadenhale then held it as one knight's fee. After which it became the property of the eminent family of Haut, who held it of the archbishop, and they frequently resided at it, as one of their principal mansions in this part of Kent. William de Haut, who resided here, and anno 5 king Edward I. founded a chapel at this seat. Nicholas was knight of the shire anno 18 Richard II. and the next year kept his shrievalty at Wadenhall. He left two sons, Nicholas, of Hauts-place, in the adjoining parish of Petham, and William, who was of Bishopborne, and on his father's death became possessed of this manor, which continued in his descendants down to Sir William Haut, of that place, who in Henry VIII.'s reign, leaving two daughters his coheirs, Elizabeth, the eldest, carried it in marriage to Thomas Colepeper, esq. of Bedgbury, who in the 32d year of that reign, exchanged it with the king for other premises, and the fee of it remained in the crown till queen Elizabeth, in her 42d year, granted it to Sir John Sotherton, baron of the exchequer, whose heir sold it to Mr. Benjamin Pere, of Canterbury; from which name it afterwards passed to Richard, and from thence again to Butler, of Suffex, in whose descendants it continued down to John Butler, of Warminghurst-park, knight of the shire several times for that county, and he died in 1767, as did his son James in 1785, possessed of the fee of it, which now belongs to his heirs; but the rents and possession of it have been for some time vested in George Gipps, esq. M. P. of Canterbury, who has since sold them to Sir John Honeywood, bart. and he is now entitled to them.

WHITACRE is a small manor in the southern part of this parish, which once likewise belonged to the see of Canterbury, and was granted by archbishop Lanfranc, with Wadenhall above-mentioned, to Nigell and Robert, his two knights, to hold in fee by knights service; and he afterwards gave the tithes of the demesnes of it
to

to the hospital of St. Gregory, in Canterbury, on his foundation of it, as may be seen further hereafter. After which it came into the possession of owners of the same name, one of whom, Nigellus de Whiteacre, probably, by the similarity of the name, a descendant of that Nigell to whom archbishop Lanfranc first granted it, held it in like manner. After which it came into the name of Hilles, descended from those of Ash, near Sandwich, one of whom, William Hilles, gent. died possessed of it in 1498, *f. p.* and devised it to feoffees, who, in pursuance of his will, sold the mansion and adjacent demesnes of this manor to Simon a Courte, who at his death in 1534, gave them to his son-in-law John Gayler, who had married his daughter Dionise, and they alienated them to Moyle, as he did to Proude, in which name they continued for some time, together with two other estates in this parish, called *Upper Andesdoor* and *Cernells*, which have been since sold off, and now belong to Mr. Goddard, of Westenhanger, and to Mrs. Sutton, and till they were at length alienated to alderman William Cockaine, afterwards knighted and lord-mayor of London in 1619, descended from a family very early seated in Derbyshire, and son of William Cockaine, citizen and skinner of London, and bore *Argent, three cocks, gules, crested and jelloped, sable, a crescent, or, a crescent for difference.*[†] He passed them away to Sawkins, and James Sawkins, gent. of Liminge, died possessed of them in 1628, whose descendant sold this estate of Whitacre, since called the WALNUT TREE FARM, to Beacon, who was possessed of it in 1660, whose heirs afterwards conveyed it to Sir William Honynwood, bart. of Evington, whose descendant Sir John Honynwood, bart. of Evington, now owns it.

BUT THE MANOR OF WHITACRE, alias CRANES-BROOKE, as it was then stiled, with the courts, rents,

[†] See Peerage of Ireland, vol. iii. p. 18.

services, &c. continued in the name of Hilles some time longer, but at length it was alienated to William Boys, who did homage to archbishop Morton for it anno 7 Henry VII. and his descendant Sir John Boys, of St. Gregory's, by his will in 1612, settled it on the warden and poor of his new-founded hospital, called Jesus hospital, in Canterbury, and they sold it lately, (under the powers of the land-tax redemption act) to Mr. R. Kelly, of St. Dunstan's, Canterbury, the present possessor of it. A court baron is held for this manor.

ASHENFIELD, as it is now usually called, but more properly *Eshmerfield*, is another manor, lying at the southern boundary of this parish, in Wye hundred, which was formerly part of the possessions of St. Augustine; accordingly it is thus entered, under the general title of their lands, in the survey of Domesday:

In Wy hundred, the abbot himself holds Esmerefel, and Anschitil of him. It was taxed at one suling. The arable land is one carucate, and there is in demesne . . . with five borderers and six acres of meadow. Wood for the pannage of ten hogs. In the time of king Edward the Confessor it was worth forty shillings, and afterwards twenty shillings, now forty shillings.

Anschitil above-mentioned, appears to have held this manor of the abbot in fee, by a certain rent in lieu of all service, &c. as did after him Ralph Fitzbernard, of whom it was again held by Bertram de Criol, who gave it to his younger son John, and he died possessed of it in the 48th year of Henry III. during whose time Richard de Clare, earl of Gloucester, lord of Tunbridge, and founder of the priory there, *vir nobilis & omni laude dignus*, died, as it was thought, of poison, in 1262, on a visit to him at this manor-house.^u His son Bertram left two sons, John and Bertram, and a daughter Joane, who afterwards married Sir Richard de Rokesle, and on both her brothers deaths, *f. p.* became their heir, and this manor afterwards descended to her two daugh-

^u See Dugdale's Baronetage, vol. i. p. 213.

ters and coheirs, Agnes, wife of Thomas de Poynings, and Joane, wife of Sir William le Baud; and upon the division of their inheritance, Joane had this manor allotted to her. After which it passed into the name of Lovel, and from thence to Haut, in which it continued till Alice, daughter of Sir William Haut, of Bishopborne, carried it in marriage to Sir John Fogge, of Repton, who sold it to Thomas Kempe, bishop of London, who devised it to his nephew Sir Tho. Kempe, K. B. of Ollantigh, whose descendant, of the same name, dying in 1607, without male issue, Mary his daughter and coheir entitled her husband Sir Dudley Diggs to the possession of it, and he sold it to Thomas Twysden, esq. of Wye, the younger brother of Sir William Twysden, bart. of Roydon-hall, whose son, of the same name, passed it away to Sir John Ashburnham, of Ashburnham, in Suffex, who died in 1620,^w leaving Elizabeth his widow, daughter of Sir Thomas Beaumont, of Leicestershire, surviving, who held this manor in dower. She afterwards married Sir Thomas Richardson, speaker of the house of commons, and afterwards chief justice of the king's bench, and was in 1627 created baroness Cramond, in Scotland. After her death, her heirs, in king Charles II.'s reign, alienated it to Francis Barrell, sergeant-at-law, who died possessed of it in 1679, as did his grandson Francis Barrell, esq. of London, whose third wife Frances, daughter and coheir of William Hanbury, esq. of Herefordshire, surviving him, held it in jointure till her death, when it came by his will to his two daughters and coheirs, and on the division of their estates, this manor has been allotted to the youngest, Catherine, married to the Rev. Frederick Dodsworth, S. T. P. and canon of Windsor, who is the present owner of it.

^w Ancestor of the present earl of Ashburnham. See Collins's Peerage, edit. 4, vol. v. p. 106.

By the remains of the mansion-house of this manor some years ago, it appeared to have been a castellated mansion of some size and consequence. It is now a modern built farm house.

The chapel of Esbmerfield was one of the four appendant to the church of Waltham, to which the tithes of this manor were given in very early times, as will be further taken notice of hereafter.

There are no *parochial charities*. The poor constantly relieved are about eighteen, casually the same.

WALTHAM is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Bridge.

The church, which is dedicated to St Bartholomew, consists of one isle and a chancel, having a low pointed tower between them, in which there is one bell. The church, which seems antient, has no monuments or inscriptions in it, worthy of notice. There was a chantry in this church.

This church was antiently appendant to the manor of Waltham, and probably continued so till archbishop Lanfranc separated them, by giving the former, as well as the tithes of the manors of Whitacre and Wadenhall, to his new-founded hospital of St. Gregory; and archbishop Hubert in king Richard I.'s reign, confirmed to it, among its other possessions, the church of St Bartholomew, of Waltham, with the land called Joclet, and the tithes of knights and husbandmen, with the four chapels of Elmsted, Esmeresfield, Wadenhall, and Dene. Of these, Elmsted has been long since a separate independent vicarage, in which the desecrated chapel of Dene is merged, being in that parish, and the chapels of Ashenfield and Wadnall, in this parish, long since likewise desecrated, are merged in the church of Waltham. Soon after which, the church of Waltham with its appendages, became appropriated to the above priory; in which state, together with the advowson of the vicarage, it remained till the dissolution

tion of the priory in king Henry VIII.'s reign, when they came to the crown, where they did not stay long, before they were granted with the scite, and other possessions of the priory in exchange to the archbishop, part of the revenues of whose see they continue at this time, Sir John Honynwood, baronet, being the present lessee of this parsonage; but the advowson of the vicarage, his grace the archbishop, who has now only the alternate presentation to it, reserves in his own hands.

In 1698 this vicarage was united to that of Petham, with the consent of the patrons of both, the archbishop, as patron of this vicarage, to have one turn, and the family of Honynwood, patrons of the vicarage of Petham, the next turn, and so on in future alternately, in which state the advowson of them still continue.

This vicarage is valued in the king's books at 7l. 15s. 5d. and the yearly tenths at 16s. 0½d. Archbishop Juxon, in 1660, augmented this vicarage with twenty pounds per annum, to be paid out of the great tithes. In 1588 here were one hundred and forty six communicants. In 1640, one hundred and twenty, and it was valued at sixty-five pounds.*

CHURCH OF WALTHAM.

PATRONS,

Or by whom presented.

VICARS.

<i>The Archbishop..</i>	<i>Basil Beacon</i> , A. M. Sept. 11, 1610, obt. 1639. <i>John Cornelius</i> , T. T. B. April 15, 1639.
<i>The King.</i>	<i>James Burnett</i> , A. M. June 11, 1640.
<i>The Archbishop.</i>	<i>David Terrey</i> , A. M. Nov. 24, 1663, obt. 1691.†

* In bishop Moore's library at Cambridge, in a register of Christ church, Canterbury, is *Compositio super decimis vicar. de Waltham*, anno 1276. See Ducarel's Rep. p. 116.

† In 1664 he was presented to the vicarage of Petham, which he held with this by dispensation.

PATRONS, &c.

VICARS.

<i>The King</i>	<i>John Honeywood</i> , A. M. July 30, 1691, obt 1737. ^z
<i>The Archbishop</i>	<i>Thomas Randolph</i> , S. T. P. 1737, obt. March 24, 1783. ^a
<i>Sir John Honeywood, bart.</i>	<i>Thomas Randolph</i> , A. M. Dec. 1783, the present vicar. ^b

^z Likewise vicar of Petham, in whose time these vicarages were united.

^a He held these vicarages with the rectory of Saltwood and chapel of

Hyth, by dispensation. See more of him under Petham before.

^b Son of the former. He holds these vicarages with the rectory of Saltwood and chapel of Hyth, by dispensation.

THE HUNDRED OF KINGHAMFORD

LIES the next eastward from that of Bridge, last-described. The name is not to be found in Domesday, but it seems to be mentioned in it by the name of the hundred of Berham.

IT CONTAINS WITHIN ITS BOUNDS THE PARISHES OF

1. BISHOPSBORNE.
2. KINGSTON.
3. BARHAM.

4. DENTON *in part*; and
5. WOOTON.

And the churches of those parishes, excepting DENTON. *Two constables* have jurisdiction over it.

BISHOPSBORNE

LIES the next parish eastward from Bridge, described before, in the hundred of that name. It is called in Domesday, *Burnes*, that is, *borne*, from the bourn or stream which rises in it, being the head of the river, called the Lesser Stour; and it had the name of Bishopsborne from its belonging to the archbishop, and to distinguish it from the several other parishes of the same name in this neighbourhood. There is but one borough in this parish, namely, that of Bourne.

THIS

THIS PARISH lies about five miles eastward from Canterbury, just beyond Bridge, about half a mile from the Dover road, and the entrance of Barham downs in the valley on the left hand, where the church and village, the parsonage, the mansion and grounds of Bourne place, and the seat of Charlton at the opposite boundary, with the high hills behind them, topped with woods, form a most pleasing and luxuriant prospect indeed. In this beautiful valley, in which the Lesser Stour rises, and through which the Nailbourne at times runs, is the village of Bourne-street, consisting of about fifteen houses, and near it the small seat of Oswalds, belonging to Mr. Beckingham, and now inhabited by his brother the Rev. Mr. Beckingham, and near it the church and court-lodge. On the rise of the hill is the parsonage, an antient building modernized, and much improved by the present rector Dr. Fowell, and from its whiteness a conspicuous object to the road and Barham downs. About a mile distant eastward, in the vale, close to the foot of the hills, is Charlton, in a low and damp situation, especially when the nailbourne runs. On the opposite side of the church westward, stands the ornament of this parish, the noble mansion of Bourne-place, (for several years inhabited by Sir Horace Mann, bart. but now by William Harrison, esq.) with its paddocks, grounds, and plantations, reaching up to the downs, having the bourn, which is the source of the Lesser Stour, which rises here in the front of it, directing its course from hence to Bridge, and so on by Littleborne, Ickham and Wickham, till it joins the Greater Stour river. This valley from this source of the bourn upwards, is dry, except after great rains, or thaws of snow, when the springs of the Nailbourn occasionally overflow at Liminge and Elham, and directing their course through this parish descend into the head of the bourn, and blend their waters with it. From this valley southward the opposite hills rise pretty high to the woodland, called Gosley wood, belonging

to Mr. Beckingham, of large extent, and over a poor, barren and stony country, with rough heathy ground interspersed among it, to the valley at the southern boundary of the parish, adjoining to Hardres; near which is the house of Bursted, in a lonely unfrequented situation, hardly known to any one.

THE MANOR OF BOURNE, otherwise *Bishopsborne*, was given by one Aldhun, a man of some eminence in Canterbury, from his office of præfect, or bailiff of that city, (*qui in hac regali villa hujus civitatis præfectus fuit*),^c to the monks of Christ-church there, towards the support of their refectory. After which, anno 811, the monks exchanged it, among other estates, with archbishop Wlfred, for the manor of Eastry, and it continued part of the possessions of the see of Canterbury, at the time of taking the survey of Domesday, in which it is thus entered, under the title of the archbishop's lands :

In Berham hundred, the archbishop himself holds Burnes in demesne. It was taxed for six sulings. The arable land is fifty carucates. In demesne there are five carucates, and sixty-four villeins, with fifty-three borderers having thirty carucates and an half. There is a church, and two mills of eight shillings and six pence, and twenty acres of meadow. Wood for the pannage of fifteen hogs. Of herbage twenty-seven pence. In its whole value, in the time of king Edward the Confessor, and afterwards, it was worth twenty pounds, now thirty pounds.

The manor of Bishopsborne appears by the above entry to have been at that time in the archbishop's own hands, and it probably continued so as long as it remained part of his revenues, which was till the 35th year of king Henry VIII. when archbishop Cranmer, by an act specially passed for the purpose, exchanged this manor with the park, grounds and soil of the archbishop in this parish, called *Langham park*, with

^c See Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vol. i. p. 19.

Thomas Colepeper, sen. esq. of Bedgbury, who that year alienated it to Sir Anthony Aucher, of Otterden, who gave this manor, with the rest of his possessions in this parish, to his second son Edward. Since which it has continued in the same line of ownership as Bourne-place, as will be more particularly mentioned hereafter, down to Stephen Beckingham, esq. the present owner of it. A court leet and court baron is held for this manor.

BOURNE-PLACE, formerly called the manor of *Hautsbourne*, is an eminent seat in this parish, for the manor has from unity of possession been for many years merged in the paramount manor of Bishopsborne. It was in very early times possessed by a family who took their name from it. Godric de Burnes is mentioned in the very beginning of the survey of Domesday, as the possessor of lands in it. John de Bourne had a grant of *free-warren* and other liberties for his lands in Bourne and Higham in the 16th year of king Edward I. He left an only daughter Helen, who carried this estate in marriage to John de Shelving, of Shelvingborne, whose grandson, of the same name, died anno 4 Edward III. at which time this manor had acquired from them the name of Shelvington. He left an only daughter and heir Benedicta, who carried it in marriage to Sir Edmund de Haut, of Petham, whose son Nicholas Haut gave to William, his youngest son, this estate of Bishopsborne, where he afterwards resided, and died in 1462, having been knight of the shire and sheriff of this county. From him it descended down to Sir William Haut, of Hautsborne, sheriff in the 16th and 29th year of king Henry VIII. whose son Edmund dying unmarried in his life-time, his two daughters, Elizabeth, married to Thomas Colepeper, esq. of Bedgbury, and Jane, to Sir Thomas Wyatt, of Allington-castle, became his coheirs, and on the division of their estates, this of Hautsborne was allotted to the former, and her husband

band Thomas Colepeper, in her right, became possessed of it, and having acquired the manor of Bishopsborne by exchange from the archbishop, anno 35 Henry VIII. immediately afterwards passed away both that and Hautsborne to Sir Anthony Aucher, of Otterden, whose family derived their origin from Ealcher, or Aucher, the first earl of Kent, who had the title of duke likewise, from his being intrusted with the military power of the county. He is eminent in history for his bravery against the Danes, in the year 853. They first settled at Newenden, where more of the early account of them may be seen. He at his death gave them to his second son Edward, who afterwards resided here at Shelvington, alias Hautsborne, as it was then called, whose great-grandson Sir Anthony Aucher was created a baronet in 1666, and resided here. He left surviving two sons Anthony and Hewitt, and two daughters, Elizabeth, afterwards married to John Corbett, esq. of Salop, LL. D. and Hester, to the Rev. Ralph Blomer, D. D. prebendary of Canterbury. He died in 1692, and was succeeded by his eldest son, who dying under age and unmarried, Hewitt his brother succeeded him in title and estate, but he dying likewise unmarried about the year 1726, the title became extinct, but his estates devolved by his will to his elder sister Elizabeth, who entitled her husband Dr. Corbett afterwards to them, and he died possessed of the manor of Bishopsborne, with this seat, which seems then to have been usually called *Bourneplace*, in 1736, leaving his five daughters his coheirs, viz. Katherine, afterwards married to Stephen Beckingham, esq. Elizabeth, to the Rev. Thomas Denward; Frances, to Sir William Hardres, bart. Antonina, to Ignat. Geohegan, esq. and Margaret-Hannah-Roberta, to William Hougham, esq. of Canterbury, the four latter of whom, with their respective husbands, in 1752, joined in the sale of their shares in this estate to Stephen Beckingham, esq. above-mentioned,

tioned, who then became possessed of the whole of it. He married first the daughter of Mr. Cox, by whom he had the present Stephen Beckingham, esq. who married Mary, daughter of the late John Sawbridge, esq. of Ollantigh, deceased, by whom he had an only daughter, who married John-George Montague, esq. eldest son of John, lord viscount Hinchinbrooke, since deceased. By his second wife Catherine, daughter of Dr. John Corbet, he had two daughters, Charlotte and Catherine, both married, one to Mr. Dillon and the other to Mr. Gregory; and a son John-Charles, in holy orders, and now rector of Upper Hardres. They bear for their arms, *Argent, a fess, crenelle, between three escallop shells, sable.* He died in 1756, and his son Stephen Beckingham, esq. above-mentioned, now of Hampton-court, is the present owner of the manor of Bishopsborne, and the mansion of Bourne-place.

BURSTED is a manor, in the southern part of this parish, obscurely situated in an unfrequented valley, among the woods, next to Hardres. It is in antient deeds written *Burghsted*, and was formerly the property of a family of the same name, in which it remained till it was at length sold to one of the family of Denne, of Dennehill, in Kingston, and it continued so till Thomas Denne, esq. of that place, in Henry VIII.'s reign, gave it to his son William, whose grandson William, son of Vincent Denne, LL. D. died possessed of it in 1640, and from him it descended down to Mr. Thomas Denne, gent. of Monkton-court, in the Isle of Thanet, who died not many years since, and his widow Mrs. Elizabeth Denne, of Monkton-court, is the present possessor of it.

CHARLTON is a seat, in the eastern part of this parish, which was formerly the estate of a family named Herring, in which it continued till William Herring, anno 3 James I. conveyed it to John Gibbon, gent. the third son of Thomas Gibbon, of Frid, in Betherfden,

den, descended again from those of Rolvenden, and he resided here, and died possessed of it in 1617, as did his son William in 1632, whose heirs passed it away to Sir Anthony Aucher, bart. whose son Sir Hewitt Aucher, bart. in 1726, gave it by will to his sister Elizabeth, and she afterwards carried it in marriage to John Corbett, LL. D. of Salop, who died possessed of it in 1735, leaving his widow surviving, after whose death in 1764 it came to her five daughters and coheirs, who, excepting Frances, married to Sir William Hardres, bart. joined with their husbands in the sale of their respective fifth parts of it in 1765, to Francis Hender Foote, clerk, who resided here. Mr. Foote was first a barrister-at-law, and then took orders. He married Catherine, third daughter of Robert Mann, esq. of Linton, by whom he had three sons, John, mentioned below, who is married and has issue; Robert, rector of Boughton Malherb, and vicar of Linton, who married Anne, daughter of Dobbins Yate, esq. of Gloucestershire, and Edward, in the royal navy; and three daughters, of whom two died unmarried, and Catherine, the second, married first Mr. Ross, and secondly Sir Robert Herries, banker, of London. Mr. Foote died possessed of them in 1773, leaving his wife Catherine surviving, who possessed them at her death in 1776, on which they descended to their eldest son John Foote, esq. of Charlton, who in 1784 purchased of the heirs of lady Hardres, deceased, the remaining fifth part, and so became possessed of the whole of it, of which he is the present owner, but Mr. Turner now resides in it.

CHARITIES.

MRS. ELIZABETH CORBETT, widow, executrix of Sir Hewitt Aucher, bart. deceased, in 1749, made over to trustees, for the use and benefit of the poor, a tenement, called Bonnetts, and half an acre of land adjoining, in this parish; now occupied by two poor persons, but if rented, of the annual value of 3l.

The poor constantly relieved are about eleven, casually seven.

THIS PARISH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Bridge.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, is a large building, consisting of three isles and three chancels, having a tower steeple at the west end, in which are four bells. This church is a large handsome building, but it is not kept so comely as it ought to be. In the chancel is a monument for Richard Hooker, rector of this parish, who died in 1600; on it is his bust, in his black gown and square cap. A monument for John Cockman, M. D. of Charlton. His widow lies in the vault by him, obt. 1739; arms, *Argent, three cocks, gules*, impaling *Dyke*. Memorial for Petronell, wife of Dr. John Fowell the present rector, second daughter of William Chilwich, esq. of Devonshire, obt. 1766. She lies buried in a vault under the altar. A large stone, twelve feet long, supposed to be over the remains of Mr. Richard Hooker. A memorial on brass for John Gibbon, gent. of this parish, obt. 1617; arms, *Gibbon, a lion rampant-guardant, between three escallops*, impaling *Hamon, of Acrise*, quartering *Coffington*. Memorials for Mrs. Jane Gibbon, his wife, obt. 1625, and for William Gibbon, gent. obt. 1632. A memorial for William Gresham, obt. 1718. In one of the windows are the arms of *the see of Canterbury* impaling *Warham*. In the middle isle, in the south wall, above the capital of the pillar, opposite the pulpit, is a recess, in which once stood the image of the Virgin Mary, the patron saint of this church, to which William Hawte, esq. by his will anno 1462, among the rest of his relics, gave a piece of the stone on which the archangel Gabriel descended, when he saluted her, for this image to rest its feet upon. On the pavement near this, seemingly over a vault, is a stone with an inscription in brass, for William, eldest son of Sir William Hawt. A memorial for Farnham Aldersey, gent. of this parish, only son of Farnham Aldersey,

Aldersey, gent. of Maidstone, obt. 1733. Memorials for several of the Dennes, of this parish. In a window of the south isle, are the arms of Haut, impaling *Argent, a lion rampant-guardant, azure.* The south chancel is inclosed and made into a handsome pew for the family of Bourne-place, under which is a vault appropriated to them. The window of it eastward is a very handsome one, mostly of modern painted glass; the middle parts filled up with scripture history, and the surrounding compartments with the arms and different marriages impaled of the family of Beckingham. On each side of this window are two ranges of small octagon tablets of black marble, intended for the family of Aucher, and their marriages, but they were not continued. In the church-yard, on the south side, is a vault for the family of Foote, of Charlton, and a tomb for Mrs. Elizabeth Corbett, obt. 1764; arms, *Corbett*, which were *Or, two ravens, sable, within a bordure, gules, bezantee.* At the north-east corner of the church-porch are several tombs for the Dennes.

The church of Bishopsborne, with the chapel of Barham annexed, was antiently appendant to the manor, and continued so till the exchange made between the archbishop and Thomas Colepeper, in the 35th year of king Henry VIII. out of which the advowson of this rectory was excepted. Since which it has continued parcel of the possessions of the see of Canterbury to the present time, his grace the archbishop being the present patron of it.

This rectory, (including the chapel of Barham annexed to it) is valued in the king's books at 39l. 19s. 2d. and the yearly tenths at 3l. 19s. 11d. In 1588 here were communicants one hundred. In 1640 one hundred and forty-eight, and it was valued, with Barham, at two hundred and fifty pounds per annum.

CHURCH OF BISHOPSBORNE with the CHAPEL OF
BARHAM annexed.

PATRONS,
Or by whom presented.

RECTORS.

<i>The Crown, jure jreg.</i>	<i>Richard Hooker</i> , A. M. July 5, 1595, obt. Nov. 2, 1600. ^d
<i>The Archbishop.</i>	<i>Charles Fotherbye</i> , S. T. B. Dec. 6, 1600, obt. 1619. ^e
	<i>John Warner</i> , S. T. P. 1619, vacated 1638. ^f
<i>The Crown.</i>	<i>John Lee</i> , S. T. P. Dec. 12, 1662, obt. 1679. ^g
<i>The Archbishop.</i>	<i>George Thorpe</i> , S. T. P. June 27, 1679, obt. 1720. ^h
	<i>Charles Bean</i> , A. M. Feb. 2, 1721, obt. March 30, 1731. ⁱ
	<i>John Lynch</i> , S. T. P. May 5, 1731, obt. 1760. ^k
	<i>John Frost</i> , A. M. June 23, 1760, obt. April 28, 1765. ^l
	<i>John Forwell</i> , S. T. P. July 12, 1765, the present rector. ^m

^d The learned writer of eight books of Ecclesiastical Polity, of which five were published in his life-time. He was first rector of Draiton Beauchamp in Buckinghamshire, then rector of Boscomb, in Wiltshire, and prebendary of Salisbury. His monument was put up in 1632 by Sir William Cowper, knight and baronet. Wood's Ath. Ox. vol. i. p. 302. See his life by Walton, and in Biog. Brit. vol. iv. p. 2664. And in Zouch's edit. of Walton's Lives, 4to. 1796.

^e Archdeacon and prebendary, and lastly in 1615, dean of Canterbury, in which cathedral he lies buried.

^f He vacated this rectory on being made bishop of Rochester.

^g Archdeacon of Rochester, and wrote himself Lee, alias Warner.

^h Likewise rector of Ickham, and prebendary of Canterbury, in which cathedral he lies buried.

ⁱ He held this rectory with the vicarage of Lid by dispensation, which last he exchanged for the rectory of Ickham, and lies buried in the chancel of Barham church.

^k Afterwards dean of Canterbury. He held this rectory with that of Ickham by dispensation.

^l He held this rectory with that of Pluckley by dispensation.

^m He holds this rectory with that of Chartham, by dispensation; also rector of the sinecure of Eynsford.



K I N G S T O N

LIES the next parish eastward from Bishopsborne, in the upper half hundred of Kinghamford. There is but one borough in it, which extends likewise over the whole of this half hundred.

KINGSTON is situated in the same fine healthy and pleasant country of East Kent, the Bourne valley continues through the centre of it, where it is very narrow, not more than a mile from east to west, but the other way it is more than four in length. The village, having the church and parsonage within it stands on the southern side of Barham downs, just on the rise of the hill, on the opposite side of the valley, through which the Nailbourne runs at times, near which the land is very good and fertile. Just above the village is a neat house, fitted up a few years since by Capt. Chicke, and now occupied by Edwin Humphry Sandys, esq. who married Helen, his only daughter and heir, by whom he has five sons and two daughters; the whole of it, with the woods and hills above, forming a part of that beautiful prospect along this vale, so conspicuous from the downs and the high Dover road over them. Above the village the hills rise pretty high to a poor barren and stony country, covered with woods, among which, on the summit of the hill, is that large tract of them called Covert wood, accounted a manor, and belonging to the archbishop; beyond this the parish extends to Parmsted and Linsey bottom, joining the parishes of Upper Hardres, Stelling, and Eleham. On the other side of the Bourne valley northward, the ground rises to an open uninclosed country, taking within its bounds great part of Barham downs, and Ileden and Dennehill, beyond the opposite side of them, and it extends beyond the latter to the scite of Nethersole-house, which

which stood partly within it. The soil from the vale towards the downs, and on great part of them, is but poor and barren, being chalk, and covered with flints, but the soil on the upper part of the downs, towards Ileden and thereabouts, inclines to a loam, and is more fertile.

BARHAM DOWNS, a part of this county so well known by name to almost every one, is a most pleasant range of pasture ground, of considerable extent ; for though it is not more than half a mile wide on a medium, yet it is in length upwards of four miles. It is in general high ground, especially towards the east end, where it rises to a pretty high hill. It lies sloping to the south, towards which, along the whole of it, there is the most pleasing prospect as above-mentioned, of the adjacent country, interspersed with the several villages and gentlemens seats, with which it abounds on both sides. On these downs are the county races, and the king's plate is annually run for here in the month of August.

On that part of the downs within this parish, there are many remains of Cæsar's works, in his progress through this county, particularly one of his small advanced camps, made square, with the corners a little rounded, and a single *agger* and *vallum* on three sides of it, the upper or northern side being left open. It lies on the slope of the hill, facing Kingston-church to the south-west ; and from this camp westward there continue several lines of entrenchments, as there do again round and about Dennehill eastward, contiguous to all which there are great numbers of *tumuli* or barrows interspersed over the downs, some of which are of a considerable size, but all of them have been opened, and plundered of their contents. The late Rev. Mr. Fauſsett, of Heppington, opened upwards of 300 of these *tumuli*, and greatly enriched his valuable collection of Roman antiquities with the contents of them ; among which were discovered several coins of the first and second brass, viz. Claudius,

Gallienus-Probus, Carausius, Allectus, and Constantine the Great. He was firmly of opinion, that these *tumuli* were the graves of the inhabitants of the neighbouring villages, of men and women promiscuously buried in them at different times ; and that those with military appearances in them were of those who had at some time been soldiers. A *denarius* of Tiberius was found among the entrenchments near them.—Twine, in his treatise *De Rebus Albionis*, p. 75, says, there was a barrow of an immense size opened on these downs, in king Henry VIII.'s time, by Mr. William Diggs, and that there was dug out of it a very large urn, full of ashes and bones of the largest size, with brass and iron helmets and shields of an unusual bigness, but almost wasted away ; yet there was nothing to judge by, either of its time, or whom it belonged to. The Roman military way, or Watling-street, runs along the lower side of the downs, the whole length of them, in a strait line from Canterbury towards Dover. It is made circular, and composed of the soil of the country, chalk and flints blended together, and is at this time the greatest part of it entire, being made use of as the common high road.

On these downs, anno 1213, king John encamped with a mighty army of 60,000 men, to oppose Philip, king of France, who was marching to invade this kingdom ; but Pandulph, the pope's legate, who was then at the house of the knights templars in this neighbourhood, sent two of them to persuade the king to come to him there, where the king, in the presence of his principal nobles and the bishops, resigned his crown to the legate, as the pope's representative ;^a and here, in king Henry III.'s reign, Simon Montfort, earl of Leicester, being declared general of their army by the discontented barons, arrayed a numerous

^a Most writers say this happened at Dover ; but the knights templars had no house there. See Lambarde's *Peramb.* p. 291. Rapin, vol. i. p. 71.

army to oppose the landing of queen Eleanor, whom the king had left behind in France.

THE MANOR OF KINGSTON was part of those lands which were given by the Conqueror to Fulbert de Dover, and made up together the barony of Fulbert, or Fobert, being held *in capite* by barony; and Chilham being made the chief seat of it, or *caput baronie*, it came afterwards to be called the barony of Chilham. In his descendants, and in the Strabolgie's, earls of Athol, this manor continued, in like manner as Chilham, till it was forfeited by one of them to the crown, whence it was granted by Edward II. in his 5th year, to Bartholomew de Badlesmere,^o who in the 9th year obtained the grant of a fair here, on the feast of St. Leonard the abbot, and *free-warren* within all his demesne lands in this manor; but his son Giles de Badlesmere died *s. p.* in the 12th year of king Edward the III^d.s reign, leaving his four sisters his coheirs,^p and upon the division of their inheritance, this manor, with the advowson of the church, was assigned to Sir John Tiptoft, in right of his late wife Margaret, one of them. His son Robert Tiptoft dying in the 46th year of it, without male issue, his three daughters became his coheirs, of whom Elizabeth, married to Sir Philip le Despencer, on the partition of his estates, had this manor, with the advowson, *inter alia*, assigned to her. Sir Philip died possessed of it anno 2 Henry VI. upon which it descended to his daughter Margery, then the wife of Roger Wentworth, esq. whose descendant Thomas, lord Wentworth, of Nettlested, alienated it, in the 35th year of that reign, to Thomas Colepeper, esq. of Bedgbury, who soon afterwards conveyed it to Sir Anthony Aucher, of Bishopborne, in whose descendants it conti-

^o See Dugd. Bar. vol. i. p. 462.

^p See Chilham, vol. vii. p. 270, and Badlesmere, vol vi. of this history, p. 470.

nued down to Sir Anthony Aucher, of Bishopshorne, who in 1647 passed away this manor, with the advowson, to Thomas Gibbon, gent. of Westcliffe, who next year settled it on his second son Richard Gibbon, M. D. whose two daughters and coheirs, Dorothy Gibbon, and Anne, wife of the Rev. John Storing, whose widow, her sister Dorothy being deceased unmarried, then became entitled to the whole of it. She left a sole daughter and heir Elizabeth, then the wife of Peter Peters, M. D. of Canterbury, who died possessed of it in 1697. The family of De la Pierre, or Peters, was originally of Flanders. The first of of them who came into England to reside, was Peter Peters, alias De la Pierre, who two years before the restoration purchased the Blackfriars, in Canterbury, where he and his descendants afterwards resided, and practised as physicians with much reputation there, they bore for their arms, *Or, three roses, gules.* Upon Dr. Peters's death, the inheritance of it descended to his sole daughter and heir Elizabeth, who in 1722 carried it in marriage to Thomas Barrett, esq. of Lee, whose second wife she was. He died possessed of it in 1757, upon which it descended to his only daughter and heir by her, Elizabeth, who entitled her husband the Rev. William Dejovas Byrche, to this manor, with the advowson appendant of the church of Kingston; his arms, *Azure, on a chevron, argent, between three fleurs de lis, or, a cross clechee, gules, on a chief of the last, a portcullis, chained of the second,* were granted to him in 1758. He died in 1792, as did his widow in 1798, possessed of it, on which it came to Samuel-Egerton Brydges, esq. of Denton, who had married their only daughter Elizabeth, and he is the present owner of it. A court leet and court baron is held for this manor.

ILEDEN, or *Ilding*, as it was antiently written, is a seat in this parish, situated below the hill, on the opposite or northern side of Barham downs, which was
antiently

antiently part of the possessions of the family of Garwinton, of Garwinton, not far distant from it; in which name it continued down to William Garwinton, who dying *f. p.* Joane his kinswoman, married to Richard Haut, was, anno 11 king Henry IV. found to be his heir, and their son Richard Haut having an only daughter and heir Margery, she carried it in marriage to William Isaac, esq. of Patrixborne, whose descendant James Isaac, about the middle of king Henry VII.'s reign, alienated this seat, which had now lost all reputation of being a manor, to Diggs, of Diggs-court, in Barham, in which it staid till the reign of queen Elizabeth, when it was at length sold to Sir Thomas Wilsford, who afterwards rebuilt this seat, and resided at it. He was only son of Thomas Wilsford, of Hartridge, in Cranbrook, and married Mary, daughter and heir of Edward Poynings, by whom he had Sir Thomas Wilsford, of Ileden, and other children. Sir Thomas married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Edwin Sandys, of Norborne, by whom he had James and three other sons; of whom, Edward, the third, was captain of a troop of horse, and in holy orders, which was somewhat remarkable; but being a faithful royalist, he was present at the famous battle of Worcester, and among those who courageously fought at one gate of that city, where he was dangerously wounded in the shoulder, whilst the king made his escape at another part of the city; and the university of Oxford soon afterwards, in compliment to the king, conferred on him the degree of D. D. and the king gave him in recompence the vicarage of Lid, where he died, and lies buried in that church. They bore for their arms, *Gules, a chevron, ingrailed, between three leopard's faces, or*; which coat, impaled with Sandys, is in several of the windows at Ileden; and in the hall of it is the coat of Wilsford, quartering those of Corney, Poynings, Fitzpain, Bryan, Rokelley, Criol, Crevequer, and Averanches. In whole de-

scendants it continued down to his great-grandson Sir James Wilsford, of Ileden, who in 1668 sold this seat to Sir Robert Faunce, of Maidstone, who afterwards resided here. He was first of St. Margaret's, Rochester, and resided afterwards at different times at Cosington, in Aylesford, Ileden, the Precincts in Canterbury, Bekeborne, Betshanger, and Maidstone, and lies buried at Aylesford. He bore for his arms, *Argent, three lions rampant, sable, collared, or.* In 1679 he alienated this seat to John Calon, esq. afterwards of Ileden, and he about the year 1690 passed it away to Thomas Turner, esq. of London, descended from William Turner, of Sutton Valence, of the household to king Henry VII. being the son of William Turner, alderman of Canterbury. He was clerk of the drapers company, and was a benefactor to the poor of this parish. He had a daughter Elizabeth, married to Sir Thomas Lombe, of London. He died possessed of it in 1715, whose grandson Thomas Turner, esq. changed his name to Payler, for which an act passed, and resided at Ileden, and died possessed of it in 1771. He left one son Thomas, and a daughter Margaret, married to the Rev. Edward Taylor, of Bifrons. Thomas-Watkinson Payler, the son, married Charlotte, one of the daughters of William Hammond, esq. late of St. Albans, by whom he has seven sons and one daughter. They bear for their arms, *Turner, per fess, ermine and sable, a pale counterchanged, three fers de molines, two and one, or, quartering Payler, gules, on a bend, or, between three lions, passant-guardant, argent, three mullets of six points, pierced, sable.* He was succeeded in it by his son Thomas-Watkinson Payler, esq. now of Ileden, the present owner of it.

DENNEHILL is another seat on the same side of Barham downs, at the eastern boundary of them, which took its name from the family of Dene, or Denne, of eminent note in this county, the possessors of it in very early times. One of them, Ralph de Den, held

held much land in Romney Marsh, and at Buckhurst, in Suffex, in the 20th year of William the Conqueror, as appeared by an old roll in the earl of Dorset's possession, being written in the record, son of *Robtus Pincerna*, a name probably given him from his being butler or sewer to one of our kings before the conquest. Sir Alured de Den was chief steward of the priory of Christ-church in the 29th year of king Henry III. and was a person so singularly esteemed for his wisdom, that when the laws and ordinances of Romney Marsh were compiled, by that venerable judge Henry de Bath, in the 42d year of that reign, this Sir Alured and Nicholas de Handloe were joined with him for that purpose; and what is remarkable, he at that early time sealed with *three leopards faces*, the antient paternal coat of this family, which afterwards continued owners of this seat, and resided here with much reputation as justices of the peace and other honourable employments of public concern, down to Michael Denne, esq. who lived here in the reigns of king Edward IV. and king Henry VII. being descended by the marriages of his ancestors from the families of Apulderfield, Earde, Arderne, and Combe, among others, whose posterity spread in several branches resident not only in Canterbury and the several neighbouring parishes, but in West Kent likewise. But after this seat had continued in an uninterrupted descent to him from Sir Alured de Denne above-mentioned, and from him again down to Thomas Denne, esq. who was recorder of Canterbury, and died possessed of it in 1655, it went by Mary, his youngest daughter and coheir, in marriage to Vincent Denne, esq. of Canterbury, sergeant-at-law, descended, as has been above-related, from the same stock of ancestry, but he bore for his arms, *Argent, on two flanches, sable, two leopard's faces*, or, being the bearing of this younger branch of this family. The elder branch, of
Dennehill,

Dennehill, bore *Sable, three leopards faces, or.*^a He died possessed of it in 1693, leaving four daughters his coheirs, viz. Dorothy, married to Mr. Thomas Ginder; Mary, to Mr. Stephen Nethersole; Bridget, to Mr. Robert Beake; and Honynwood, to Gilbert Knowler, esq. who the next year vested their several interests in this seat by sale in Mr. Robert Beake before-mentioned, who died possessed of the whole of it in 1701, whose heirs, Thomas, Robert, and William Beake, in 1725 sold it to lady Hester Gray, whose husband Sir James Gray had, in 1707, been created a baronet of Scotland, bearing for his arms, *Gules, a lion rampant, within a bordure wavy, argent.* She conveyed it to her eldest son Sir James Gray, bart. and K. B. who died in 1775, and was succeeded in it by his brother lieutenant-general Sir George Gray, bart. who dying soon afterwards, it came again to his mother lady Hester Gray, and her daughters, Elizabeth Nicholl, widow, and Carolina Gray, who in 1774 joined in the sale of it to John Morse, esq. of London, merchant, who at no small expence greatly improved this seat, and the adjoining grounds belonging to it, and afterwards in 1777 alienated it to Hardinge Stracey, esq. late one of the clerks of the house of commons, who is the present possessor and resides in it, bearing for his arms, *Argent, a cross engrailed, gules, between four eagles displayed, sable.*

PARMESTED, usually called *Parmsted*, is a manor situated obscurely among the woods, on the opposite side of the parish, more than two miles from the church, close to the boundaries of Upper Hardres, in which parish great part of it lies, south-westward from Kingston church. It was, as early as any evidence drawn from record can discover, the inheritance of a family of the same name; for in several old deeds relating to

^a There is a pedigree of this family and its several branches in Viftn. co. Kent, anno 1619.

lands contiguous to it, Hugh de Parmested is named among other witnesses, and most probably he was owner of this manor ; but before the end of king Edward II.'s reign this name was become extinct here, and the family of Garwinton were proprietors of it, as appears by an old fine levied anno 8 Edward III. by Hugh Garwinton, in which he passed away his estate at Parmested, to Thomas Garwinton, whose great-grandson William Garwinton, dying *s. p.* Joane his kinswoman, married to Richard Haut, was anno 11 Henry IV. found to be his next heir, and their son Richard Haut leaving an only daughter and heir Margery, she carried it in marriage to William Isaac, esq. of Patrixborne, whose descendant James Isaac, about the beginning of king Henry VII. alienated it to Edward Knevet, esq. of Stanway, who died in the 16th year of it, leaving an only daughter and heir, married to Sir John Rainsford, but she died *s. p.* anno 1507, upon which it devolved to her next heir Elizabeth, wife of John Clopton, esq. and only daughter of Margaret, the eldest of the two sisters and coheirs of Edward Knevet, esq. above-mentioned, and they, anno 27 Henry VIII. passed it away by sale to Thomas, lord Cromwell, afterwards earl of Essex, who the next year sold it to Sir Christopher Hales, the king's attorney-general, who died possessed of it anno 33 Henry VIII. and his three daughters and coheirs conveyed it by sale to Thomas Alphew, otherwise Alphy, yeoman, who in the 5th of Elizabeth, alienated it to William Denne, draper, of Maidstone, who again passed it away to Vincent Denne, LL. D. whose grandson Vincent Denne, sergeant-at-law, of Canterbury, died possessed of it in 1693, without male issue, leaving four daughters his coheirs, the youngest of whom Honyword, on the partition of his estates, became entitled to it. She afterwards married Gilbert Knowler, esq. of Herne, whose second wife she was ; they afterwards conveyed this manor to Tho. Harris, hopfactor,

hopfactor, of Canterbury, who by his last will in 1726, gave it to his grandson Richard Barham, gent. whose son Mr. Richard Harris Barham, of Canterbury, and an alderman of that city, died possessed of it in 1795, and in the trustees of his will the possession of it is now vested.

CHARITIES.

WILLIAM TURNER, by will in 1746, gave the yearly sum of 6l. 10s. to purchase wheaten bread, to be distributed to the amount of 2s. 6d. weekly, every Sunday after divine service, to the poor; and he charged the same on his estate in St. Martin's-lane, in Bedfordbury; and 10s. likewise yearly to the clerk for his trouble in distributing it. Which is now paid by T. W. Payler, esq.

The poor constantly maintained are about twenty, casually ten.

THIS PARISH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Bridge.

The church consists of one isle and one chancel, having a square tower at the west end, in which are three bells. It is dedicated to St. Giles. This church, though small, is neat. In the chancel is a small monument, with two figures kneeling, and inscription, for John Nethersole, esq. of Nethersole, obt. 1546. A monument for Gilbert Boroughs, A. M. twenty-six years rector of this parish, and master of the king's school, Canterbury, obr. 1718. A memorial within the altar-rails, for Margaret, wife of Thomas Turner, esq. of Ileden, obt. 1698. He died in 1718, and lies in the same vault. A monument within the altar-rails, for Vincent Denne, sergeant-at-law, and Mary his wife, daughter of Thomas Denne, esq. deceased. He died in 1693; arms, *Three leopards faces*, which coat in her hatchment is the first, and *argent, on two flaunches, sable, two leopards faces*, or, the second. A memorial for John Haslyn, parson of this parish 26 years, obt. August 24, 1600. A memorial for Robert Denne, obt. 1594. In the south wall is a very antient
flat

flat stone, under an arch, the brass gone. The altar-piece was given by Thomas Barrett, esq. patron of this church. In the body is a monument for the Turner's, of Ileden. A stone on the pavement, on which were the figures of a man and woman, and inscription in brass, now gone, which was for Thomas Botiller. Four shields of arms; on one *an ox*, and on another *a sheep*, the other two gone.

This church has always been appendant to the manor of Kingston, and continues so at this time, Samuel Egerton Bridges, esq. lord of that manor, being the present patron of it.

It is a rectory, and valued in the king's books at sixteen pounds, and the yearly tenths at 1l. 12s. It is now of the yearly certified value of 77l. 3s. In 1588 it was valued at eighty pounds, communicants 123; in 1640 the same. There was formerly a chantry in this church.

CHURCH OF KINGSTON.

PATRONS,

Or by whom presented.

RECTORS.

The King.....
Lord of Kingston manor.....

Walter Balcanqual, S. T. P.
Nov. 28, 1632.

Second induction, Aug. 1, 1635.^f

Nicholas Dingley, obt. 1672.

Robert Aucher, A. M. June 20,
1672.

John Max. Delangle, D. D. re-
signed 1692.

Gilbert Boroughs, A. M. Jan. 7,
1692, obt. 1718.^g

Peter Innes, A. M. January 6,
1718, obt. Jan. 12, 1769.^h

John Nairne, A. M. January 13,
1769, the present rector.ⁱ

^f Rym. Fœd. vol. xix. p. 624. He was first dean of Rochester, and afterwards of Durham.

^g Buried in the chancel.

^h He held this rectory with the vicarage of Burham, in dioc. Ross. by dispensation.

ⁱ And rector of Stourmouth by dispensation.



B A R H A M,

ANTIENLY written *Berebam*, lies the next parish eastward. There are five boroughs in it, viz. of Buxton, Outelmeston, Derrington, Breach, and Shelving. The manor of Bishopshorne claims over almost the whole of this parish, at the court of which the four latter boroughholders are chosen, and the manors of Reculver and Adisham over a small part of it.

BARHAM is situated at the confines of that beautiful country heretofore described, the same Nailbourne valley running through it, near which, in like manner the land is very fertile, but all the rest of it is a chalky barren soil. On the rise of the hill northward from it, is the village called Barham-street, with the church, and just beyond the summit of it, on the further side Barham court, having its front towards the downs, over part of which this parish extends, and gives name to them. At the foot of the same hill, further eastward, is the mansion of Brome, with its adjoining plantations, a conspicuous object from the downs, to which by inclosing a part of them, the grounds extend as far as the Dover road, close to Denne-hill, and a costly entrance has been erected into them there. By the corner of Brome house the road leads to the left through Denton-street, close up to which this parish extends, towards Folkestone; and to the right, towards Eleham and Hythe. On this road, within the bounds of this parish, in a chalky and stony country of poor barren land, there is a large waste of pasture called Breach down, on which there are a number of *tumuli*, or barrows. By the road side there have been found several skeletons, one of which had round its neck a string of beads, of various forms and sizes from a pidgeon's egg to a pea, and by it a sword dagger

dagger, and spear; the others lay in good order, without any particular thing to distinguish them.*

In the Nailbourne valley, near the stream, are the two hamlets of Derrington and South Barham; from thence the hills, on the opposite side of it to those already mentioned, rise southward pretty high, the tops of them being covered with woods, one of them being that large one called Covert wood, a manor belonging to the archbishop, and partly in this parish, being the beginning of a poor hilly country, covered with stones, and enveloped with frequent woods.

BARHAM, which, as appears by the survey of Domesday, formerly lay in a hundred of its own name, was given anno 809, by the estimation of seven ploughlands, by Cenulph, king of Kent, to archbishop Wlfred, free from all secular demands, except the *trinoda necessitas*, but this was for the use of his church; for the archbishop, anno 824, gave the monks lands in Egelhorne and Langeduna, in exchange for it. After which it came into the possession of archbishop Stigand, but, as appears by Domesday, not in right of his archbishopric, at the taking of which survey, it was become part of the possessions of Odo, bishop of Baieux, under the title of whose lands it is thus entered in it:

In Berham hundred, Fulbert holds of the bishop Berham. It was taxed at six sulings. The arable land is thirty two carucates. In demesne there are three carucates, and fifty two villeins, with twenty cottagers having eighteen carucates. There is a church, and one mill of twenty shillings and four pence. There are twenty-five fisheries of thirty-five shillings all but four pence. Of average, that is service, sixty shilling. Of herbage twenty six shillings, and twenty acres of meadow Of pannage sufficient for one hundred and fifty hogs. Of this manor the bishop gave one berewic to Herbert, the son of

* See Gough's Sepulchral Monuments, p. iv.

Ivo, which is called Hucham, and there he has one carucate in demesne, and twelve villeins, with nine carucates, and twenty acres of meadow. Of the same manor the bishop gave to Osberne Paisforere one suling and two mills of fifty shillings, and there is in demesne one carucate, and four villeins with one carucate. The whole of Barham, in the time of king Edward the Confessor, was worth forty pounds, when he received it the like, and yet it yielded to him one hundred pounds, now Berham of itself is worth forty pounds, and Hucham ten pounds, and this which Osberne has six pounds, and the land of one Ralph, a knight, is worth forty shillings. This manor Stigand, the archbishop held, but it was not of the archbishopric, but was of the demesne ferm of king Edward.

On the bishop's disgrace four years afterwards, and his estates being confiscated to the crown, the seignory of this parish most probably returned to the see of Canterbury, with which it has ever since continued. The estate mentioned above in Domesday to have been held of the bishop by Fulbert, comprehended, in all likelihood, the several manors and other estates in this parish, now held of the manor of Bishopborne, one of these was THE MANOR AND SEAT OF BARHAM-COURT, situated near the church, which probably was originally the court-lodge of the manor of Barham in very early times, before it became united to that of Bishopborne, and in king Henry II.'s time was held of the archbishop by knight's service, by Sir Randal Fitzurse, who was one of the four knights belonging to the king's household, who murdered archbishop Becket anno 1170; after perpetrating which, Sir Randal fled into Ireland, and changed his name to Mac-Mahon, and one of his relations took possession of this estate, and assumed the name of Berham from it; and accordingly, his descendant Warin de Berham is recorded in the return made by the sheriff anno 12 and 13 king John, among others of the archbishop's tenants by knight's service, as holding lands in Berham
of

of him, in whose posterity it continued till Thomas Barham, esq. in the very beginning of king James I.'s reign, alienated it to the Rev. Charles Fotherbye, dean of Canterbury, who died possessed of it in 1619. He was eldest son of Martin Fotherby, of Great Grimsby, in Lincolnshire, and eldest brother of Martin Fotherby, bishop of Salisbury. He had a grant of arms, *Gules, a cross of lozenges flory, or*, assigned to him and Martin his brother, by Camden, clarencieux, in 1605.^y His only surviving son Sir John Fotherbye, of Barham-court, died in 1666, and was buried in that cathedral with his father. At length his grandson Charles, who died in 1720, leaving two daughters his coheirs; Mary, the eldest, inherited this manor by her father's will, and afterwards married Henry Mompeffon, esq. of Wiltshire,^z who resided at Barham-court, and died in 1732, *f. p.* and she again carried this manor in marriage to Sir Edward Dering, bart. of Surrenden, whose second wife she was.^a He left her surviving, and three children by her, Charles Dering, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Farnaby, bart. since deceased, by whom he has an only surviving daughter, married to George Dering, esq. of Rolling, the youngest son of the late Sir Edw. Dering, bart. and her first cousin; Mary married Sir Robert Hilyard, bart. and Thomas Dering, esq. of London. Lady Dering died in 1775, and was succeeded by her eldest son Charles Dering, esq. afterwards of Barham-court, the present owner of it. It is at present occupied by Gen. Sir Charles Grey, bart. K. B. commander in chief of the southern district of this kingdom.

THE MANORS OF BROME and OUTELMESTONE, alias DIGGS COURT, are situated in this parish; the

^y There is a pedigree of this family in Vistn. co. Kent, 1619.

^z Among the Harl. MSS. No. 1110-121, is the descent and arms of Mompeffon, with the various ways of writing that name antiently.

^a See more of the Derings, vol. vii. of this history, p. 465.

latter in the valley, at the western boundary of it, was the first residence in this county of the eminent family of Digg, or, as they were afterwards called, Diggs, whence it gained its name of Diggs-court. John, son of Roger de Mildenhall, otherwise called Digg, the first-mentioned in the pedigrees of this family, lived in king Henry III.'s reign, at which time he, or one of this family of the same name, was possessed of the aldermanry of Newingate, in Canterbury, as part of their inheritance. His descendants continued to reside at Diggs-court, and bore for their arms, *Gules, on a cross argent, five eagles with two heads displayed, sable*, One of whom, James Diggs, of Diggs-court, died in 1535. At his death he gave the manor and seat of Outelmeston, alias Diggs-court, to his eldest son (by his first wife) John, and the manor of Brome to his youngest son, (by his second wife) Leonard, whose descendants were of Chilham castle.^b John Diggs, esq. was of Diggs-court, whose descendant Thomas Posthumus Diggs, esq. about the middle of queen Elizabeth's reign, alienated this manor, with Diggs-place, to Capt. Halsey, of London, and he sold it to Sir Tho. Somes, alderman of London, who again parted with it to Sir B. Dixwell, bart. and he passed it away to Sir Thomas Williams, bart. whose heir Sir John Williams, bart. conveyed it, about the year 1706, to Daniel and Nathaniel Matson, and on the death of the former, the latter became wholly possessed of it, and his descendant Henry Matson, about the year 1730, gave it by will to the trustees for the repair of Dover harbour, in whom it continues at this time vested for that purpose.

BUT THE MANOR OF BROME, which came to Leonard Diggs, esq. by his father's will as above-mentioned, was sold by him to Basil Dixwell, esq. second son of Cha. Dixwell, esq. of Coton, in Warwickshire,

^b See Chilham, vol. vii. of this history, p. 274.

then of Terlingham, in Folkestone, who having built a handsome mansion for his residence on this manor, removed to it in 1622. In the second year of king Charles I. he served the office of sheriff with much honour and hospitality; after which he was knighted, and created a baronet. He died unmarried in 1641, having devised this manor and seat, with the rest of his estates, to his nephew Mark Dixwell, son of his elder brother William, of Ccton above-mentioned, who afterwards resided at Brome, whose son Basil Dixwell, esq. of Brome, was anno 12 Charles II. created a baronet. He bore for his arms, *Argent, a chevron, gules, between three fleurs de lis, sable.* His only son Sir Basil Dixwell, bart. of Brome, died at Brome, *f. p.* in 1750, and devised this, among the rest of his estates, to his kinsman George Oxenden, esq. second son of Sir Geo. Oxenden, bart. of Dean, in Wingham, with an injunction for him to take the name and arms of Dixwell, for which an act passed anno 25 George II. but he died soon afterwards, unmarried, having devised this manor and seat to his father Sir George Oxenden, who settled it on his eldest and only surviving son, now Sir Henry Oxenden, bart. who is the present owner of it. He resides at Brome, which he has, as well as the grounds about it, much altered and improved for these many years successively.

SHELVING is a manor, situated in the borough of its own name, at the eastern boundary of this parish, which was so called from a family who were in antient times the possessors of it. John de Shelving resided here in king Edward I.'s reign, and married Helen, daughter and heir of John de Bourne, by whom he had Waretius de Shelving, whose son J. de Shelving, of Shelvingborne, married Benedicta de Hougham, and died possessed of this manor anno 4 Edward III. After which it descended to their daughter Benedicta, who carried it in marriage to Sir Edmund de Haut, of Petham, in whose descendants, in like manner as

Shelvington, *alias* Hautsborne, above-described, it continued down to Sir William Haut, of Hautsborne, in king Henry VIII's reign, whose eldest daughter and coheir Elizabeth carried it in marriage to Tho. Colepeper, esq. of Bedgbury, who in the beginning of king Edward VI.'s reign passed it away to Walter Mantle, whose widow carried it by a second marriage to Christopher Carlell, gent. who bore for his arms, *Or, a cross flory, gules*; one of whose descendants sold it to Stephen Hobday, in whose name it continued till Hester, daughter of Hills Hobday, carried it in marriage to J. Lade, esq. of Boughton, and he having obtained an act for the purpose, alienated it to E. Bridges, esq. of Wootton-court, who passed away part of it to Sir George Oxenden, bart. whose son Sir Henry Oxenden, bart. of Brome, now owns it; but Mr. Bridges died possessed of the remaining part in 1780, and his eldest son the Rev. Edward Timewell Brydges, is the present possessor of it.

MAY DEACON, as it has been for many years past both called and written, is a seat in the southern part of this parish, adjoining to Denton-street, in which parish part of it is situated. Its original and true name was *Madekin*, being so called from a family who were owners of it, and continued so, as appears by the deeds of it, till king Henry VI.'s reign, in the beginning of which it passed from that name to Sydnor, in which it continued till king Henry VIII.'s reign, when Paul Sydnor, who upon his obtaining from the king a grant of Brenchley manor, removed thither, and alienated this seat to James Brooker, who resided here, and his sole daughter and heir carried it in marriage, in queen Elizabeth's reign, to Sir Henry Oxenden, of Dene, in Wingham, whose grandson Sir Henry Oxenden, bart. sold it in 1664, to Edward Adye, esq. the second son of John Adye, esq. of Doddington, one of whose daughters and coheirs, Rosamond, entitled her husband George Elcock, esq. afterwards of Madekin,

dekin, to it, and his daughter and heir Elizabeth carried it in marriage to Capt. Charles Fotherby, whose eldest daughter and coheir Mary, entitled her two successive husbands, Henry Mompeßon, esq. and Sir Edward Dering, bart. to the possession of it, and Charles Dering, esq. of Barham-court, eldest son of the latter, by her, is at this time the owner of it. The seat is now inhabited by Henry Oxenden, esq.

There are no *parochial charities*. The poor constantly maintained are about forty, casually fifteen.

THIS PARISH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Bridge.

The church, which is dedicated to St. John Baptist, is a handsome building, consisting of a body and side isle, a cross or sept, and a high chancel, having a slim tall spire at the west end, in which are four bells. In the chancel are memorials for George Elcock, esq. of Madeacon, obt. 1703, and for his wife and children; for Charles Bean, A. M. rector, obt. 1731. A monument for William Barne, gent. son of the Rev. Miles Barne. His grandfather was Sir William Barne, of Woolwich, obt. 1706; arms, *Azure, three leopards faces, argent*. Several memorials for the Netherfoles, of this parish. In the south sept is a magnificent pyramid of marble for the family of Dixwell, who lie buried in a vault underneath, and inscriptions for them. In the north sept is a monument for the Fotherbys. On the pavement, on a gravestone, are the figures of an armed knight (his feet on a greyhound) and his wife; arms, *A cross, quartering six lozenges, three and three*. In the east window these arms, *Gules, three crowns, or—Gules, three lions passant in pale, or*. This chapel was dedicated to St. Giles, and some of the family of Diggs were buried in it; and there are memorials for several of the Legrands. There are three tombs of the Lades in the church-yard, the inscriptions obliterated, but the dates remaining are

1603, 1625, and 1660. There were formerly in the windows of this church these arms, *Ermine, a chief, quarterly, or, and gules*, and underneath, *Jacobus Peccam*. Another coat, *Bruine and Rocheley* quartered; and another, *Gules, a fess between three lions heads, erased, argent*, and underneath, *Orate p ais Roberti Baptford & Johes ux*; which family resided at Barham, the last of whom, Sir John Baptford, left an only daughter and heir, married to John Earde, of Denton.

The church of Barham has always been accounted as a chapel to the church of Bishopborne, and as such is included in the valuation of it in the king's books. In 1588 here were communicants one hundred and eighty; in 1640 there were two hundred and fifty.

The list of the rectors, and by whom presented, may be seen under Bishopborne, p. 337.



D E N T O N

LIES next to Barham south-eastward, being written in the survey of Domesday, *Danitone*, and at present Denton by Eleham, to distinguish it from another parish of the same name near Gravesend, in this county. It has only one borough in it, that of Denton.

THE PARISH OF DENTON is situated at the beginning of a very wild, dreary, and mountainous country, the hills here rising on each side the valley pretty sudden and high. The soil of it is very poor, consisting either of chalk, or an unfertile red earth, mixed with quantities of sharp stones. It is but small, the village called Denton-street, lies in the valley at the northern boundary of the parish, not far from Brome, that of Barham extending quite up to it. The high road from Canterbury over Barham downs leads through the street, at the north end of which, though in Barham parish, is the seat of Maydeacon, and at
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the south end Denton-court and the church ; hence the hill rises to the hamlet of Selfed, part only of which is in this parish, and thence the road continues over Swinfield Minnis to the town of Folkestone ; in the southern part there is a great deal of woodland.

THE MANOR OF DENTON was, at the time of taking the survey of Domesday, part of the possessions of Odo, bishop of Baieux, under the general title of whose lands it is thus entered in it :

Ralph de Gurbespine holds of the bishop, Danitone. It was taxed at half a suling. The arable land is three carucates. In demesne there is one, and four villeins, with two borderers having one carucate. There is a church and two mansions in Canterbury, paying six shillings all but one penny. In the time of king Edward the Confessor it was worth sixty shillings, and afterwards twenty shillings, now sixty shillings. Molleve held it of king Edward. The same Ralph held of the bishop one yoke in Brochestele, which Molleve held of king Edward, and there is one villein paying thirty pence.

Four years after taking of the above survey, the bishop was disgraced, and all his estates were confiscated to the crown ; whence the seignory of this manor was afterwards granted, among others, to Gilbert Magminot, and made up a part of his barony, by which tenure all the lands of it were held of the king. Of this family the fee of this manor was again held by one who assumed their name from it ; for Simon de Danitone appears to have held it by knight's service, of the above barony, in the 56th of king Henry III. Not long after which it came into the possession of a family called Earde, or Yerd, as they afterwards wrote themselves, who bore for their arms, *Ermine, three saltiers, gules*. John de Earde held it in the latter end of king John's reign, as did his descendant Thomas Yerd, esq. of Denton, about king Henry VII.'s reign, leaving an only daughter and heir Joan, and she entitled her husband Thomas Peyton, esq. of Iselham,

in Cambridgeshire, to it, whose grandson Sir Robert Peyton, of Iselham, alienated it to John Boys, esq. afterwards of Denton, who was the second son of John Boys, of Fredville, and bore for his arms *Boys, with a bordure of acorns and cross-crosslets, a crescent for difference*. He died possessed of it anno 35 Henry VIII. His son William Boys new built the mansion of this manor about 1574, and was succeeded in it by his eldest son Edward Boys, servant to the lord Abergavenny, who sold it to Richard Rogers, suffragan bishop of Dover, and his son John conveyed it to Roger Twisden, esq. of Chelmington, who sold it to Sir Francis Swan, who resided here, but his son Edward Swan alienated it to Sir Anthony Percival, of Dover, who lies buried in the chancel of this church. He bore for his arms, *Parted per fess, indented, gules and argent, on a chief, sable, three bezants*. His eldest son John parted with it in 1658 to Phineas Andrews, of Hertfordshire, and afterwards of Denton, whose arms were, *Gules, a saltier, or, surmounted by another vert*, whose son Thomas in 1679 conveyed it to Wortley Whorwood, esq. of Grays Inn, the son of Sir William Whorwood, of Sturton castle, in Staffordshire, his arms, *Argent, a chevron, between three bucks heads caboshed, sable*. He died in 1703, and was buried in the chancel of this church. His son Thomas Whorwood succeeded him here, and died in the year 1745, *s. p.* having devised it by will to his wife for life, and afterwards to his relation Mrs. Cecilia Scott, of Canterbury, for her life likewise, and she, on the death of Mrs. Whorwood, became possessed of it, and dying unmarried in 1785, it devolved by the same will to lady Sarah Markham, widow of Sir James Markham, bart. of Lincolnshire, who was his heir-at-law, and she in 1792 conveyed this manor, with the advowson of the rectory appendant to it, to Samuel Egerton Brydges, esq. barrister at-law, and F. S. A. the second son of Edward Brydges, esq. late of Wootton. He

married

married first Elizabeth, daughter and heir of the Rev. William Dejovas Byrche, of the Black Friars, in Canterbury, who died in 1796, by whom he has two sons and three daughters. His second wife is Mary, daughter of the Rev. William Robinson, rector of Burfield; in Berkthire, and brother to Matthew, lord Rokeby, by whom he has one son. He has since restored this mansion to an excellent state, and new laid out the adjoining grounds, and now resides in it.

TAPPINGTON, otherwise *Tupton*, is a manor in the southern part of this parish, which, in the antient records of Dover castle is numbered among those estates which made up the barony of Fobert, and was held of Fulbert de Dover, as of that barony, by knight's service, by a family of its own name. Gerrard de Tappington held it in the 56th year of king Henry III. as appears by the red book in the exchequer. After which part of it seems to have come into the possession of the family of Yerde, owners of the manor of Denton, who in the 20th year of king Edward III. were become possessed of the whole of it.

Of this family, John Yerde, of Denton, was sheriff anno 19 Henry VI. whose son, of the same name, conveyed this manor to John Fogge, esq. and he by fine levied in the 15th year of king Edward IV. passed away his interest in it to Richard Haut, whose daughter and sole heir Margery carried it in marriage to William Isaake, whose descendant sold it to Sir Robert Peyton, of Cambridgeshire, whose eldest son, of the same name, sold it to John Boys, esq. and he died possessed of it anno 35 Henry VIII. His son Wm. Boys, esq. alienated a small part of the demesnes of this manor to Verrier, and the manor with the greater part of them to Marsh, in whose descendants the latter continued till it was at length alienated by Col. Thomas Marsh to Mr. Thomas Harris, of Canterbury, who died in 1726, leaving a sole daughter and heir, married to Mr. John Barham, whose son Mr. Richard Barham, gent.

gent. of Canterbury, became afterwards by his grandfather's will possessed of it, and his son Mr. Richard Harris Barham, alderman of Canterbury, died possessed of it in 1795, and the possession of it is now vested in the trustees of his will.

CHARITIES.

MRS. CATHERINE-ANNA DICKS, by will in 1737, devised to six poor widows, who constantly attended divine service, six twopenny loaves every Sunday from Christmas to Midsummer; for the supplying of which she gave 25*l.* to be laid out in land. Which sum is now vested in the minister and churchwardens, and is of the annual produce of 1*l.* 5*s.*

The poor constantly relieved are about twelve, casually eight.

DENTON is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Eleham.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, consists of one isle and a chancel, having a square tower at the west end, in which there are three bells. This church, though small, is neat. In the chancel is a memorial for Sir Anthony Percival, obt. 1646, and dame Gertrude his wife, obt. 1647. On a brass plate fixed to the north wall, a memorial for John Boys, esq. late patron of this church, and attorney-general for the duchy of Lancaster, obt. 1543. Inscriptions on brass, for the Petitts, of Dandelion. A memorial on an antient stone, for James Brooker, of Madekin. A monument for Phineas Andrews, esq. of Denton, and patron of this church, obt. 1661, and for John Andrews, his eldest son and heir, of the Inner Temple, obt. 1667. A monument for Wortley Whorwood, son of Sir William, of Sturton castle, bart. lord of this manor, and patron of this church, who married Anne, daughter of Sir Edward Dering, bart. obt. 1703. In a window on the south side are the arms of Oxenden, impaling in several shields those of Twitham, Barton, Ratlinge, Yonge, Wenderton, and Broadnax. In the body, a memorial for John Dix, of Milton, obt. 1728. Against

Against the north wall is a stone cross, fixed in the wall, with very antient letters, defaced and illegible. In the church-yard, adjoining to the garden of the mansion-house, is a remarkable building, erected as a mausoleum by Thomas Whorwood, esq. for himself, who lies buried in it, and for his family. It has several whimsical figures on the top of it, and under an inscription for him, obt. 1745.

The advowson of this church has always been an appendage to the manor of Denton, and continues so at this time, Samuel Egerton Brydges, esq. being the present patron of it.

It is valued in the king's books at 5l. 19s. 4½d. and the yearly tenths at 11s. 11½d. but it is now of the yearly certified value of 59l. 3s. 0½d. In 1588 here were thirty-four communicants, and it was valued at fifty pounds. In 1640 the like number of communicants, and it was valued at eighty pounds. There are five acres of glebe land.

CHURCH OF DENTON.

PATRONS,

Or by whom presented.

The Archbishop
Edward Swan, esq.
Sir Anthony Percival
Thomas Whorwood, esq.

RECTORS.

Robert Twisden, Aug. 26, 1588.
Francis Rogers, S. T. P. March
 23, 1607, obt. July 23, 1638.^c
John Swan, A. M. August 4,
 1638, obt. 1644.
Clement Barling, Sept. 23, 1644,
 ejected 1662.
William Lunn, A. M. ob. 1705.^d
Edward Lunn, A. M. March
 21, 1705, ob. July 28, 1764.^e

^c He was son of Richard Rogers, dean of Canterbury, and bishop suffragan of Dover. He lies buried in St. Margaret's church, in Canterbury, of which he was rector. See Wood's Ath. vol. i. p. 686.

^d Likewise perpetual curate of Nonington and Swinfield.

^e Son of the former. He was likewise perpetual curate of Nonington, and one of the six preachers of Canterbury cathedral.

PATRONS, &c.

RECTORS.

<i>Mrs. Cecilia Scott.</i>	<i>William Robinson,</i> A. M. Nov. 23, 1764, resigned 1785. ^f
	<i>Thomas Scott,</i> A. M. 1785, ob. 1792. ^g
<i>Lady Markham.</i>	<i>William Tournay,</i> A. M. 1792, the present rector.

^f Younger brother of Matthew, lord Rokeby.

^g A younger son of the late Edw. Scott, esq. of Scotts-hall. He was likewise vicar of Lenham.

NOTE.—*The church of Denton is in the hundred of Eastry, and therefore THIS PARISH ought to have been inserted under the description of that hundred, but as that would have greatly interrupted the future regular course of this History, it has been thought less liable to objection to insert the description of it here.*

W O O T T O N

IS the last parish to be described in the hundred of Kinghamford, lying adjoining to that of Denton north-eastward. It was known in antient times by the name of *Wooditon*, but for a long time since it has been called by that of *Wootton* only. The greatest part of it is in the hundred of Kinghamford, over which the borough of Shelving claims. The remainder is in the hundred of Eastry, and borough of Gedding, the borsholder of which is chosen at Eastry court leet.

THE PARISH OF WOOTTON lies very obscurely and unfrequented, among the high mountainous hills of the eastern part of Kent, and like the adjoining parishes is much covered with frequent coppice wood. The soil is like Denton last-described, very poor, consisting of chalk, or an unfertile red earth, but both covered with quantities of sharp flint stones. The village, called *Wootton-street*, containing about eight houses, lies on very high ground, nearly in the middle of it, having the parsonage on one side of it, and the court lodge and church

church on the other. Eastward from hence, among the hills and woods, are the boroughs of Shelving, and of Gedding, in Eastry hundred, from which this parish extends quite up to the Dover road, near the 65th and 66th mile-stones. There are not more than seventeen houses, and about seventy-six inhabitants in the whole parish, which is about nine miles in circumference, whatever it wants in fertility, is made up by the healthiness of it, there being frequent instances of longevity noted in the register, in which the yearly average of christenings is about four, and the burials about five in two years.

IN THE YEAR 800, Cenulf, king of Mercia, with his wife Cengitha, gave to archbishop Athelard, and the church of Christ there, Geddinge and Wodetone, consisting of four ploughlands, with the same exemptions and privileges as the manor of Adisham had with it. In confirmation of which he had deposited a turf of the land on the altar of our Saviour, and he had with his own hand, on account of his ignorance of letters, made the sign of the holy cross, &c.^b After which, on the partition of the revenues of the church of Canterbury between archbishop Lanfranc and his priory, THE MANOR OF WOOTTON, or WODITON, as it was then called, was allotted to the share of the former, of whom it was afterwards held by knight's service; and by the inquisition returned by the sheriff into the treasury anno 12 and 13 king John, it appears that John de Gestlinges held it at that time of the archbishop, by the like service. But this name was not long afterwards extinct here; for before the middle of the next reign of king Henry III. it was come into the possession of a family which took its surname from it. Ivo de Woditon seems to have held both this manor and that of Woditon, in Westwell, about that time; and it is probable, by the very antient part of Wootton-court still

^b *Saxonum Codicelli*, in the Surrenden library.

preserved, that either he or one of his immediate descendants soon afterwards, rebuilt this mansion; but they did not keep possession of the whole of this manor longer than the reign of king Edward II. when John de Ore was become entitled to one moiety of it, and in the 20th year of king Edward III. he, together with Richard Wotton, or Woditon, held it jointly of the archbishop as above mentioned. After which, the moiety belonging to John de Ore passed into the name of Hall, from which it was afterwards alienated to Hales; and that of Richard de Wotton, or Woditon, after continuing in his descendants so late as the latter end of king Henry VI.'s reign, to Harfield, in whose family it remained till king Henry VIII.'s reign, in the 22d year of which, anno 1530, William Harfield appears to have done homage to archbishop Warham for the whole of it, which his descendant Andrew Harfield alienated, together with the advowson of the church appendant to it, in the last year of king Henry VIII. to Leonard Diggs, who afterwards resided here, as did his son Thomas Diggs, esq. both noted mathematicians; the former was second son of James Diggs, of Diggs-court, in Barham. There is a short account of him, and the books he wrote, in Biog. Brit. and of his son Thomas, who excelled his father as a mathematician, the former being, as the biographer styles him, great in himself, but greater in his son; but the latter, (who was father of Sir Dudley Diggs, of Chilham castle) alienated it in 1573, anno 16 Elizabeth, to Thomas Arundel, esq. of Cornwall, and he again parted with it in the 25th year of it, to Richard Vincent, gent. who died possessed of it four years afterwards, and was buried in this church, having by his will ordered this estate to be sold, which it was accordingly in 1589, to Edw. Gage, gent. of Bentley, in Suffex, and he, together with John Crispe, esq. who had married his daughter and heir Mary, conveyed it in 1606 to John Coppin, gent. of Bekelesborne, descended of a third branch of the

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the Coppins, of Deal, in the neighbourhood of which they were possessed of lands in very early times. They bore for their arms, *Parted per pale, azure and gules, three boars heads couped, and a chief of the second*; which arms were confirmed to William Coppin, gent. of Deal, of the elder branch; Thomas Coppin, gent. of London, of the second, and John Coppin, of Wootton, of the third branch, with proper distinctions to the two latter, by Sir John Borough, garter, in 1640. He died in 1630, and was buried here. He left two sons, Thomas and John; to the eldest of whom, in holy orders, he gave by will the advowson of this church, and to the youngest, the manor of Wootton, who on his brother's death, *s. p.* in 1638, became his heir, and entitled to the advowson likewise. He married Anne, daughter of Thomas Gibbon, esq. of West Cliffe, and afterwards resided here, and dying in 1659, was buried in this church. His eldest son John Coppin, gent. died in 1701, without surviving issue, and devised it by his will to his two sisters, Susan, married to Robert Garret, A. M. whom she survived, and Dorothy, who died unmarried, and she settled the reversion of her moiety of it in 1704 on John Bridges, esq. barrister-at-law, who was lineally descended from Anthony, third son of Sir John Brydges, created by queen Mary baron of Chandos, of Sudley, in Gloucestershire, by patent dated April 8, 1554;¹ and accordingly he bore for his arms those of the family, *Argent, on a cross, sable, a leopard's head, or, a mullet for difference*. He died possessed of it in 1712, leaving two sons and a daughter Deborah, married to Edward Tymewell, esq. of Chigwell, in Essex. On his death, John, the eldest, became entitled to his moiety of it; and Edward, the second son, on the death of Mrs. Susan Garret, widow, above-mentioned, became in 1722, by her will, possessed of the

¹ See Camden, p. 282. Atkins's Gloucester, p. 369. Collins's Peer. vol. ii. p. 239.

other moiety of it; and they afterwards resided together at Wootton-court. John Bridges, esq. died unmarried in 1780, upon which his surviving brother Edward Bridges, of Wootton court, became possessed of the whole of it, of which he died possessed soon after his brother, in 1780, leaving his widow Jemima, daughter and coheir of William Egerton, LL. D. prebendary of Canterbury, grandson of John, second earl of Bridgewater, surviving, and by her three sons and five daughters; of the former, the eldest, the Rev. Edw. Tymewell Brydges, will be mentioned below; Samuel-Egerton Brydges, esq. barrister-at-law, is now of Denton, where a further account of him may be seen, and John-William-Head Brydges, esq. is of the Middle Temple. Of the daughters, Anne married the Rev. George Lefroy, rector of Ashe, in Hampshire, and Compton, in Surry; Jane died unmarried in 1788; Deborah-Jemima married Hen. Maxwell, esq. of Hampshire; Charlotte-Jemima-Christian, is now unmarried, and Charlotte married Champion Branfill, esq. of Upminster-hall, in Essex, deceased, since remarried to John Harrison, esq. of Bourne place. By his will he gave this manor with the advowson of the rectory, to his widow, who in 1781, conveyed it to her eldest son, the Rev. E. Tymewell Brydges, who in 1785, married Caroline, daughter of Richard Fairfield, esq. of Streatham, in Surry. He now resides at Wootton-court, which he has rebuilt, and has laid out the circumjacent grounds in the modern improved state, and is the present proprietor of this manor, with the advowson of the church of Wootton.

THE TITLE of *Baron Chandos* is now claimed by the Rev. Mr. Brydges, of Wootton-court, the eldest son of Edward Brydges, esq. as being the direct descendant of Anthony, third son of John Brydges, *created lord Chandos, baron of Sudley*, by queen Mary, and his claim to it has been for some time pending in the house of lords.

GEDDINGS is a borough and hamlet, at the north-east boundary of this parish, within the bounds of the hundred of Eastry, which was given, as has been already noticed before, by Cenulf, king of Mercia, in the year 800, to archbishop Athelard, and the church of Christ there, with the same exemptions and privileges as the manor of Adisham had with it;^k and when archbishop Lanfranc settled the revenues of his church between himself and his monks, the latter seem to have had this estate allotted to them, and it is accordingly thus entered, under the general title of their lands, in the survey of Domesday, taken in the year 1080:

In the lath of Estreia, in Estrei hundred, in Getinge, the monks of Canterbury hold half a suling and one yoke and five acres, and there they have six villeins, with a carucate and an half. In the whole, in the time of king Edward the Confessor, and afterwards, it was worth twenty-six pounds and ten shillings and four pence and one farthing, now thirty-six pounds and ten shillings and four pence and one farthing.

After which the prior and convent of Christ-church kept only part of this estate in their possession, and granted the rest of it, to hold by rent and service, as will be further noticed hereafter. That part which they retained, remained in the possession of the prior and convent till their dissolution in the 31st year of Henry VIII. when it came into the king's hands, who in his 33d year settled it, by his dotation charter, on his new-erected dean and chapter of Christ church, in Canterbury, who own the inheritance of it at this time.

THE OTHER PART, which was granted by the prior and convent to hold by suit and service, came into the possession of the family of Foche, who seem to have been proprietors likewise of another estate within the bounds of this hamlet, which, as early as the reign of king John, had owners who took their name from it,

^k See Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. i. p. 19, 20.

and bore for their arms, *Parted per chevron, argent and sable, three griffins heads erased, counterchanged*; one of whom, Robert de Geddinges, in the 12th and 13th years of that reign, as appears by the inquisition returned into the treasury by the sheriff of this county, held land by knight's service in Geddinge, of the archbishop. The family of Foche before-mentioned, were first settled at Dover, and afterwards at River. John Foche, of River, had three sons, John, who was the last abbot of St. Augustine's monastery; Henry, who was of Ripple, from whom those of Wootton were descended, and Robert. Henry left a son John, of Ripple, from whom those of Wootton were descended. They bore for their arms, *Gules, a fess, dancette, between six lozenges, or*; granted by Cooke, clarencieux, in 1576.¹ Those settled at Wootton were proprietors, and resided at HILL-HOUSE, in this parish, situated about half a mile southward from Gidding, which they became entitled to in king Henry IV.'s reign, by marriage with a female heir of Merriweather, to whom it came from the Hills's, of Hills-court, in Ash, the last of which name, John Hill, prebendary of Canterbury, sold it anno 32 Elizabeth to Henry Foche, who afterwards resided here and possessed both these estates, which his grandson Thomas Foche, esq. of Hertfordshire, about the restoration of king Charles II. alienated to Capt. Miller, of Ratcliffe, mariner, in whose name they continued till about the year 1734, when Mrs. Mary Miller carried them in marriage to Sir William Dodwell, of Gloucestershire, whose sole daughter and heir marrying Thomas Tracey, esq. of Sandiwell, in Gloucestershire, he became entitled to it, and in 1755 conveyed it by sale to Herbert Crofts, esq. of the six-clerks office, and he sold them to Sir George Oxenden, bart. whose son Sir Henry Oxenden, bart. of Brome, is the present owner of them.

¹ There is a pedigree of them in Vistn. co. Kent, anno 1619.

WICKHAM BUSHES is a small manor, situated at the eastern boundaries of this parish, next to Liddon, in which part of it lies. In very early times it was part of the possessions of the eminent family of Guldeford, or Gyldford, as they were sometimes written, and in king Edward II.'s reign Henry de Gyldford was in the possession of it, in which name it did not continue long, for in the 20th year of king Edward III. the heirs of Hugh Champneis held it by knight's service. After which it came into the possession of the Diggs's, of Diggs-court, in Barham, and was given, about king Henry V.'s reign, by John Diggs, esq. of Barham, to his younger son Odomarus, who was of Newington, near Sittingborne, in whose descendants it continued till Thomas Diggs, of Newington, dying anno 18 Elizabeth, *s. p.* Christopher Diggs, esq. of Barham, became his heir and possessed of it, whose grandson Thomas Posthumus Diggs, esq. sold it at the latter end of queen Elizabeth's reign to Coppin, in which name it continued till it was at length alienated to Brome, in which family it remained till of late years, when Col. John Brome leaving two daughters and coheirs, one of them carried this manor in marriage to Mr. John Hamond, surgeon of Chatham, and he died possessed of it in 1774, soon after which it was alienated to Mr. Basil Rogers, of Hythe, whose daughter Elizabeth Rogers, is now entitled to the possession of it.

There are no *parochial charities*. The poor constantly relieved are about four, casually as many.

THIS PARISH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Eleham.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Martin, consists of a body and one chancel, having at the west end a low flat tower, in which there is one bell. This church is small and neat. In the chancel is a memorial for James Janeway, rector twenty-six years; he died in 1739. Several memorials for the Coppins. A memo-

rial for Robert Garret, rector, obt. July 3, 1712. A memorial for John St. Pierre, rector, obt. 1586; one for Thomas Pritchard, rector, obt. 1615. In the body a memorial for Mr. Edward Coppin, of Bishopborne, rector of this parish, obt. July 30, 1689. An antient stone, without inscription, on it the arms of Foche.— There were some time ago three bells in the steeple of this church, but two of them were sold towards the repair of it.

The church of Wootton was antiently appendant to the manor, and continued so till John Coppin, gent. at his death in 1630, separated them, by devising the advowson to his eldest son the Rev. Thomas Coppin, and the manor to his second son John Coppin, gent. who afterwards, by the death of his brother above-mentioned, became possessed likewise of the advowson; and though they had afterwards the same unity of possession, yet being once separated, the latter continued, notwithstanding, an advowson in gross, and remains so at this time, the Rev. Edw. Timewell Brydges, owner of the manor of Wootton, being the present proprietor of the advowson of this church.

This rectory is valued in the king's books at 8l. 10s. 2½d. and the yearly tenths at 17s. 0½d. In 1578 it was valued at sixty pounds, communicants seventy-five. In 1640 it was valued at seventy-eight pounds, communicants fifty. In pursuance of the king's letters mandatory, this rectory was augmented in 1661 with the yearly sum of forty pounds. There are fifteen acres of glebe land.

The archbishops had a right to give, as of usual custom, to one secular clerk, for his better advancement in learning in the schools, a yearly pension of two marcs, to be received from this church of Wodeton.^m

^m Battely's Somner, pt. ii. appendix, p. 12.

CHURCH OF WOOTTON.

PATRONS,
Or by whom presented.

The family of Brydges.

RECTORS.

Edward Cophin, A. M. 1646,
ejected 1662.^p

Jonas Owen, LL. B. Nov. 11,
1663, obt. April 1680.^a

Robert Garret, A. M. July 7,
1680, obt. July 3, 1712.^r

James Janeway, A. M. Feb. 4,
1712, obt. July 1739.^s

Samuel Fremoult, A. B. Jan. 4,
1739, obt. Sept. 28, 1779.

E. T. Brydges, A. M. April 15,
1780, the present rector.

^p He was ejected by the Barthol.
Act. He retired to Bekelborne, where
he died in 1689, and was buried in
this church.

^q Likewise vicar of Shepherdsweil.

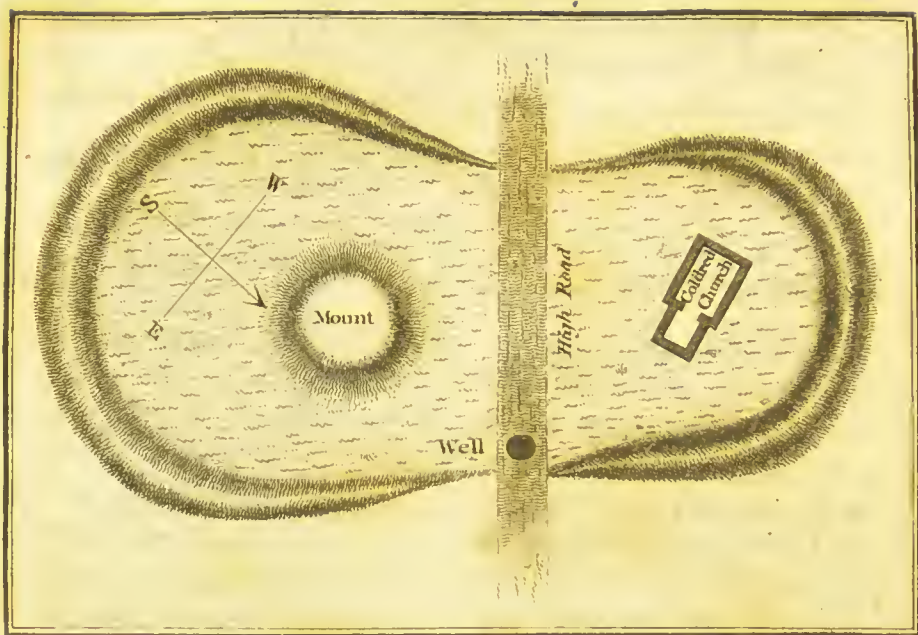
^r He lies buried in the chancel of

this church, as does his successor.

^s He held this rectory with that of
Aldington, by dispensation.

^t Patron of this rectory, and owner
of the manor of Wootton. Also rec-
tor of Otterden.





The Ancient Fortifications at Coldred.

THE HUNDRED OF BEWSBOROUGH

LIES next adjoining to that of Kinghamford, last-described. It contains within its bounds the several parishes of

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. SHEBBERTSWELL. | 8. WEST CLIFFE. |
| 2. COLDRED. | 9. EWELL. |
| 3. WHITFIELD. | 10. RIVER. |
| 4. WEST LANGDON. | 11. POLTON. |
| 5. GUSION. | 12. HOUGHAM <i>in part.</i> |
| 6. OXNEY. | 13. BUCKLAND. And |
| 7. ST. MARGARET. | 14. CHARLTON <i>in part.</i> |

And the churches of those parishes, and likewise part of the parishes of WOPTON, LIDDON, and WALDERSHARE, the churches of which are in other hundreds.

A court leet is held for this hundred, at which *two constables* are chosen, for the upper and lower half hundreds. This court is held at Bewsborough Cross, near the Cross-hand, between Archers-court and Old Park. The court is opened under a tree at the usual place, and from thence adjourned.

SHEBBERTS-

S H E B B E R T S W E L L

LIES the next parish northward from Wootton, being most commonly so called and written; but its more proper name is *Sibertswold*, which name it took from the antient Saxon possessor of it. In the record of Domesday it is written accordingly *Sibertswalt*. There are two boroughs in this parish, Shebbertswell, and Nethergong, commonly called Nareton.

THIS PARISH, tho' healthy, is not reckoned a very pleasant one, either as to situation or soil. It lies close on the north side of the high Dover road, about two miles north-eastward from Barham downs. It contains about 1700 acres of land. The church, with a small hamlet of houses close to it, stands at the eastern boundary of it, adjoining to Coldred; the ground here lying as high as any in these parts. Westward from the church is Butter-street, and the Place house, and about as far southward from thence, the hamlet of Coxhill; all the last-mentioned part of this parish is a low unpleasant situation, much inclosed, having frequent woodland in it; but from Westcourt-house, which stands at a small distance from the Place-house, the ground again rises to an open uninclosed downy country, at the extremity of which is Three Barrow Down, so called from three large Roman *tumuli*, or barrows, on it. On this down the lines of intrenchment thrown up by the Romans, appear exceeding singular; for they are large, and the trenches deep and particularly adapted, and continued up to a great extent and variety of intrenchments, which possess all the hill between Denhill terrace upon the edge of Barham downs, and the scite of the late house of Nethersole, under Snowdowne. On the northern side of the parish is Longlane farm, formerly belonging to the Furnese's, of Wal-

dershare, afterwards to lord viscount Bolingbrooke, who sold it to the present possessor of it, Mr. Fector, of Dover; eastward of which there are several more lines of intrenchment, and on each side of them a large heap of Roman *tumuli*, or barrows.

These cover a considerable extent of ground, perhaps three acres, in the north-west part of this parish, at a small distance from the farm upon the downs; this burying place was explored by the Rev. Mr. Faußett some years ago. The soil of this parish is a cold clay upon a bed of chalk, stiff, and of unpleasant tillage; in some parts the clay is mixed with flints. It is more or less fertile as the layer is of greater or lesser thickness, and upon the whole it is rather an ungrateful soil. The surface of it partakes of the nature of the surrounding villages, uneven hill and dale in a continued succession.

THE MANOR OF SHEBBERTSWELL, alias UPTON WOOD, was given by king Edmund, about the year 944, to the monastery of St. Augustine, which gift was augmented by king Ethelred afterwards, in 990, and the whole continued in the possession of the abbot and convent at the time of taking the survey of Domesday, in which the whole is thus entered under the general title of the lands of the church of St. Augustine:

In Bensberg hundred. The abbot himself holds Siberteswalt. It was taxed at two sulings. The arable land is four carucates. In demesne there is one and a half, and eleven villeins, with six borderers having two carucates and an half. There is a church. In the time of king Edward the Confessor it was worth eight pounds; when he received it forty shillings, now six pounds, and yet it pays eight pounds.

Soon after which, Scotland, then abbot of this monastery, granted this estate to Hugo, the son of Fulbert, to hold by knight's service, together with the tithes arising from them."

" See Regist. Mon. Sci Aug. cart. 177.

After which, this estate came into the possession of Richard, natural son of king John, but at the latter end of that reign Sir Walter de Wyngham, brother of Henry de Wyngham, bishop of London, held it of their heirs as meise tenant, and died without issue male at the beginning of king Edward I.'s reign; after which the inheritance came to the daughters and heirs of Sir Walter above mentioned, Matilda and Joane; and to John, son and heir of another of his daughters and co-heirs; and in the 17th year of that reign, Stephen de Pencestre then held this manor, as of the inheritance of the above-mentioned daughters and heirs of Sir Walter de Wyngham, by knight's service, &c. of the abbot, being of his barony, but this family was entirely extinct here before the 20th year of Edward III. when Peter de Guildborough, or as he was more frequently written, Goldsborough, held it as of the castle of Dover; however this name did not long continue here, for in the next reign of king Richard II. a family named de Uppetone, was become possessed of it, whence it acquired the name of *Upton-court*.

They were succeeded by the Philipotts, descended from those of Gillingham, in this county, one of whom was Sir John Philipott, lord-mayor of London, anno 3 Richard II. who was knighted next year by the king in Smithfield, as a reward for his service, and the assistance he gave to Sir William Walworth, lord mayor, in the destruction of the rebel Walter Tyler.* They resided at Upton-court for several generations, and many of them lie buried in this church, though their inscriptions have been long since obliterated; but at length before king Henry VII.'s reign, it was conveyed by sale to Guldeford, in which name it remained but a short time before it was alienated to William Boys, esq. of Fredville, afterwards of Bonnington, who died possessed of it in 1508, having by his will devised it to

* See Gillingham, vol. iv. of this history, p. 236.

his grandson William, (son of his eldest John) who was afterwards of Fredville, in whose descendants it continued down to Sir John Boys, of St. Gregories, who in the latter end of queen Elizabeth's reign, alienated this manor, then called *Sibwold*, alias *Upton*, to Mr. John Merriweather, from one of whose descendants it afterwards passed to Edward Turner, gent. of Bernard's-inn, London, who appears to have been possessed of it in 1692, and his daughter Jane carried it in marriage to John Sparrow, gent. of Saffron Walden, in Essex, and they in 1702, joined in the sale of it to Awnsham Churchill, gent. whose nephew of the same name, of Henbury, in Dorsetshire, esq. died possessed of it in 1773; after which, William Churchill, esq. of Henbury, and the Rev. Henry Churchill, clerk, his sons and coheirs in gavelkind, passed away this manor, (together with all their other estates here, excepting Butter-street farm) by sale in 1785, to Mr. William Baldock, of Canterbury, and William Slodden, gent. of that city, his trustee, and they in the following year alienated it to James Gunman, esq. of Dover, the present possessor of this manor.

A court leet and court baron is held for this manor; but there is no officer chosen at it.

BUT THE MANOR-HOUSE, together with some of the demesne lands, belong to the right hon. the earl of Guildford. The house, a small one, neatly fitted up in the cottage stile, is in the occupation of Mrs. Elizabeth Boteler.

BUTTER-STREET FARM, with the mansion called *the Place-house*, and the lands belonging to it, being the principal farm in this parish, was formerly part of the demesnes of the manor of Upton-court above-mentioned, and was held of the abbot of St. Augustine, and passed in like sort as the manor itself into the family of Boys, from which it was in queen Elizabeth's time alienated to Mr. John Merriweather, who afterwards resided here; by one of whose descendants the
present

present mansion was built.* In which family, who bore for their arms, *Or, three martlets, sable, on a chief, azure, a sun, or*, this estate continued, till at length it was carried by Anne, sole sister and heir of Mr. Richard Merriweather, who died unmarried in 1720, in marriage to Mr. John Lowndes, of Overton, in Cheshire, who afterwards resided here, and dying in 1734, left an only daughter and heir Sarah, who married Awnsham Churchill, esq. of Henbury, owner likewise of Upton manor, and nephew of Awnsham Churchill, the purchaser of that manor, as has been mentioned before, who was an eminent stationer, and M. P. for Dorchester, the son of William Churchill, esq. of that place, who bore for his arms, *Sable, a lion rampant, azure, debruised by a bendlet, gules.*† He died possessed of this mansion and estate in 1773, and his two sons and coheirs in gavelkind, William, and Henry Churchill, clerk, in 1785, alienated the capital part of the mansion-house, with the gardens, pleasure grounds, and some meadows adjoining, to Mr. Thomas Baldock, and the remainder of the mansion-house, yards, barns, and buildings, together with the farm, to Mr. Thomas Claringbold, and he soon after alienated them to Mr. Robert Potter, who afterwards purchased the rest of the mansion, with the gardens, grounds, and meadows, of Mr. Thomas Baldock; so that he now possesses the whole of this mansion with its appurtenances, as well as *Butter-street farm*, and resides at this time in the capital part of the mansion-house.

THE MANOR OF WESTCOURT, so called from its situation in the western part of this parish, was part of the antient possessions of the priory of St. Martin, in Dover, before the time of the Norman conquest, perhaps given to it by king Wightred, when he removed

* There is a pedigree of a younger branch of this family settled in the adjoining parish of Barfriston, in the Heraldic Visitation, anno 1619.

† See Hutchins's History of Dorsetshire, p. 129.

the priory; in the year 696, from the circuit of the castle down into the town of Dover, to the old church of St. Martin there. Accordingly it is thus entered in the survey of Domesday, under the general title of *Terra Canonicorum S. Martini de Dovre*, i. e. lands of the canons of St. Martin in Dovre.

In Sibertesuall, William of Poiſtiers holds half a ſuling and twelve acres and in Deal, &c. The whole of this is worth fifty five ſhillings. In the time of king Edward the Confessor four pounds.

And a little further :

In Sibertesuall, Sigar holds one yoke and an half, and there he has in demesne half a carucate, and two villeins, and one borderer. It is worth twenty-five ſhillings. In the time of king Edward the Confessor thirty-five ſhillings. His father held it as a prebend.

And below under the ſame title :

In Sibtesuall Ulſtan, ſon of Vluuin, holds one ſuling, and there he has half a carucate, and three villeins, and nine borderers, with one carucate. In the time of king Edward the Confessor it was worth one hundred ſhillings, now ſixty ſhillings. His father held it.

And further on, as part of the poſſeſſions of the ſame canons :

One paſture in Sibertesuall, worth ſixteen pence.

The above premiſes ſeem altogether to have comprehended, and to have conſtituted the manor of Weſt-court, which during the ſeveral changes made in the priory of St. Martin, continued nevertheleſs part of its poſſeſſions, till its final diſſolution in the 27th of king Henry VIII. when it was by act ſuppreſſed, as being under the clear yearly value of two hundred pounds, and came with all its lands and poſſeſſions into the king's hands, where they did not remain long, for in his 29th year he granted this manor, with the ſcite of the priory, and all the lands and poſſeſſions late belonging to it, excepting the patronage of certain churches particularly mentioned in it, in exchange to the arch-biſhop ;

bishop; in which situation this manor still continues, his grace the archbishop being now entitled to the inheritance of it. A court baron is held for this manor.

The Parkers resided here in king James the 1st.'s reign, as tenants to Sir John Boys, who held it of the archbishop; which family of Parker bore for their arms, *Ermine, six escallops, gules, three, two, and one*; confirmed to John Parker, gent. of Sybertswold, by Robert Cooke, clarencieux, in 1588, anno 30 Elizabeth.² The Hammonds, of St. Alban's, were lately lessees of this manor, in which the lease continued to William Hammond, esq. who has sold his interest in it to John Plumptree, esq. of Fredville, the present lessee of it.

CHARITIES.

THERE were given by a person or persons unknown, eleven acres of pasture, near Longlane, now used by the poor, and are of the annual value of about three guineas.

The poor constantly maintained are about fifteen, casually as many.

THIS PARISH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Sandwich

The church, which is dedicated to St Andrew, is small, and consists of a nave and chancel. It has no tower, but there is one bell in it. In the chancel is an inscription on a brass plate for Philemon Pownall, obt. 1660. Several memorials for the family of Matson, formerly of this parish. A monument for Wm. Merriweather, gent. obt. 1702; and for Richard Matson, gent. the last heir male of the family, obt. 1720, æt. 27; arms at top, *Merriweather impaling argent, on a chevron, azure, three mullets, or, between three martlets, gules*; for Matson. A monument for Mr. John Lowndes, of Overton, in Cheshire, and his wife, daughter of Mr. Wm. Merriweather; he died 1734; arms at top, *Ar-*

² See Guillim's Heraldry, p. 248.

gent, fretty, azure, on a canton, gules, a griffin's head erased, or. In the nave, a memorial for James Herbert, esq. of this parish, obt. 1760; arms, *Party per pale, azure and gules, three lions rampant, argent.* One for Thomas Rymer, clerk, A. M. vicar of Shepperdswell and Coldred, and one of the six preachers, obt. July 17, 1759. A monument for Martha-Maria, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Thompson, wine-merchant, of Dover, obt. 1788; she was buried in a vault under the west end of the church. In the church-yard is a handsome altar monument for John Claringbold, ob. 1764. A head-stone for Richard Seddon, late steward to the noble family of Waldershare thirty-one years, after which he retired to Upton-court in 1767, and died in 1770.

This church was antiently appendant to the manor of Shebbertswell, and continued so till Henry de Wingham, dean of St. Martin's, London, lord of this manor in the year 1257, anno 42 Henry III. gave it to the abbot and convent of St. Radigund, for the maintenance of one canon there, and of the poor resorting thither, upon which it became appropriated to that monastery, and continued, together with the advowson of the vicarage, part of the possessions of it, till its final dissolution in the 27th year of king Henry VIII. when it came into the king's hands, who granted it, with all its possessions that year, to the archbishop in exchange,^a who soon afterwards reconveyed them to the crown; but in this deed, among other exceptions, was that of all churches and advowsons of vicarages, by virtue of which the appropriation of this church, together with the advowson of the vicarage, remained part of the possessions of the see of Canterbury, as they do at this time, his grace the archbishop being now entitled to the inheritance of them.

^a Augtn. off. Inrolm. Kent, box A. 21. Register of the abbey of St. Radigund.

At this time, Mr. Thomas Potter, of this parish, holds of the archbishop three parts of the tithes of it, arising from 1300 acres of land, and pays twenty pounds yearly to the vicar. He likewise holds under the archbishop twenty acres of glebe, for which he pays a proportion of a yearly reserved rent. Mr. Thomas King holds about one hundred acres of land at Coxhill, as lessee of the archbishop; and James Gunman, esq. holds about fifty acres of woodland. These two pay likewise their parts of the reserved rent above-mentioned.

This vicarage is valued in the king's books at six pounds, and the yearly tenths at twelve shillings.— There are five acres of glebe land.

It was united by archbishop Whitgift in 1584, to the adjoining one of Coldred, and archbishop Sancroft, in 1680, again consolidated these vicarages, in which state they continue at this time; the collation being made by the archbishop to the vicarages of Shebbertswell and Coldred united.^b

The vicarage of Shebbertswell was augmented with the yearly sum of twenty pounds, to be paid by the lessee of the great tithes, by archbishop Juxon, anno 12 king Charles II. and again confirmed anno 28 king Charles II. In 1588 there were eighty-three communicants here. In 1640, eighty communicants; and it was valued at forty-five pounds. It is now of the clear yearly certified value of 43l. 19s. 8d.

Walter de Wyngham, lord of the manor of Siberfwealde, in the 47th year of king Henry III. gave to this church a messuage, in which the vicars used to dwell.

^b Regist. Whitgift, vol. i. f. 459, Lambeth. Register Sancroft, f. 384, Lambeth. Leiger Book of St. Martin's, Dover, f. 178, 179, 180^b, Lambeth. See Ducarel's Repertory, edit. ii. p. 103.

CHURCH OF SHEBBERTSWELL.

PATRONS,

Or by whom presented.

VICARS.

<i>The Archbishop.</i>	<i>John Maxim. Delangle</i> , S. T. P. February 4, 1683, resigned 1686. ^c
	<i>Edward Pettit</i> , A. M. Oct. 23, 1686, obt. 1709.
	<i>David Campredon</i> , A. M. Sep- tember 30, 1709, obt. March 2, 1731. ^d
	<i>George Smith</i> , A. M. April 3, 1731, obt. May 16, 1752. ^e
	<i>Thomas Rymer</i> , A. M. June 23, 1752, obt. July 17, 1759. ^f
	<i>John Benson</i> , A. M. August 9, 1759, resigned 1762. ^g
	<i>John Holingbery</i> , S. T. P. 1762, resigned 1771.
	<i>Roger Pettitward</i> , S. T. P. July 6, 1771, obt. April 18, 1774. ^h
	<i>Durand Rhudde</i> , A. M. Oct. 24, 1774—1782. ⁱ
	<i>Allen Fielding</i> , 1782, resigned October 1787. ^k
	<i>John Rose</i> , A. M. Oct. 1787, resigned July 1790. ^l
	<i>John Henry Clapham</i> , A. M. 1790, resigned 1792. ^m
	<i>Rich. Blackett Dechair</i> , L.L. B. 1792, the present vicar. ⁿ

^c Rector of Chartham, and prebendary of Canterbury.

^d Likewise rector of Charlton, by Dover.

^e He had been rector of Barfriston, and was likewise rector of Charlton, by Dover.

^f See Acrise. He lies buried in this church.

^g See Harbledown, vol. ix. of this history, p. 10.

^h And residentiary of St. Paul's, London. His original name was Mort-

lock, which he changed by act, anno 23 George II.

ⁱ And lecturer of St. Dionis Backchurch, London.

^k He resigned this vicarage for that of Hackington, alias St. Stephen's.

^l He resigned this vicarage on being presented to Milton, by Sittingbourne.

^m For the vicarage of Edburton, in Suffex.

ⁿ And vicar of Postling.

C O L D R E D

IS the next parish eastward from Shebbertswell, being written in Domesday, *Colret*, and taking its name most probably from its cold and bleak situation, though it is supposed by some to have been so called, from *Ceoldred*, king of Mercia, who is said to have come into this part of Kent, in the year 715, as will be further noticed hereafter. There are two boroughs in this parish; of Coldred, and of Popshall.

THE PARISH lies on high ground, in an open unclosed country, very bleak, but exceedingly healthy; being unfrequented it is but very little known. The church is situated at the west end of it, next to Shebbertswell, having a hamlet, called Coldred-street, adjoining to it, close to Waldershare park, which incloses a small part of this parish within its pales; not far from which is Popeshall-house, and Newsole farm, vulgarly called Mewsole, formerly belonging to the abbey of St. Augustine, and accounted a manor.^m It now belongs to the earl of Guildford.

At the boundary of the parish, next to Ewell, is the hamlet and farm of Singledge, the latter of which belongs to the trustees of Dover harbour. This parish contains about 1500 acres of land; the soil of it is much the same as that of Shebbertswell last-described. There is some woodland in that part of it next to Whitfield and Ewell. The inhabitants of Coldred, in the perambulation of their bounds, not only include great part of Waldershare park, but even claim to divide and go through the mansion-house; but this they were refused in their last walk, the parish of Waldershare *having been induced* to dispute their right, so that the bounds between them remain still undecided. There is no fair,

^m See Dec. Script. Thorn, col. 1931, 2163.

As an instance of the salubrity of the air of this place, out of thirty families in it, containing one with another about five in a family, as Mr. Pettit, the minister, here told a friend of Dr. Harris, in the year 1700, for seven years before he had buried only one person in his parish, and that several of the inhabitants here had exceeded the age of one hundred years.^a There is a fair intrenchment about this church of Coldred, having a large mount in the north-east part of it. The tradition of the place is, that it was made by a king of this name, perhaps Ceoldred, king of Mercia, who might come hither anno 715, to assist the Kentish men against Ina, king of the West Saxons, who had imposed a heavy tribute on them but a little time before, in the year 694, and probably held them in great subjection still. For the Saxon chronicle tells us, that Ina and Ceoldred fought a battle at Wodnesbeorh in 715, which certainly was Woodnesborough, near Sandwich, not far from hence, where there is a very great mount thrown up. The church stands on very high ground, on part of the scite of the old fortification above-mentioned, the fosse on the north-west forming a boundary to the church yard, being there of a very considerable depth, the highway separating the above part from the remainder on the south east. In the middle of this road, some years since, a large well was discovered by the earth giving way; the area of the whole within the intrenchment contains something more than two acres; it probably may be of Roman original, whatever use might be made of it afterwards. Upon enlarging Waldenshare park, between twenty and thirty years ago, and digging the ground deeper than common, for a plantation of about two acres of ground, a considerable quantity of urns, *pateræ*, and other Roman utensils, of different coloured earths, evidently of that nation, burnt bones, &c. &c. were discovered throughout the whole

^a See Harris's History of Kent, p. 81.

of it. They were found north-east from the above fortification, at a little more than a quarter of a mile distance. This land having always been in tillage, there were no inequalities remaining on the surface to point out any *vestigia* of this burial-place. See a plan of this fortification, p. 374.

THE MANOR OF COLDRED, at the time of taking the survey of Domesday, was part of the possessions of Odo, bishop of Baieux; under the general title of whose lands it is thus entered in that record:

Ralph de Curbespine holds Colret of the bishop. The arable land is In demesne there is one carucate and an half, and six villeins, with seven borderers, having two carucates. There are two servants, and four acres of pasture. It was taxed at two sulings. In the time of king Edward the Confessor it was worth eight pounds, and afterwards twenty shillings, now six pounds. Molleue held it of king Edward.

Four years after taking this survey, the bishop of Baieux was disgraced, and this manor, among the rest of his possessions, was confiscated to the crown, from whence it was soon afterwards granted to the family of Saye, in which it continued till the reign of Henry III. when Jeffry de Saye, with the consent of his son William, granted this manor, together with the sepulture of his body, to the hospital of St. Mary, in Dover, afterwards called the Maison Dieu, then lately founded, which gift was confirmed by king Henry III. in his 15th year; after which king Edward I. in his 14th year, granted a charter of *free-warren*, a privilege of no small consequence in those early times, to the master and brethren of the hospital, for their manor of Coldred;* after which it continued part of the revenues of the hospital, till the reign of king Henry VIII. when on the suppression of it this manor came into the king's hands, who in his 29th year granted it, among other

* Rot. cart. ejus an. N. 6. Tan. Mon. p. 221.

premises, to Thomas Culpeper, to hold *in capite* by knight's service ; but he did not possess it long, for it appears by the escheat rolls, that it was again in the crown in the 34th year of that reign, in which the king granted it to Sir John Gage, comptroller of his household, as a reward for his services in Scotland, to hold in like manner, but he exchanged a great part of it next year with the archbishop, for the confirmation of which an act passed anno 35 Henry VIII. since which this estate, which still bore the name of the *manor of Coldred*, has continued parcel of the possessions of the see of Canterbury, his grace the archbishop being at this time entitled to the inheritance of it. The site of this manor, with its lands and appurtenances, is held of the archbishop on a beneficial lease by Mr. Robert Finnis. There is no court held for this manor.

THE OTHER PART of *the manor*, which remained in the possession of Sir John Gage, retained likewise the name of *the manor of Coldred*, and continued his property till the 38th year of king Henry VIII. when he passed it away back again to the crown,^p where it staid till king Edward VI. in his 7th year, granted this *manor of Coldred*, with other premises in this parish, late belonging to the Maison Dieu, in Dover, to Edward, lord Clinton and Saye, and he very soon afterwards passed it away by sale to Richard Monins, esq. of Saltwood castle, who died possessed of it anno 3 Elizabeth, and his great-grandson Sir Edward Monins, bart. of Waldershare, died possessed of it in 1663, after which his heirs and trustees joined in the sale of it, together with other manors and lands in this parish and neighbourhood, to Sir Henry Furnese, bart. afterwards of Waldershare, who died possessed of it in 1712, after which, his grand-daughter Catherine, carried it in marriage, first to Lewis, earl of Rockingham, and secondly to Francis, earl of Guildford, by neither of whom she

^p Augtn. off. Kent, box H. 24. Rot. Esch. ejus an. pt. 8.

had issue, and dying in 1766, bequeathed this manor, among the rest of her estates, to her surviving husband, who died possessed of it in 1750, upon which it came to his eldest son and heir Frederick, earl of Guildford, and knight of the garter, and again on his death in 1792, to his eldest son the present right hon. George-Augustus, earl of Guildford, the owner of it.^a A court leet and court baron is held for this manor.

THE MANOR OF POPESHALL, or *Popshall*, as it is commonly called, and sometimes erroneously, *Copshall*, is situated at the eastern boundary of this parish, adjoining to Waldershare park. It is written in the survey of Domesday, *Popeselle*; at the time of taking which, it was part of the possessions of Odo, bishop of Baieux, under the general title of whose lands it is thus entered in it:

The same Osbern (son of Letard) holds of the bishop, Popeselle. It was taxed at one suling. The arable land is In demesne there are two carucates and one villein, with four borderers, having half a carucate. Two freemen held this land of king Edward. A certain knight of his held half a yoke, and there he has one carucate in demesne. The whole in the time of king Edward the Confessor was worth sixty shillings, and afterwards twenty, now one hundred shillings.

And afterwards:

In Beusberge hundred, Radulf de Curbespine holds half a yoke in Popeffale, and there he has three oxgangs of land. In the time of king Edward the Confessor, and afterwards, it was worth four shillings, now eight shillings. Uluric held it of king Edward.

On the bishop of Baieux's disgrace, which happened about four years afterwards, the king his brother, confiscated all his possessions, and granted the lands above-mentioned, among others, to Hugh de Port.

^a See more of this family, and the settlements of the Furniese estates, under Waldershare.

These lands, which together made up the barony of Port, were held of the king *in capite* by barony, the tenant of them being bound by his tenure to maintain a certain number of soldiers from time to time, for the defence of Dover castle, and it was afterwards held by knight's service of his descendants (who assumed the name of St. John, and made their seat of Basing, in Hampshire, the chief, or capital of their barony), by the family of Orlanstone, of Orlanstone, in this county; for William de Orlanstone held it, as appears by an escheat roll, marked with the number 86, in Henry III's reign, and left it to his son William de Orlanstone, who in the 51st year of that reign obtained a charter of *free-warren*, among other liberties, for his manors of Orlanstone and Popeshalle. At length his descendant John de Orlanstone, about the latter end of king Edward the III.'s reign, alienated this manor to Horne, a branch of that family of this name seated at Hornesplace, in Aplemore, in which name it continued, till James Horne, dying *f. p.* in the 20th year of king Henry VI. it descended to John Digge, of Barham, whose ancestor of the same name had married Juliana, sister, and at length heir, of James Horne above mentioned, and in his descendants it continued down to Sir Dudley Diggs, of Chilham-castle, who about the latter end of king James I's reign, alienated it to Sir William Monins, bart. of Waldershare, who was possessed of the remaining part of Popeshall, probably the same as is described in the survey of Domesday as above-mentioned, as having been held by Ralph de Curbespine, which had been in the possession of his ancestors of the name of Monins, as far back as the beginning of king Edward III.'s reign.^r His son, Sir Edward Monins, bart. died possessed of the whole of this estate in 1663, after which his heirs and trustees joined in

^r See the Register of St. Radgund's abbey, and the Book of Knights Fees.

the sale of it, together with other manors and lands in this parish and neighbourhood, to Sir Henry Furnese, bart. who died in 1712 possessed of it; since which it has descended down in like manner as that of Coldred, above described, to the present right hon. George-Augustus, earl of Guildford, who is the present owner of it. A court baron is held for this manor.

Henry Malmains, of Waldershare, by his will anno 1274, mentions the church of Popeshale, among others, to which he had given legacies; and in a manuscript of Christ-church, Canterbury, mention is made, that the pension of the vicar of Coldred was assigned to the maintenance of one chaplain at Popeshall; and in the valuation of churches made in the 8th year of king Richard II. anno 1384, the churches of Coldrede and Popeleshale, belonging to Dover priory, are both mentioned. The foundations of this chapel, or church, are still to be seen at a small distance from the manor house.

*There was a portion of tithes arising from seventy-six acres of the manor of Popeshall, which belonged to the abbot of Langdon.** It is now the property of the earl of Guildford.

A BRANCH of the family of *Finch* was settled at Coldred, in the latter end of queen Elizabeth's reign, of whom there is a pedigree in the Heraldic Visitation of Kent, 1619. They bore for their arms, the same as those of Eastwell, but with *the chevron ingrailed*.

There are no *parochial charities*. The poor constantly relieved are about six, casually four.

THIS PARISH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Sandwich,

The church, which is dedicated to St. Pancrase, is very small and mean, consisting of only one isle and a

* See Ducarel's Rep. p. 26. Stev. Mon. vol. i. p. 39.

chancel. It has one bell in it, but the steeple of it has been down for many years past. There are two singular niches, such as are not seen in these parts, piercing the head wall of this church, at the west end, where it rises above the roof, each of which probably held a bell formerly, and though not used in common in this part of the country, are at this time frequent in the parts adjacent to Calais, in France, formerly under the dominion of the English. In the chancel are memorials for the Ockmans, of Deal, arms, *A fess between three crescents*, impaling *a fess dancette, between three balls*. On a brass plate, an inscription for William Fyntch, gent. obt. 1615, who married Bennet, daughter and heir of Christopher Hunniwood, gent. A memorial in the body for Margaret, wife of Thomas Jeken, obt. 1616. A monument for Edward Pettit, A. M. vicar of Shepperdswell and Coldred, obt. June 20, 1709.

The church of Coldred was given to the priory of St. Martin, in Dover, by archbishop Langton, in the beginning of king Henry II.'s reign, and was not long afterwards appropriated to it, and confirmed by the chapter of Christ-church, with the deduction of a competent portion of six marcs to the vicar for his maintenance,¹ and in this state it continued till the dissolution of the priory, in the 27th year of Henry VIII. when it was suppressed by act, as being under the clear yearly value of two hundred pounds. After which the king granted this church and the advowson of the vicarage, with the scite and other possessions of the priory, in his 29th year, to the archbishop, part of whose possessions they remain at this time. This parsonage is held of the archbishop on a beneficial lease by the right hon. the earl of Guildford. There are twenty acres of glebe land belonging to it. It is valued in the king's books

¹ Leiger Book of St. Martin's, Dover, f. 187^b, MSS. Lamb. See Ducarel's Rep. p. 26, 27.

at 6l. 2s. 6d. and the yearly tenths at 12s. 3d. The antient yearly pension of four pounds is still paid by the archbishop, as possessor of the priory lands of Dover to the vicar. In 1588 here were communicants sixty, and it was valued at twenty pounds. In 1640 here were communicants sixty, and it was valued at thirty pounds.

This vicarage was augmented with the yearly sum of twenty pounds, to be paid by the lessee of the great tithes, by archbishop Juxon, anno 12 Charles II. and confirmed by another indenture, anno 28 of the same reign. It is now of the clear yearly certified value of 35l. 7s. 9d.

Archbishop Whitgift in 1584, united this vicarage and the adjoining one of Shebbertswell; and archbishop Sancroft in 1680, again consolidated these vicarages, in which state they continue at this time, the Rev. Richard Blackett Dechair being the present vicar of both these parishes.

THERE WAS A PORTION OF TITHES, as has been already mentioned, payable to the abbot and convent of Langdon, from certain lands of the manor of Popeshall; and the same abbot, &c. was entitled to the small tithes of a tenement in this parish, which they held of the prior and convent of Cumbwell, concerning which there was an agreement between the abbot and convent and those of St. Martin's, Dover, the appropriators of this church in the year 1227. There are at this time seventy acres of land belonging to Popeshall, and eighteen acres and a half to Newsole, tithe free, which seem to be the above portion of tithes. There is now *another portion of tithes* arising from ninety acres of land in this parish, payable to the lords of the manor of Temple Ewell adjoining.

" See Decem. Scriptores, col. 2163.



WHITFIELD, ALIAS BEWSFIELD,

IS the next parish south-eastward from Coldred. It has been variously called by both these names, both which plainly imply its high and open situation; but the latter, written in Domesday, *Bevesfel*, is its proper name, that of Whitfield being much more modern, by which it is now however in general called. The manor of Norborne claims *paramount* over great part of this parish.

THIS PARISH is very small and narrow, it is a very unfrequented place, situated on very high ground, in a poor country of open uninclosed land, the soil of which is in general chalk and very light, though there are some few strypes of deep ground more fertile than the rest. The village, called Whitfield-street, having the church in it, is situated at the south-east bounds of it, at a small distance from which is a hamlet of houses, called Lower Whitfield, where is a farm, formerly belonging to the Denews, and then to Brett, of Spring Grove, whence it was sold to the present possessor of it, Peter Fedor, esq. of Dover, and at the western bounds, in a dell, Hazling wood. At the northern bounds is the hamlet of Pinham, consisting of three small farms.—There is no fair.

OFFA, king of Mercia, in the first year of his reign, anno 757, gave to the abbot of St. Augustine's monastery, land called Bewesfeld, with the privilege of feeding hogs and cattle in the royal wood, and other liberties mentioned in his charter for that purpose, one of which was that of taking one goat in Snowlyn's wood, where the king's goats went; after which this land continued in the possession of the monastery till the time of taking the survey of Domesday, in which record it is thus entered under the general title of the land of the church of St. Augustine:

Oidelard

Oidelard holds of this manor, viz. Norborne, one sueling, and it is called Bevesfel, and there he has two carucates, with ten borderers. It is worth six pounds.

After which, that part of the above land, which comprehended THIS MANOR OF BEWSFIELD, was held of the abbot by knight's service, by the eminent family of Badlesmere. Guncelin de Badlesmere held this manor in Hen. VIII.'s reign, and another Guncelin de Badlesmere held it in like manner in king John's reign, and was a justice itinerant. He left one son, Bartholomew, and two daughters; Joane, married to John de Northwood, and another to John de Coningsby. Before his death he gave this manor in frank marriage, with this eldest daughter Joane, to Sir John de Northwood, of Northwood, who was a man of great account in the reigns of king Edward I. and II. whose descendants continued in the possession of this manor for some length of time, and till it was at length alienated to Chelesford, *alias* Chelford, from which name it again passed by sale about Henry VII.'s reign, to Wm. Boys, of Fredville, whose descendant Sir E. Boys the elder, afterwards possessed it, at which time the name of this manor seems to have dropped, and to have been blended in that of the adjoining one of LINACRE-COURT, by which name it has ever since been called. He gave it to his second son Roger Boys, esq.* whose only son and heir Edward Boys, about the year 1644, conveyed it by sale to Herbert Nowell, esq. and he alienated it to John Day, who sold it to Roger Laming, of Wye, and he parted with it to Hercules Baker, esq. of Deal, whose daughter Sarah carried it in marriage to Thomas Barrett, esq. of Lee, whose third wife she was. She died *s. p.* as did Mr. Barrett in 1757, possessed of this manor, leaving it in jointure to his fourth wife Katherine, daughter, and at length sole heir

* Court rolls of the manor, from which the following account is taken.

of Humphry Pudner, esq. who died in 1785, on which it descended to their only son Thomas Barrett, esq. now of Lee, in Ickham, who is the present possessor of it.

LINACRE MANOR, OR LINACRE-COURT, as it is usually called, in which the manor of Bewsfield is now merged, lies in the south-west part of this parish, adjoining to Coldred and River, and was the other part of that land given to St. Augustine's monastery, and described in Domesday as before-mentioned, being held by knight's service of the abbot, by the family of Criol, one of whom, William de Criol, as appears by the book of knights fees in the exchequer, held it as such in the reign of king Edward I. but it did not long afterwards remain with them, for John de Malmains of Hoo, held it in the next reign of king Edward II. his son John left an only daughter and heir, who carried it in marriage to John Monyn, and he in her right held it in the 20th year of king Edward III. After this it continued but a small time in the name of Monyn, for in the 49th year of that reign, John Solley is entered in the register of the abbey, as holding this manor of the abbot by knight's service. How long it remained in his descendants I have not found, only that it was at length alienated to Chelesford, alias Chelshford, from which name it passed, with the manor of Bewsfield as before related, by sale, about Henry VII.'s reign, to William Boys, esq. of Fredville, who died possessed of both these manors in 1508; after which it descended down to Mr. Edward Boys, who about the year 1644 conveyed this manor by sale to Herbert Nowell, esq. since which it has passed in the like chain of ownership as the manor of Bewsfield described before, down to Thomas Barrett, esq. of Lee, in Ickham who is the present owner of this manor of Linacre, in which that of Bewsfield is included. A court baron is held for this manor.

THE MANOR OF WHITFIELD, with THE MANOR OF LITTLE PISING, and THE LANDS OF PINHAM, was in the reign of king Henry III. in the hands of the crown, in the 13th year of which that eminent man, Hubert de Burgh, earl of Kent and chief justice of England, had a grant of it, among others, with licence to give or assign it to whomever he would, either to a religious house or otherwise; not long after which, he appears to have settled this manor, with the estate in this parish, called *Little Pising*, on the hospital of St. Mary, in Dover, afterwards called the *Maison Dieu*, then lately founded by him; after which Edward I. granted a charter of *free-warren* to the master and brethren of this hospital, for their demesne lands in Whytefeld and Coldred adjoining. After which this manor and estate continued part of the revenues of this hospital till king Henry VIII.'s reign, when on the suppression of it they came into the king's hands, where they staid till king Edward VI. in his 2d year granted the manors of Whitfield and Little Pyfing, to sir Thomas Heneage and William lord Willoughbye, to hold *in capite* by knight's service.* They seem to have sold their joint interest in them to James Hales, whose heirs possessed them at the latter end of the reign of queen Elizabeth, after which I find no more of the manor of Whitfield, but that the manor of Little Pyfing passed by sale into the family of Monins, of Waldershare, in which it continued down to Sir Edward Monins, bart. who died in 1663, after which his heirs and trustees joined in the sale of it, together with other lands at Pinham, to Sir Henry Furnese, bart. of Waldershare, who died possessed of it in 1712, after which his granddaughter Catherine, countess of Rockingham, became possessed of this manor of Little Pising in her own right, and of the lands at Pinham, jointly with her two sisters, as coheirs of their father, in equal shares in co-

* Augtn. off. box, Kent, G. 4. Rot. Esch, ejus an. pt. 7.

parcenary in tail general, since which her interest in these estates have passed in like manner as Coldred before-mentioned, and her other estates in this county, to her eldest grand son, the present right hon. Geo.-Augustus, earl of Guildford, the present possessor of them.

CHARITIES.

THERE was given by a person unknown, for the use of the poor not having relief, land, now vested in Redman Jones, the annual produce of 10s.

The poor constantly maintained are about ten, casually eight.

THIS PARISH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanery* of Dover.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Peter, consists of a small nave and two chancels, having one bell in it, but there is no steeple, it is a wretched mean building. The roof is supported by a most uncouth pillar in the middle, so strangely as to prevent, I think, a description of it. There are no monuments in it, nor any thing further worthy notice.

This church was originally appendant to the manor and as such was given to St. Augustine's abbey in 755 by king Offa; after which the abbot and convent, the year 1221, anno 6 Henry III. granted their right in this church to the abbot and convent of Combwell to hold in perpetual alms, but it was at the same time agreed, that the latter should not exact the tithes of sheaves, arising from twenty-five acres of Napushurst which the abbot and convent of St. Augustine had sometime granted to Thomas de Newesole, but that the church of Bewesfield should enjoy the small tithes of the above lands for the ecclesiastical service, which should perform to the tenants of St. Augustine, who inhabited there, and this, by the liberal concession of the abbot and convent of St. Augustine, at the time of making the grant; upon which, though this church

became appropriated to the abbot and convent of Combwell, yet there does not seem to have been a vicarage endowed in it till the year 1441, anno 20 king Henry VI. when a composition was made by archbishop Chicheley, between the abbot and convent, appropriators of this church, and Wm. Geddyng, vicar of it, on account of his portion, and the pensions belonging to this church. In which state this appropriation and vicarage continued till the final dissolution of the priory of Combwell, for so it was then esteemed, in the 27th year of king Henry VIII. when it was suppressed by the act then passed, as being under the clear yearly value of two hundred pounds, and came into the hands of the crown; after which the king, in his 29th year, granted the site of the priory, with all its lands and possessions, in which this appropriation and advowson of the vicarage of Beausfield, *alias* Whitfield, was included, to Thomas Culpeper, esq. to hold *in capite*, who before the 34th of that reign passed them back again to the crown, whence they were immediately afterwards granted to Sir John Gage, comptroller of the king's household, to hold in like manner; and he next year exchanged them both, among other premises, with the archbishop of Canterbury, for the confirmation of which an act passed anno 35 Henry VIII. since which they have continued parcel of the possessions of the see of Canterbury, his grace the archbishop being at this time entitled to them. Thomas Barrett, esq. of Lee, is the present lessee of this parsonage.

This church has been for many years esteemed only as a curacy, to which the archbishop nominates; for Henry Hannington, vicar of it, at the instance of archbishop Abbot, by deed in 1613, renounced all the right and title, that he had by virtue of the endowment or composition made in the time of archbishop Chicheley, between the then vicar of this church and the prior and convent of Combwell.

This

This church was valued, anno 8 king Richard II. at twelve pounds, and the vicarage at four pounds, which on account of its smallness was not taxed to the tenth; the latter is valued in the king's books at 5l. 18s. 8d. It formerly paid twelve shillings tenths to the crown receiver, but being certified to be only of the value of twenty-six pounds, it is now discharged of first fruits and tenths. In 1588 here were eighty-two communicants, and it was valued at fifteen pounds only. In 1640 it was valued at forty-five pounds. It was augmented by archbishop Juxon in 1661, with twenty pounds per annum, to be paid by the lessee of the parsonage; and farther confirmed by indenture anno 28 Charles II. It is now a discharged living of the yearly certified value of twenty-six pounds. There was a payment to the parson of Bewsfield, payable yearly out of the lands of the abbot and convent of St. Radigund, which was granted to the archbishop anno 29 Henry VIII.

CHURCH OF WHITFIELD.

PATRONS,
Or by whom presented.

PERPETUAL CURATES.

James Burvil, from 1679 to 1692.

Thomas Mander, from 1697 to 1703.

Francis D'Aeth, A. M. 1753
obt. Jan, 29, 1784.²

Thomas Delanoy, A. M. 1784
resigned 1788.³

William Tournay, A. M. 1788
resigned April 1792.

Sir Henry Pix Heyman, bar.
April, 1792, the present
curate.

² See Knolton.

³ He resigned this curacy for the rectory of East Langdon, with the curacy of Gutton.



WEST LANGDON.

THE next parish northward is West Langdon, which takes its name from the long down or ridge of hills on which it is situated ; and to distinguish it from the adjoining parish of East Langdon, in the hundred of Corniloe, and it is sometimes written in old records *Monken Langdon*, from the monastery formerly situated within it. The manors of Norborne and East Langdon claim over some parts of this parish.

THIS PARISH is situated among the high hills and wide capacious valleys of this part of Kent, and like the rest of the neighbouring parishes is mostly open and uninclosed, having no wood, and but little shelter within it ; the soil is like that of the adjoining parish of Whitfield, chalky and poor. It is but small, containing about six hundred acres ; the church which is in ruins, with about twelve houses, forming the village, stands round a green of about an acre in compass, in the middle of the parish. About a quarter of a mile eastward from which are the ruins of the abbey, and the house called the Abbey farm, which latter was modernized and new fronted with brick by the Thornhills ; but it appears now to be again falling to decay.

THE MANOR OF WEST LANGDON was antiently part of those lands which made up the barony of Avenches, *alias* Folkestone, of which it was antiently held by knight's service and ward to the castle of Dover, by the family of Auberville, or *De Albrincis*, as they were written in Latin deeds, whose capital seat was at Westenhanger ; one of them, Sir William de Auberville, senior, resided there in king Richard I.'s reign, and held this manor as above-mentioned ; and having in the fourth year of it, anno 1192, founded within this manor AN ABBEY of *white canons of the Premonstratensian order*, brought hither from Leyston, in Suff-

folk, in honour of the blessed Virgin Mary and St. Thomas the Martyr, of Canterbury, he gave this manor, among other lands, as an endowment to it in pure and perpetual alms, free from all secular service and payment,^b which foundation and gift was afterwards confirmed by Simon de Auberville, or Albrincis; and in the 30th year of king Edward I. by Sir Nicholas de Criol, great grandson by a female heir of the founder before-mentioned, by which means this abbey from that time came under the patronage and protection of the family of Criol, after which, in the 19th year of king Edward II. Edward, earl of Chester, the king's eldest son, guardian of the kingdom of England, and the king's *locum tenens* in it, was here at Langedon, on the 3d of August.

But whether the endowment of this abbey was not sufficient for its maintenance as such, so that being unable to support the expence and dignity of an abbot, it seems at times to have discontinued the election of one, and to have remained contented under the government of a prior, as the head of it, and frequently to have been under the estimation of a priory, (as appears by many deeds and instruments at different times relating to it) in like manner as Combwell and many other religious houses elsewhere, in which state it continued till the final dissolution of it in the 27th year of king Henry VIII. when the abbot, (for so he is stiled in the instrument of surrender) and religious of this monastery, foreseeing the impending storm to crush them, and knowing themselves culpable of many irregularities, and being besides so artfully managed by the king's commissioners, that they desired to leave their profession and habit, and to give up their house and possessions to the king, as their founder and patron, on No-

^b See carta foundationis in Bod. Cat. MSS. Oxford, 191, 209; among which is likewise a register of this abbey, 226; and in the king's remembrancer's office is a ledger book of this priory.

vember 13, that year, voluntarily surrendered both into his hands, which surrendry was confirmed by the act which passed afterwards that year, by which all religious houses, which were under the clear yearly value of 200l. were suppressed, and this act not only gave those to the king, but all such as within one year next before had been given up to him or otherwise dissolved, this house being at that time of the clear yearly value of 47l. 6s. 10d. and of the gross revenue of 56l. 6s. 9d.

WILLIAM SAYER was the last abbot, who with ten monks, surrendered this abbey into the king's hands.^c The arms of the abbey were, *Azure, two crossiers in saltier, argent, the dexter crook, or, the sinister, sable.*

The manor of West Langdon, with the scite of the abbey, and other lands and possessions belonging to it, remained afterwards in the crown, till the king, in his 29th year, granted the whole of them, excepting the advowsons of churches, and subject to a payment to the curate of West Langdon, and other payments, to archbishop Cranmer, who not long afterwards exchanged this manor, the scite of the monastery, and all the lands in this parish belonging to it, again with the crown, where they remained, till queen Elizabeth in her 33d year granted this estate to Samuel Thornhill, esq. of London,^d in whose descendants it continued, till it was at length alienated to Master, of the adjoining parish of East Langdon, and from that name again about the beginning of queen Anne's reign to Henry Furnese, esq. of London, the son of George, brother of Sir H. Furnese, bart. of Waldershare, who passed it away by sale to Coke, descended from a younger branch of the family seated at Holkham, in Norfolk, and he devised it by will to his brother Edward Coke, esq. afterwards of Canterbury. He married Catherine,

^c See Willis's Mitred Abbeyes, vol. ii. p. 101.

^d See more of the Thornhills under Wye, vol. vii. p. 349.

daughter of Sir Thomas Hales, bart. of Bekefborne, by whom he had two daughters his coheirs, Mary married to Sir William Lynch, K. B. of Groves, in this county; and Annette married to Lewis Cage, esq. of Milgate, in Bersted. He died in 1773, and by will gave this estate to his grandson Lewis Cage, esq. jun. since of Combe, in Bersted, the eldest son of Lewis Cage, esq. by Annetta his youngest daughter; Mr. Cage married Fanny, the eldest daughter of the late Sir Brook Bridges, bart. of Goodnestone, by whom he has one daughter;* he is at this time the possessor of this estate. A court baron is held for this manor.

There are no *parochial charities*. The poor constantly maintained are about five, casually seldom any.

WEST LANGDON is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Sandwich.

The church, which was dedicated to St. Mary, has been long in a ruined state. In 1660, Sir Thomas Peyton, bart. of Knolton, had a design to repair it, for which purpose he provided a quantity of timber, but in the night the country people stole the whole of it away, and besides took away the pulpit, pews, &c. which had been left standing, out of the church; in which dilapidated situation it still continues. The ruins of it consist of a nave and chancel tolerably entire, excepting the roof. In the chancel is a gravestone, now covered with rubbish, for Sir Timothy Thornhill, once owner of this abbey.

The church of West Langdon was antiently appendant to the manor, and as such was of the patronage of the abbot and convent of West Langdon, to which it was appropriated, and continued so till the dissolution of it in the 27th year of king Henry VIII. when this church, with the manor, among the rest of the possessions of the abbey, was granted to the archbishop, who,

* See more of the Cages, under Bersted, vol. v. p. 507.

though

though he not long afterwards exchanged the manor again with the crown, retained this church, among others, in his possession, and it has continued ever since in the patronage of his successors, his grace the archbishop being the present patron of it.

It is valued in the king's books at 6l. 13s. 4d. but since the dissolution of the abbey it has been esteemed only as a curacy, to which the archbishop nominates, and is now of the clear yearly value of sixteen pounds.

The demesnes of the abbey are exempt from the payment of great tithes, but they are charged with the payment of six pounds yearly to the curate.

This curacy has been augmented by the governors of queen Anne's bounty, with the money from which, a small farm of about thirty pounds per annum, lying in this parish, Guston, and Little Mongeham, was purchased for the augmentation of the vicarages of the parishes of West Langdon and Guston. There are three acres of glebe, but no vicarage house.

The rectors of the adjoining parish of East Langdon have been for a long time past successively nominated to the several archbishops to this curacy, whose names may be seen under the description of that parish, Tho. Delanoy, rector of East Langdon, being the present curate of West Langdon, nominated to it by the archbishop, in 1788.



G U S T O N

IS the next parish south-eastward from West Langdon, being written in Domesday, *Goriston*, and in other records both *Gounceston* and *Gusseton*. There is a borough for the borough of Guston, chosen at the court leet of Dover priory, which court claims *paramount* over that district. The manor of Ripple claims likewise over part of this parish, as does the manor of East Langdon.

THIS SMALL PARISH is unfrequented, and but little known. It lies, as well as those last-described, among the continued high hills and deep valleys which extend over the whole of this country, which is alike, much of it downy, very open and uninclosed, and the land very chalky and poor, great part of it being covered with furze and heath. The village, with the church, is situated in the northern part of it. There is nothing worth further notice in it.

THE MANOR OF GUSTON formerly belonged to the abbot and convent of St. Augustine, who held it as a prebend in the church of St. Martin, in Dover; but it does not seem to have been given to them till after the taking of the survey of Domesday, in 1080; for it is thus entered in that record, under the general title of the possessions of the canons of St. Martin:

In Gocistone, Ulric holds one yoke, and there he has two villeins, and one borderer, with one carucate. To this land there belong twenty five acres of land in Corneli hundred, and there are five borderers with half a carucate. In the whole it is worth twenty shillings. In the time of king Edward the Confessor ten shillings. Elic held it as a prebend.

It was not long after this, that this prebend was given to St. Augustine's monastery, and in 1179, anno 24 Henry II. the abbot procured a bull from the pope to confirm it to them, and his successors afterwards obtained several others from the future popes, for the like purpose.^f

In the 7th year of king Edward II. anno 1313, in the iter of H. de Stanton and his sociates, justices itinerant, the abbot, upon a *quo warranto*, claimed and was allowed certain liberties in this manor of *Goncistone*, among others, and view of frank-pledge and weif within it, as having been granted by several

^f Dec Script. col. 1838, 1839, 1884, 2257, 2261. Regist. Abb. Sci Aug. cart. 37 and 75.

of the king's predecessors, and confirmed by him in his 6th year, the same having been allowed in the last iter of J. de Berewick, all which was afterwards confirmed by king Edward III. by *inspeximus*, in his 36th year, and by king Henry VI. afterwards. In king Richard II.'s reign the measurement of the abbot's lands at Gonstone, was one hundred and nine acres of pasture.

In which state this manor continued, with THE MANOR OF FRITH, now usually called *the Fright*, from its heathy situation in the part of this parish, adjoining to Buckland and Charlton, which was likewise part of the antient possessions of the same canons of St. Martin's, till the final dissolution of that priory in the 27th year of king Henry VIII. when this manor or prebend of Guston, and that of Frith, came into the hands of the crown, whence they were granted by the king in his 29th year, with the scite of the priory and other possessions late belonging to it, in exchange to the archbishop, in which situation these manors still continue, his grace the archbishop being at this time entitled to the inheritance of them.

There are no courts held for these manors, nor have they any manerial rights, the manor of Dover priory claiming such rights over them. The right hon. the earl of Guildford is the present lessee of these manors, and the parsonage of Guston.

CHARITIES.

THERE WAS GIVEN, by a person unknown, to the use of the poor of this parish, half an acre of land, of the annual value of three shillings

The poor constantly relieved are about eight, casually four.

GUSTON is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Dover.

The church, which is exempted from the archdeacon, is dedicated to St. Martin, and consists of only

one isle and a chancel, having neither tower nor steeple, nor any monument or thing worth notice in it.

This church was part of the antient possessions of the priory of St. Martin, to which it was appropriated by archbishop Edmund in 1239, anno 24 Henry III. with a reserve of eight marcs to the vicar for his portion, which was confirmed by the pope. On the dissolution of the priory in the 27th year of Henry VIII. the appropriation of this church, with the advowson of the vicarage, came into the king's hands, and was granted as above-mentioned, with the other possessions of the priory, in the 29th year of that reign, to the archbishop, in exchange, subject to the payment of four pounds yearly to the vicar; since which they have remained parcel of the possessions of the see of Canterbury, his grace the archbishop being at this time possessed of them. The earl of Guildford is the present lessee of this parsonage.

In the 8th year of king Richard II. anno 1384, the vicarage, on account of the smallness of it was not taxed to the tenth. In 1588 here were thirty-eight communicants. In 1640 here were thirty-nine.

It has long since been esteemed as a chapel. The archbishop nominates a perpetual curate to it, and pays the antient pension of four pounds yearly to the curate, who is entitled to the small tithes of the parish.

Archbishop Juxon augmented this curacy, anno 13 Charles II. with ten pounds per annum to be paid out of the great tithes, and the same was confirmed anno 27 of that reign.

It was lately returned to be of the yearly value of fourteen pounds, since which it has been augmented by the governors of queen Anne's bounty, in conjunction with the adjoining parish of West Langdon, of which an account has been given before in the description of that vicarage.

CHURCH OF GUSTON.

PATRONS,

Or by whom presented.

Archbishop of Canterbury.

CURATES.

Isaac Lovel, A. B. 1672, obt.
1729.^s*William Wood*, A. M. ob. Feb.
13, 1736.*William Newton*, obt. May,
1744.^h*John Queteville*, A. M. 1772,
obt. 1788.ⁱ*Thomas Delanoy*, A. M. 1788,
the present curate.^s And vicar of Woodnesborough.^h See Wingham and Stodmarsh.ⁱ And rector of East Langdon, as
is his successor, the present curate of
this parish.

O X N E Y,

IN antient records written *Oxene*, lies at the north-east bounds of this hundred, the next parish adjoining northward from St. Margaret's at Cliffe. The borough is chosen at the court leet for the hundred of Bewsborough.

THIS SMALL PARISH has nothing remarkable in it, it is much the same in its situation and appearance as those already described in this part of Kent, lying bleak and much exposed. The lands consist of open uninclosed corn fields, the soil of which is chalk, and much of it very poor. The court-lodge, called Oxney-house, is the only one in the parish.

THE MANOR OF OXNEY was in early times in the possession of the family of Auberville, who held it by knight's service of Hamo de Crevequer, as of the manor of Folkestone. Sir William de Auberville, of Westenhanger, held this manor in king Richard I.'s time, whose grandson of the same name left an only daughter and heir Joane, who marrying Nicholas de Criol,

Criol, brought him this manor, and his descendant Sir Nicholas de Criol, or Keriell, died possessed of it in the 2d year of king Richard II. and his son William Keriell alienated it to Robert Tame. After this family was become extinct here, the Sedleys, of Southfleet, became possessed of it, in whom it continued down to John Sedley, esq. of Southfleet, one of the auditors of the exchequer, in king Henry VII.'s reign, who added much to the building of the court-lodge here; in the younger branch of whose descendants, seated at Scadbury, in that parish, this manor continued down till at length the descendant of them, Sir Charles Sedley, bart. of Nuthall, in Nottinghamshire, passed it away by sale to Rose Fuller, esq. of Suffex, who died possessed of it in 1777, *f. p.* and gave it by his will to John Trayton Fuller, esq. who married his niece, and he is at this time the possessor of it. There is no court held for this manor.

There are no *parochial charities*. The poor of this parish are maintained with the poor of the adjoining one of St. Margaret at Cliffe, this parish paying after the rate of one third, and that of St. Margaret the other two thirds towards the relief of the poor of both parishes.

OXNEY is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Sandwich.

The church, which was dedicated to St. Nicholas, has been long since desecrated. The walls of it still remain; it has a roof, and is now made use of as a barn. This church was antiently part of the possessions of the family of Auberville, owners likewise of the manor as above-mentioned, one of whom, Sir William de Auberville, senior, in king Richard I.'s reign, having founded West Langdon abbey, gave this church to it in pure and perpetual alms, which gift was afterwards confirmed by his descendants Simon de Auberville, or Albrincis, and Nicholas de Criol. After

After which this church continued with the abbey to which it was appropriated, till the dissolution of it in the 27th year of king Henry VIII.'s reign, when it was, among the rest of the possessions of the abbey, granted in the 29th year of that reign to the archbishop, who not long afterwards exchanged the scite of the abbey and other possessions of it, among which was the advowson and appropriation of this church, with the crown, whence it was not long afterwards granted to the family of Sedley, owners of the manor of Oxney likewise, since which the tithes and other emoluments of this desecrated church have continued vested in the owners of the manor down to the present time, John Trayton Fuller, esq. being the present proprietor of them.

There was a yearly payment to the curate of this church reserved to it in king Henry VIII.'s grant of the scite and lands of Langdon abbey, which shews the church was not at that time desecrated. The chamberlain of St. Augustine's abbey paid yearly to the abbot of Langdon, or to whomever for the time being should administer divine offices to the abbot and convent's tenants of Oxene, three bushels of barley.*

Archbishop Walter granted licence to the canons of West Langdon, to serve in this church, among others, which thereupon became afterwards esteemed as a perpetual curacy.¹

James Jeken, the tenant of the court lodge, is the present lay rector, and receives the tithes of this parish.

* See Decem. Scriptorum, col. 1887.

¹ See appendix to Gibson's Codex Juris Eccles. p. 44.

ST. MARGARET AT CLIFFE,

OR, *St. Margaret's, near Dover*, as it is sometimes called; in the survey of Domesday, *S. Margarita* lies eastward from Guston, a small part of the parish of West Cliffe only intervening. A borsholder for this parish is chosen at the court leet of Dover priory.

THIS PARISH lies very high on the chalk cliffs, adjoining the sea shore eastward; it is situated in a right angle across the channel to Calais, having the South Foreland at the southern boundary of it. The village, with the church, is situated about a quarter of a mile from the edge of the cliff, which is here of considerable height from the sea shore; on which, below high-water mark, is a spring of fresh water, which issues plentifully on the retreat of the tide; and there are several springs of fresh water in the rocks between this place and Dover, which keep rising when the tide is off. Here is a small bay, where one Thomas Laurence, in archbishop Morton's time, made a small pier, or jetty, to defend the fishing craft. In and near this bay are caught the finest flavored lobsters of any part of Britain; they are but of a small size, and of a remarkable dark red colour. This parish, like those before described, lies very bleak and exposed among the high hills which extend over this part of Kent. It is partly inclosed, and partly an open uninclosed range of arable and pasture; the soil is mostly chalk, and for the greatest part poor and unfertile. The high road from Dover to Deal runs along the western bounds of this parish.

There is a fair held here on July 30, by the alteration of the stile, formerly on the day of St. Justin and Rufinus, the 19th, for breeches, gloves, ribbons, and toys.

The

The family of Upton, at the latter end of king Henry VIII.'s reign, was possessed of *the manor of Wanston*, now called WANSON FARM, in the southern part of this parish, which continued in it till king Charles II.'s reign, when it was sold to Richard Gibbon, gent. of Dover, who in 1679 gave it by will to his grandson Richard Gibbon, after which it came by purchase into the York family, in which it continues at this time.

Critbnum maritimum, samphire, and *Lychnis major noctiflora Dubrensis perennis*, the great night-flowering Dover campion, grow plentifully on the perpendicular chalk cliffs here, and along them as far as Dover^m

Crambe maritima, sea colewort, is found in this parish; and *Calendula officinalis*, garden marigold, is found on the beach here plentifullyⁿ

THE MANOR OF ST. MARGARET AT CLIFF, *alias* PALMERS, *alias* EAST-COURT, was formerly, most probably, part of the possessions of St. Martin's priory, in Dover, described in Domesday, and continued so till the dissolution of it in the 27th year of king Henry VIII. How this manor passed afterwards I have not found, nor the owners of it, till it was at length become the property of the family of Eaton, in which it continued for some length of time, and till Peter Eaton, gent. in 1642, anno 17 Charles I. at length alienated it to Bartholomew Planker, merchant, of Dover, who at his death devised it to the children of John Francis, his kinsman. William Francis was possessed of it in 1679, and was succeeded in it by Mr. John Francis. But in the year 1710, it was become the property of William Denne, gent. from whom it again passed into the name of Francis; for in 1717 William Francis alienated this manor to William Tindale, A. M. of Trinity-hall, in Cambridge,

^m Jacob's Plantæ Fav. p. 30, 62.

ⁿ Ibid. p. 126.

who passed it away to John Chitty, of St. Margaret's, and he conveyed it by sale in 1730, to Mr. Richard Solly, gent. of Sandwich, whose arms were, *Argent, a chevron between three soles, hauriant, proper, within a bordure engrailed, sable*, and his grandson Richard-Heaton Solly, esq. of St. Margaret's, is the present owner of it. A court baron is held for this manor.

THE MANOR OF REACH, commonly called *Ridge*, the mansion of which is situated in the southern part of this parish, was part of the antient possessions of the priory of St. Martin, in Dover, perhaps part of its original endowment, and accordingly it is thus entered, among the rest of their possessions in this parish, under the general title of the land belonging to it, in different places in the survey of Domesday :

In this same hundred, (viz. Beusberg), lies S. Margaret.

There Sired has one suling and one carucate in demesne, and six borderers with four servants. It is worth one hundred shillings. In the time of king Edward the Confessor, four pounds. The father of the same Sired held it as a prebend.

In the same place, Radulf holds one suling, and has one carucate in demesne, and seven borderers, worth sixty and nine shillings and two pence. In the time of king Edward the Confessor, four pounds. Alric held it as a prebend in like manner.

In the same place, Alred holds one suling, and has in demesne one carucate, and two villeins, and two borderers, with half a carucate. It is worth sixty shillings. In the time of king Edward the Confessor, twenty shillings. The father of him held it as a prebend.

In the same place, Robert Niger holds one suling, and has there three villeins, and six borderers, with one carucate. It is worth thirty shillings. In the time of king Edward the Confessor, twenty shillings. Esmell held it, the chaplain of king Edward.

In the same place, Walter holds one suling, and there has three villeins, and five borderers, with one carucate and an half. It is worth sixty shillings. In the time of king Edward the Confessor, seventy shillings. Siger held it as a prebend.

In the same place, Turbat holds half a suling, and there has two villeins, and one borderer, with half a carucate; and the same Robert has half a suling in Cornelai hundred, and there half a carucate in demesne, and five borderers. In the whole it is worth three pounds. In the time of king Edward the Confessor, four pounds. Goldston held it.

In the same place, Eduvine holds half a suling, and also twenty-five acres of land. In demesne he has half a carucate, and one villein, with half a carucate.

In Cornilai hundred, the same Eduvine has four times twenty and five acres, and there has one villein with one carucate. It is worth three pounds. In the time of king Edward the Confessor, four pounds. He himself held it in the time of king Edward the Confessor. From this prebend the bishop of Baieux took away eight acres, and gave them to Alan his clerk. Now Ulric de Oxeneford has them.

And a little further: In Cornelai hundred. To this same Anchitill, (viz. the archdeacon) the bishop of Baieux gave fifty acres of land at Dele, and other fifty acres at St. Margaret, where he has one villein and half a carucate. These one hundred acres of land were of the prebends, as is testified. In the whole it is worth eight pounds. In the time of king Edward the Confessor, seven pounds.

Nigell the physician holds at St. Margaret's one yoke and an half, and has there one villein, with two oxen. It is worth twenty shillings. In the time of king Edward the Confessor, twenty-five shillings. Spirites held it as a prebend.

And below again, under the title, Also the possession of St. Martin:

In

In the inland of St. Martin, there remain seven borderers, with half a carucate, paying sixty shillings towards the shoes of the canons. St. Margaret pays eight
There is
one sochman.
 pounds.

THOSE PARTS in the above description in *Cornelai hundred*, seem to refer to the districts of Oxney, and Kingsdowne, northward of this parish, and the remainder wholly to St. Margaret at Cliffe, in this hundred of Bewsborough, which continued afterwards part of the possessions of the priory of St. Martin, till the suppression of it, in the 27th year of Henry VIII. when it was dissolved as being under the clear yearly value of two hundred pounds, and given up, together with all its lands and possessions, to the king; but this manor, with the advowson of the church of St. Margaret appendant, did not continue long in the king's hands, who in his 29th year granted them, with the scite of the priory and other possessions late belonging to it, in exchange to the archbishop, in which state they continue at this time, his grace the archbishop being now entitled to them. Mr. Thomas Hutton, of Buckland, is the present lessee of it. A court baron is held for this manor.

CHARITIES.

THERE were given by a person unknown, for the poor, and chiefly to widows who do not receive alms, three roods of land, now of the annual produce of 1l. 4s. and by another person unknown, for the like use, two roods of land, now of the annual produce of 10s.

THERE are five roods of land given for tolling the bell at night, called Curfew land, and there are fifty acres of fine land in two pieces, said to have been given to the poor, and supposed to have been ingrossed by those who cultivate the land.

THERE it given to the clerk two acres of land, and for the use of the sacrament one acre, called Sacrament Acre, now of the yearly value of 4s. 6d.

The poor constantly maintained are about thirty, casually ten.

THIS PARISH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Dover.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Margaret, is exempt from the archdeacon. It is large and strongly built, having a tower steeple at the west end, and is adorned on the outside, as well as within, with many marks of antiquity. The church is preferable to most of the country churches in this part of the county, the roof is supported by two rows of pillars, and semicircular arches, the chancel is lofty and handsome, being separated from the body of the church by a beautiful semicircular arch, the arch over the west door is ornamented much, after the Saxon manner, and has several rude heads on it. There are several small arches and niches in the side walls of the nave, above the roofs of the two side isles, the nave or middle isle rising above them in the nature of a choir. The tower, which is square, had formerly four small turrets, one at each corner; but about the year 1711, that turret on the west side, with a part of the tower, fell down, and the tower having never been repaired, the other three turrets were probably taken down to make the whole appear more uniform. On some of the arches of the two isles are the arms of Savage. The chancel was handsomely wainscotted and carved several years since by the then lessee of the great tithes, Mr. Richard Crook, of Bekefborne.

This church was antiently an appendage to the manor, and as such was part of the possessions of the priory of St. Martin, to which it was very early appropriated, and a vicarage was endowed in it by an agreement made in 1296, between the vicar of it and the sacrist of the priory.* In which state it continued till the dissolution of the priory, anno 27 Henry VIII. when it came into the king's hands, and was afterwards

* Leiger book of the priory, f. 144^a, Lambeth library.

granted by him, in his 29th year, as an appendage to the manor, to the archbishop, in exchange, as has been already mentioned before, with a reservation of forty shillings yearly pension to the vicar, since which it has remained parcel of the possessions of that see, his grace the archbishop being now possessed of the appropriation, with the advowson of the vicarage.—Mr. Kingsford Wood is the present lessee of this parsonage.

The vicarage is valued in the king's books at 6l. 10s. per annum. In 1588 here were eighty-eight communicants, and it was valued at twenty pounds per annum. In 1661, archbishop Juxon augmented this vicarage with twenty-six pounds per annum, which was confirmed anno 28 Charles II. It is now a discharged living, of about the clear yearly value of forty-six pounds.

The vicarage-house was burnt down in 1721, and has never since been rebuilt.

CHURCH OF ST. MARGARET AT CLIFFE.

PATRONS,

Or by whom presented.

Archbishop of Canterbury,

VICARS.

Edmund Tanner, in 1610.

*William Barney, 1666, obt.
March 28, 1700.*

*Richard Marsh, A. M. inducted
August 1700, obt. Dec. 24,
1732.^p*

*John Marsh, A. M. inducted
February 1733, obt. Sept.
1773.^q*

*Alexander James, A. M. Oct.
1773, the present vicar.^r*

^p Vicar likewise of West Cliffe.

^q Son of the former vicar, and vicar likewise of West Cliffe.

^r Also rector of Buckland, near Dover.

 WEST CLIFFE

IS so called from its situation westward of the adjoining parish of St. Margaret at Cliffe last described, and to distinguish it from that of Cliff at Hoo, near Rochester.

THIS PARISH lies very high on the hills, and much exposed ; it is partly inclosed and partly open, arable and pasture downs ; it extends to the high chalk cliffs on the sea shore, and the South Foreland on them, where the light-house stands. The high road from Dover to Deal leads through it. Its greatest extent is from north to south, in the middle of which stands the church, and village adjoining to it. As well as the adjoining parishes it is exceedingly dry and healthy, the soil is mostly chalk, notwithstanding which there is some good and fertile land in it. The height and continuance of the hills, and the depth and spacious width of the valleys, added to a wildness of nature, which is a leading feature throughout this part of the country, contribute altogether to its pleasantness ; and the variety of prospects, as well over the adjoining country, as the sea, and the coast of France beyond it, are very beautiful.

THE MANOR OF WEST CLIFFE, *alias* WALLETTSCOURT, was, in the time of the Conqueror, part of those possessions with which he enriched his half-brother Odo, bishop of Baieux, and earl of Kent, under the general title of whose lands it is thus entered in the survey of Domesday, taken in the 15th year of that reign :

Hugo (de Montfort) holds of the bishop, Westclive. It was taxed at two sulings. The arable land is In demesne is one carucate, and seventeen villeins, having two carucates. In the time of king Edward the Con-

fessor it was worth eight pounds, when he received it six pounds, now eight pounds. Of this manor Hugo de Montfort holds two mills of twenty-eight shilings. Edric held it of king Edward.

Four years afterwards the bishop was disgraced, and all his possessions were confiscated to the crown, upon which this manor was granted to Hamon de Crevequer, a man of much note at that time, who was succeeded in it by the eminent family of Criol, and they continued in the possession of it in the reign of king Henry III. in the 48th year of which, John de Criol, younger son of Bertram, died possessed of it, leaving Bertram his son and heir, and he alienated it to Sir Gilbert Peche. He soon afterwards conveyed it to king Edward I. and Eleanor his queen, for the use of the latter, who died possessed of it in the 19th year of that reign. How long it afterwards continued in the crown I have not found; but in the 20th year of king Edward III. Gawin Corder held it by knight's service of the honor of Perch, viz. of the constabularie of Dover castle.

Sir Gawin Corder possessed this manor only for life, for the next year the king granted the reversion of it to Reginald de Cobham for his services, especially in France, being the son of John de Cobham, of Cobham, by his second wife Joane, daughter of Hugh de Nevill.^s His son Reginald was of Sterborough castle, whence all his descendants were called of that place.

Reginald de Cobham, his son, possessed this manor, whose eldest surviving son Sir Thomas Cobham died possessed of this manor held *in capite*, in the 11th year of king Edward IV. leaving an only daughter and sole heir Anne, who carried it in marriage to Sir Edward Borough, of Gainsborough, in Lincolnshire,^t the lands of whose grandson Thomas, lord Burgh,

^s See a further account of the family of Cobham, vol. iii. of this history, p. 211, 407.

^t See more of this family under Chidingstone, vol. iii. p. 213.

were *disgavelled* by the act passed in the 31st year of king Henry VIII. His son William, lord Burgh, succeeded to it, holding it *in capite*, and in the 15th year of queen Elizabeth alienated it to Mr. Thomas Gibbon, who resided here; and it should be observed that though the coat of arms assigned to the Gibbons, of Westcliffe, by Sir William Segar, *Sable, a lion rampant, guardant, or, between three escallops, argent*—bears a strong resemblance to that assigned by him to the Gibbons, of Rolvenden, and is identically the same as those allowed to the Gibbons of Frid, in Betheriden, who were undoubtedly a branch of those of Rolvenden, yet I do not find any affinity between them; but I should rather suppose, these of Westcliffe were descended of the same branch as those of Castleacre abbey, in Norfolk; Matthew, the eldest son of Thomas Gibbon, the purchaser of this manor, rebuilt this seat in 1627, as the date still remaining on it shews. He resided in it, as did his several descendants afterwards down to Tho. Gibbon, gent.^u who in 1660 sold it to Streynsham Master, esq. and he alienated it to admiral Matthew Aylmer, afterwards in 1718 created lord Aylmer, of the kingdom of Ireland, whose descendant Henry, lord Aylmer, devised it to his youngest son the Hon. and Rev. John Aylmer, and he alienated it to George Leith, esq. of Deal, who passed it away by sale to the two daughters and coheirs of Mr. Thomas Peck, surgeon, of Deal; they married two brothers, viz. James Met-hurst Pointer, and Ambrose Lyon Pointer, gentlemen, of London, and they are now, in right of their wives, jointly entitled to this manor.

BERE, or BYER-COURT, as it is sometimes written, situated in the southern part of this parish, was once accounted a manor, and was parcel of the demesnes of a family of the same name; one of whom, William

^u His younger son Matthew was father of Edward Gibbon, the South-Sea Director, who died in 1739, and was grandfather of Edward Gibbon, the Historian, who died in 1794.

de Bere, was bailiff of Dover in the 2d and 4th years of king Edward I. After this name was extinct here, this manor passed into the name of Brockman, and from thence into that of Toke, a family who seem before this to have been for some time resident in Westcliffe,^w and bore for their arms, *Parted per chevron, sable and argent, three griffins heads, erased and counter-changed.* John Toke, a descendant of the purchaser of this manor in the fourth generation, lived here in the reigns of king Henry V. and VI. as did his eldest son Thomas Toke, esq. who by Joane, daughter of William Goldwell, esq. of Godington, in Great Chart, whose heir-general she at length was, had three sons, Ralph, who succeeded him in the family seat of Bere; Richard, who died *s. p.* and John, the youngest, who had the seat and estate of Godington, where his descendants remain at this time. Ralph Toke, esq. the eldest son above-mentioned, resided at Bere in king Henry VIII.'s time, in whose descendants this manor continued till the latter end of the last century, when Nicholas Tooke, or Tuck, as the name came then to be spelt, dying possessed of it, his heirs conveyed it afterwards by sale to the trustees of George Rooke, esq. of St. Laurence, who died possessed of this estate, which had long before this lost all the rights of having ever been a manor, in 1739, *s. p.* leaving it to his widow Mrs. Frances Rooke,^x who alienated it to Thomas Barrett, esq. of Lee, who died in 1757, and his only son and heir Thomas Barrett, esq. of Lee, is the present owner of it.^y

SOLTON is an estate in the northern part of this parish, which was once accounted a manor; it was part of the possessions of Odo, bishop of Baieux, under the general title of whose lands it is entered in the survey of Domesday, as follows :

^w See a further account of this family in vol. vii p. 506.

^x See an account of this family under Stonar, and St. Laurence, near Canterbury.

^y See Ickham, vol. ix. of this history, p. 173.

Hugo (de Montfort) holds Soltone of the bishop. It was taxed at one suling. The arable land is In demesne there is one carucate, and three villeins, with one borderer, paying four shillings and seven pence. In the time of king Edward the Confessor, it was worth fifteen pounds, and afterwards and now thirty shillings. In this manor Godric arwelt, and holds twenty acres as his own fee simple.

Four years after the taking of the above survey, the bishop was disgraced, and all his possessions were confiscated to the crown.

Soon after which this manor was granted to Jeffry de Peverel, and together with other lands elsewhere, made up the barony of Peverel, as it was then called, being held of the king *in capite* by barony, for the defence of Dover castle, to which it owed ward and service. Of the heirs of Jeffery de Peverel, this manor was again held by the family of Cramaville, by knight's service, and it appears by the escheat rolls, that Henry de Cramaville held it *in capite* at his death, in the 54th year of king Henry III. by yearly rent and ward to the castle of Dover; after which, though part of this estate came into the possession of the Maison Dieu hospital, in Dover, yet the manor and mansion of Solton became the property of the family of Holand, who bore for their arms, *Parted per fess, sable and argent, three fleurs de lis, counterchanged.* Henry Holand died possessed of this part of it in the 35th year of king Edward I. holding it *in capite*, as of the honor of Peverel, and it continued in that name till Henry Holand dying anno 10 Richard II. his daughter and heir Jane became possessed of it; after which it passed into the name of Frakners, and then again into that of Laurence, from whom it was conveyed to Finet, and Robert Finet resided here in queen Elizabeth's reign, being descended from John Finet, of Sienne, in Italy, of an antient family of that name there, who came into England with cardinal Campejus, anno 10

Henry VIII. They bore for their arms, *Argent, on a cross engrailed, gules, five fleurs de lis of the field.* His son Sir John Finet, master of the ceremonies to king James and king Charles I. likewise resided here, and died in 1641. He left by Jane his wife, daughter of Henry, lord Wentworth, two daughters and coheirs, Lucia and Finette, who became entitled to this manor, which at length was afterwards alienated to Matson, whose descendant Henry Matson, about the year 1720, devised it by his will, with other estates, to the value of one hundred and fifty pounds per annum, to the trustees of Dover harbour, for the use, benefit, and repair of it for ever, but the discharging of the trust in Mr. Matson's will being attended with many difficulties, his affairs were put into the court of chancery, and a decree was made, that the commissioners of Dover harbour should have Diggs-place, Solton, Singledge, and other lands, to make up the one hundred and fifty pounds per annum, they paying forty pounds a year out of these estates to the poor relations of his family, as long as any such of the name should remain according to the devise in his will, and the trustees above-mentioned, are at this time entitled to the fee of it.

There are no *parochial charities*. The poor constantly maintained are about sixteen, casually six.

THIS PARISH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Dover.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Peter, is small, consisting of only one isle and a chancel. In the chancel is a stone, about one foot square, (not the original one, I apprehend) to the memory of Matthew Gibbon the elder, son of Thomas Gibbon, who built Westcliffe house, and dying in 1629, was buried here. Service being performed in it only once a month, little care is taken of it. This church was given by queen Alianor, wife to king Edward I. together with
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one acre of land, and the advowson, with the chapels, rites and appurtenances, to the prior and convent of Christ-church, in pure and perpetual alms, free from all secular service, among other premises, in exchange for the port of Sandwich, which was confirmed by king Edward I. After which, in 1327, anno 2 king Edward III. the parsonage of this church was appropriated to the almshouse of the priory, for the sustaining of the chantry founded there by prior Henry de Estry. In which situation it remained till the dissolution of the priory, in the 31st year of king Henry VIII. when it was surrendered, among the other possessions of it; after which, this appropriation and the advowson of the vicarage were settled by the king in his 33d year, among other lands, on his new-erected dean and chapter of Canterbury, part of whose possessions they remain at this time.

On the sequestration of the possessions of deans and chapters, after the death of king Charles I. this parsonage was valued in 1650, by order of the state, when it appeared to consist of the parsonage-house, a large barn and yard, with the parsonage close, of three acres, and four acres lying in Westcliffe common field, together with the tithes of corn and grass, and all other small tithes within the parish, of the improved yearly value of sixty-two pounds.² The lessee repairs the chancel of the parsonage. Thomas Barrett, esq. of Lee, is the present lessee, on a beneficial lease.

The vicarage of Westcliffe is not valued in the king's books. In 1640 it was valued at ten pounds, communicants twenty. It is now of the clear yearly value of twenty-four pounds per annum, which is the augmented pension paid by the dean and chapter, the vicar not being entitled to any tithes whatever, nor even to the profits of the church-yard, all which are demised by the dean and chapter as part of the parsonage.

² Parliamentary Surveys, vol. xix. Lambeth library.

Maurice Callan, curate in 1466, was buried in this church, and by his will ordered his executors to pave the body of this church with paving tile.

CHURCH OF WEST CLIFFE.

PATRONS,

Or by whom presented.

Dean and Chapter of Canterbury.

VICARS.

Griffin Higgs, S. T. P. about 1636, sequestered.^a

Edmund Tunner, obt.^b

William Barney, A. M. Oct. 24, 1662, obt. 1700.

Richard Marsh, A. M. ob. Dec. 24, 1732.

John Marsh, A. M. inducted July 9, 1733, obt. September 1773.^c

John Bearblock, A. M. inducted December 28, 1773, obt. May. 1784.^d

Robert Pitman, A. M. 1784, the present vicar.^e

^a Ath. Oxon vol. ii. p. 239.

^b And vicar of St. Margaret at Cliffe.

^c Ibid.

^d Son of the former, and vicar of St. Margaret at Cliffe.

^e And rector of Chillenden.

E W E L L,

WRITTEN in Domesday, both *Ewelle* and *Et-welle*, lies in the valley the next parish southward from Whitfield, *alias* Bewsfield, taking its name from the water or spring rising in it. It was antiently known likewise by the name of *Temple Ewell*, from the knights templars possessing the manor of it. The manor of Patrixborne claims over the farm of Waterend, in this parish. A borsholder for this parish is chosen at the court leet of the hundred.

EWELL is situated about three miles westward from Dover, in a like unfertile country as that last described,

described, the soil of it being for the most part a hard chalk, the rest of it a cludgy unproductive red earth, mixed with quantities of sharp flint stones. The village of Ewell, with the church, is situated in the large and capacious valley which extends to the land's end at Dover, the high London road leading through it. The houses in this village are little more than cottages, being most of them but meanly built of flint, and a great part of them in a very ruinous condition, and it is far from being pleasantly situated.

The head of the river Dour rises in this valley, at the western boundary of the parish, and a little below Casney-court takes in another stream of it, the head of which rises about two miles higher southward, at the hamlet of Drelingore, in Alkham. This stream turns a corn-mill here near the church, and then flows on from hence eastward into the sea at Dover, a part of this stream, which is a kind of *nailbourne* rises from some springs in a meadow at Drelingore, which in very wet and windy weather increase to the height of ten feet, and run through the lands to the head of the river Dour, at Chilton, commonly beginning in February and ending in March or April, at which time the wells of fifteen or sixteen fathom depth are full; and the country people entertain a notion that this water has a subterraneous communication with the waters called the Liddon spouts, in the cliffs at Hougham, at least four miles from hence, of which further mention will be made below. Leland, in his Itinerary, vol. vii. p. 127, writes thus of this river: "As concerning the river of Dover, it has no long course from no spring or hedde notable, that descendith to that botom. The principel hed as they say, is at a place cawled Ewelle, and that is not past a iii or iiii myles fro Dover. There is also a great spring at a place cawled and that ones in a vj or vij yeres brasted owt so abundantly that a gréat part of the water cummeth into Dover streame, but els yt renneth yn to the
sc

fe bytwyxt Dover and Folcheſtan but nearer to Folcheſtan that ys to ſay withyn a ii myles of yt. Surely the hedde ſtandeth ſo that it might with no great coſt be brought to run away into Dover ſtreame.”

The hills riſe here on each ſide very high and mountainous, and the vales between them are very deep and hollow; the hills are almoſt wholly unincloſed, ſome of them arable, and the others covered with greenſwerd, having furzes and broom interſperſed on them at different intervals. Theſe ſtupendous hills, in compariſon of what the traveller has been uſed to in his journey hither, raiſe both his pleaſure and admiration, the proſpects on both ſides being beautifully romantic and ſingular; and they are terminated by the town of Dover, its caſtle, and the ſea, and beyond all, the Bologne hills on the coaſt of France.

In the valley, at the weſtern part of this pariſh, on each ſide of the London road, are the two farms of Great and Little Waterend, ſo called from the end or riſe of the river Dour. Cloſe behind the latter, on the hill, there ſeems to be a line of breaſt works thrown up, and a large mount or barrow above them, which was opened lately, but nothing was found in it, and there are many other barrows, or *tumuli*, ſcattered about on the different hills in the neighbourhood of Dover. On the hill on the left ſide, about a mile from the village, is the court-lodge of the manor, called the Temple farm, ſituated near the ſcite of the antient manſion of the knights of that order, the remains of the buildings having been deſtroyed about ſixty years ago. Some have doubted, whether this was not the houſe where king John reſigned his crown to Pandulph, the pope’s legate, A. D. 1213, on account of the pardon of archbiſhop Langton, which was one effect of that meeting being dated at the temple of Ewell,^f whiſt others have conjectured that this

^f Vide Pat. 15 king John, N. 48.

was done at Dover; but the templars had no house there. Others again have placed it at the house of the commandry of the templars, at Swingfield, where, or at this mansion of Ewell, it certainly was. Which of them is was is left to the reader's option.* At no great distance from hence is Archers court; and still further, Old Park hill, so called from its having once been the park, belonging to the temple here. On this hill, is the house fitted up by Dr. Osborne, which being white, is a distinguished object between the break of these lofty hills to the adjacent country, over which, the British channel, and the coast of France, it has a most extensive prospect. On the other side of the village this parish extends again up the hills; on them is a common, called, from the barrenness of the soil, Scotland common; and a little further, to another large one, called Ewell Minnis, where it joins to Alkham, in a wild and dreary country.

AT THE TIME of taking the survey of Domesday, the bishop of Baieux held the greatest part of this parish, as appears by the following entry, under the general title of his lands in it:

In Bensberg hundred. Hugo holds Exwelle of the bishop. It was taxed at three sulings. The arable land is In demesne there is one carucate, and fifteen villeins, with twelve borderers, having two carucates. There are two mills of forty-six shillings, and four acres of meadow. Wood for the pannage of four hogs. In the time of king Edward the Confessor, it was worth twelve pounds, and afterwards one hundred shillings, now ten pounds, and yet it pays twelve pounds and twelve shillings. Edric de Alkam held it of king Edward.

Of this manor, Hugo de Montfort holds seventeen acres of land, and one denne and an half, which is valued at seven shillings.

* See Tan. Mon. p. 217, note (F)

And a little further, under the same possessions :

The same Ralph (de Curbespine) holds Etwelle. It was taxed at three sulings. The arable land is In demesne there is one carucate, and five villeins, with four borderers, having two carucates. There is wood for the pannage of ten hogs. Of this manor, a certain knight holds one suling of Ralph, and there he has one carucate, with three borderers.

The whole manor, in the time of king Edward the Confessor, was worth twelve pounds, and afterwards twenty shillings, now forty shillings, and yet what Ralph has pays four pounds. Hugo de Montfort has the chief seat of the manor, and there are five mills and an half of six pounds. Mollene held it of king Edward.

And again, in the same survey, under the title of the land of Hugh de Montfort, is the following entry :

In Estry lath, in Beusberge hundred. Hugo de Montfort himself holds Etwelle. Mollene held it. It was taxed at three sulings, and now for one suling.

The arable land is one carucate, and there it is in demesne, and nineteen borderers, having one carucate. There is a church, and four mills and an half of four pounds and seventeen shillings and four pence, and four acres of meadow. In the time of king Edward the Confessor, it was worth eleven pounds, and afterwards four pounds, now eight pounds.

Four years after taking of this survey, the bishop was disgraced, and all his possessions were confiscated as were those above-mentioned of Hugh de Montfort, on the exile of his grandson Robert, in the next reign of king William Rufus, so that the whole of the lands above described, became at those periods escheats to the crown.

They comprehended most probably the greatest part of this parish, as well as that of River adjoining. In this parish they constituted the *superior manor* in it, afterwards called THE MANOR OF EWELL, alias TEMPLE EWELL, which was at the time of taking the

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the survey of Domesday, in the tenure of Hugh de Montfort, and after its becoming an escheat to the crown as before-mentioned, was granted to William the king's brother, and William Peverelle, who gave it in alms to the knights templars, as may be seen by the inquisition taken of their possessions in 1185, now in the king's remembrancer's office ; which gift was afterwards increased in this and the adjoining parishes, by the donation of several others.^h

The knights templars, who bore for their arms, *Gules, a plain cross, argent*,ⁱ were most probably first instituted in England, at the latter end of Henry I.'s reign, or the very beginning of that of king Stephen, by whose successor, king Henry II. they were much caressed, and their possessions, though in so short a time, were increased to a large revenue ; but at length in the early part of king Edward II.'s reign, their over-great wealth and power had so corrupted their morals, and the vicious lives which they most of them led, had so entirely estranged the king's favor, as well as of the nobles and nation in general from them, that for the peace and safety of the realm, it was found necessary wholly to put an end to them ; accordingly, being accused of various crimes, their persons were every where seized and imprisoned, and their lands and goods confiscated, which were seized on by the king and other lords as escheats, the judges affirming that by the laws of the land they might warrantably hold them ; and the whole order of them was dissolved in the 6th year of that reign, anno 1312, in a general council held at Vienna by pope Clement V. who immediately afterwards conferred their lands and effects on the knights hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, which the king confirmed next year, and an act passed anno 17 Edward II. by which the king,

^h See Dugd. Mon. vol. ii. p. 517, 527, 546.

ⁱ See Tanner's List of Arms in Monasticon. N. cvii.

nobles, and others, assembled in parliament, granted that their lands and effects should be assigned, according to the will of the donors, to other men of religion, that they might be charitably disposed of to godly uses, and as such there were by it wholly given to the knights hospitallers; who thus becoming possessed of this manor, which from the long possession of the former owners, had acquired the name of Temple Ewell, continued in the possession of it till the general dissolution of their order in king Henry VIII.'s reign, when this manor, among the rest of the possessions of it, was surrendered into the king's hands, and was confirmed to him and his heirs by the general words of the act of the 32d year of that reign; and although the order of knights hospitallers was restored by letters patent of 4 and 5 Philip and Mary, and many of their antient manors and possessions given to them. Yet their re-establishment seems never to have taken place; and on the accession of queen Elizabeth, two years afterwards, it was wholly annihilated.

The manor of Temple Ewell, with the appropriation and advowson of the vicarage appendant, after the dissolution of the order of knights hospitallers, in king Henry the VIIIth.'s reign, remained in the hands of the crown, till king Edward VI. in his 5th year, granted them to Edward, lord Clinton and Saye, lord high admiral, and of his privy council, to hold *in capite*,^k and he within a few months afterwards reconveyed them to the crown, where they staid but till the next year, when the king granted them to Sir William Cavendish, to hold in like manner, who the same year alienated them to Sir Richard Sackville, chancellor of the court of augmentations, who in the beginning of queen Elizabeth's reign alienated them to Winifred, marchioness of Winchester, and she in the 24th year

^k Rot Esch. anno 5 Edward VI. pt. 4. See more of the lord Clinton under Folkestone, vol. viii. of this history, p. 159.

of it joined with other trustees in the sale of them to Thomas Digge and William Boys, who quickly afterwards passed them away to John Daniell, whose two daughters and coheirs carried them in marriage to John Mabb and William Wiseman, who at the latter end of that reign joined in the sale of them to Mr. Robert Bromley, mercer, of London, and he about the beginning of king James I.'s reign, passed them away by sale to William Angell, of London, clerk of the acatery to that king, whose ancestor resided in Northamptonshire in king Henry the VIIth.'s reign, and bore for his arms, *Or, five lozenges in fess, azure; surmounted of a bendlet, gules*; and in his descendants, resident at Crowhurst, in Surry, for many successive generations,¹ they continued down to John Angell, esq. who was of Stockwell, in Middlesex, and died possessed of them in 1784, unmarried, and by his will devised them to Mr. Benedict Brown, his next heir-general, in default of lineal male issue, from his great-grandfather William Angell, esq. of Crowhurst, subject to which proviso, Mr. Brown soon afterwards alienated this manor of Ewell, *alias* Temple Ewell, with the rectory impropriate, and the advowson of the vicarage appendant, to William Osborne, esq. of London, M. D. who at times resides here at *Old Park-place*, a house which he has fitted up and enlarged for that purpose on this estate, and he is the present possessor of them. A court leet and court baron is held for this manor.

THERE IS *a portion of tithes* arising from ninety acres of land in Coldred, payable to the lords of Temple Ewell manor.^m

¹ See Aubrey's *Antiq. of Surry*, vol. iii. p. 39, &c.

^m An account of the tithes paid to this manor, or church of Ewell, within the parish of Coldred, may be seen in the *Leiger Book* of St. Martin's priory of Dover, f. 251^b, MSS. Lambeth.

THE MANOR OF TEMPLE, alias BOSWELL BANKS, and DOWNE, called in the survey of Domesday, *Brocheſtelle*, and in other records, *Broſtall*, lies in the ſouthern part of this pariſh, and partly in the adjoining one of Swingfield. In the reign of the Conqueror it was part of the poſſeſſions of the biſhop of Baieux, under the general title of whoſe poſſeſſions it is thus entered in that ſurvey :

Herfrid holds of Hugo, Brocheſtele, and it is of the fee of the biſhop. It was taxed at one ſuling. The arable land is In demesne there is one carucate and two ſervants. In the time of king Edward the Confeſſor, it was worth ſixty ſhillings, and afterwards ſixty, now forty. When Herbert received it three yoke, now two yoke. Ulnod held it of king Edward.

And further on : *The ſame Ralph (de Curbeſpine) holds of the biſhop one yoke in Brocheſtele, which Molleue held of king Edward ; and there is one villein paying thirty pence.*

Four years after taking this ſurvey, the biſhop of Baieux fell under the king's diſpleaſure, and all his lands and poſſeſſions were conſiſcated ; after which, it appears by an inquiſition taken anno 1434,^a to have been held by Sir Robert de Clottingham, who gave this manor of Broſthall, with its appurtenances in Swynfelde, to the knights templars, on whoſe ſuppreſſion it came into the hands of the knights hoſpitaillers, with whom it continued till their diſſolution in the 32d year of king Henry VIII. when it came to the crown, where it ſtaid, till it was at length granted by queen Elizabeth to Stokes, of Waterend, in this pariſh, in which name it continued, till it was alienated in the ſame reign to Harvey, from which name in king Charles I.'s reign, it was conveyed by ſale to Capt. Temple, of Dover ; who was poſſeſſed of it in

^a Inquiſition now in the Herald's office. See Dugd. Monast. vol. ii. p. 541.

the beginning of the next reign of king Charles II. after which it passed by sale to Freeman, of this parish, who was succeeded in it by his son, and he sold it to Capt. Fagg, of Updown, near Eastry, and he alienated it about the year 1777 to Mr. Henry Belsey, who died possessed of it in 1792, and his eldest son Mr. William Belsey, is now entitled to it. There is no court held for this manor.

There are no *parochial charities*. The poor constantly relieved are not more than two or three, and casually as many.

THIS PARISH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Dover.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is an antient building, consisting of only one isle and a chancel, having a low square tower at the west end. In it was formerly this coat of arms, *Vert, two bendlets, argent, on a chief, gules, three mullets, argent*. It has at present nothing worth further notice in it.

This church was always appendant to the manor. It was very early appropriated to the order of knights templars, after whose dissolution it was given, with the advowson of the vicarage to the knights hospitalers, and on their suppression, passed with the manor as an appendage to it, in like manner as has been already fully mentioned before, through a succession of owners, to William Osborne, esq. of London, M. D. who is the present owner of the impropriation and advowson of the vicarage of this church, appendant to the manor of Temple Ewell.

In 1588 here were communicants one hundred and twelve, and it was valued at fifteen pounds. It is valued in the king's books at 6l. 13s. 4d. and the yearly tenths at 13s. 4d. It is now of the yearly certified value of 13l. 10s. 8d.

In the register of the archdeacon's court is a return and terrier of the glebe and profits of this vicarage, made in 1616, by which it appears to have consisted of a vicarage-house, with a garden adjoining to it. That there were belonging to it all manner of tithes, excepting those of corn, viz. hay, wood, lambs, wool, calves, and colts, fruits of trees, &c. That there were certain parcels of lands, called Hamstalles, in the whole about six acres and an half, that ever had paid the tithe of corn to the vicar as his due.

CHURCH OF EWELL.

PATRONS,

Or by whom presented.

VICARS.

<i>Simon Edolph, esq.</i>	<i>William Russell</i> , clerk, Nov. 18, 1661. ^o <i>Jeremiah Allen</i> , 1693. <i>John Dauling</i> , in 1695.
<i>John Angell, esq.</i>	<i>Richard Monins</i> , A. M. 1726, obt. 1747. ^p <i>Richard Pike</i> , clerk, 1747, obt. 1751. ^q

SEQUESTRATORS.

Thomas Tournay, A. M. in 1752.
Richard Harvey, A. M. 1763.
William Williams, 1765.
James Smith, A. M. 1772, obt. 1784.^r
John Gostling, A. M. 1784.^s
Alexander James Smith, A. M. 1784, the present sequestrator.

o And vicar of River.

p Likewise rector of Ringwold.

q From the time of his death, this vicarage has been held in sequestration.

r Likewise vicar of Alkham, which he held with the rectory of Eastbridge,

and in 1781 was presented to the vicarage of Cosmus Blean; all which preferments he held at the same time with this sequestration.

s And vicar of Alkham, as was his successor. See Brooke, vol. vii. p. 384.

R I V E R

LIES the next parish eastward from Ewell, being written in Domesday, both *Ripa* and *ad Ripam*; in other Latin records, *Ripa* and *Riparia*; and in English ones, River, taking its name from the river which flows through it.

A borsholder is chosen for this parish at the hundred court, and another for that part of the manor of Archers-court, which is in the parish of Whitfield, at the court leet of that manor.

RIVER is pleasantly situated about two miles from Dover, in a variety of country of high hills and deep extensive valleys; the high London road goes through it, on the left side of which the uninclosed down hills rise very sudden and high. On the other side, the slope of the vale is as sudden for two or three fields, at the bottom of which the river Dour meanders its little silver stream; on the further bank, among a narrow range of meadows, is a long straggling row of pretty neat-built houses, among which are three paper-mills, a corn, and a seed mill, comprehending the village of River, having the church in the midst of them, beyond which the hills rise again very high, being frequently arable, interspersed with small coppices and clumps of wood wildly placed among them. The view of this from the London road forms a most romantic and picturesque scene, when at the same time straight forward, through the opening of the valley, there is a view of the town of Dover and its churches, and beyond, the British channel and the high hills of Bologne on the coast of France, and on the height of the hills to the left, the stately buildings of Dover castle.

The soil, in the northern part of this parish on the hills, is mostly chalk, and on those on the other side

of it the same, but interspersed with a red earth, intermixed with quantities of sharp flints; a barren and hungry soil. In the vale near the river the meadows are rich and fertile. Upon the hill, on the left side of the London road, near the lime kiln, are several *tumuli*, some of which were lately opened, and in each of them was found a skeleton, a sword of about three feet long and two inches broad, and the head of a spear.

IT APPEARS by the *Testa de Nevill*, that this parish in the latter end of king John's reign was an escheat of the crown, and held in three parts; one of which, the castle of Dover held; another part, the canons of St. Radigund's held; and the third part was held by Solomon de Dover, of the gift of king John, and the whole was worth xxx pounds. The former of these afterwards came into the possession of the hospital of St. Mary, otherwise called the Maison Dieu, of Dover; the other part, belonging to St. Radigund's, will be further mentioned below in the ecclesiastical account of this parish; and the third part was, what is now called, the manor of Archers-court, situated likewise within the bounds of this parish.

THE MANOR OF RIVER, which was comprehended in that third part of this parish first above-mentioned, seems to have been in the reign of the Conqueror part of the possessions of Hugh de Montfort, and perhaps described among those lands mentioned in the survey of Domesday before, under the parish of Ewell. His lands, on the exile of his grandson Robert de Montfort, in king Henry I.'s reign, escheated to the crown, whence great part of them in this neighbourhood were afterwards granted to Robert, son of Bernard de Ver, constable of England, who had married Adeliza, daughter of Hugh de Montfort; after which these possessions came to Henry de Essex, who was constable likewise of England, from his succession to which as well as from other circumstances, it should seem

seem that he became entitled to them by inheritance. Henry de Essex was baron of Raleigh, in Essex, and hereditary standard-bearer of England, but for his cowardice in a battle against the Welsh, in the 10th year of that reign, he forfeited all his possessions, which became escheats to the crown; among them was this manor of River, held of the king as above-mentioned, and it appears to have continued in the crown during king John's and the beginning of king Henry III.'s reign, who in the 13th year of it, at the petition of Hubert de Burgh, earl of Kent, confirmed it to the hospital of St. Mary, at Dover, (afterwards called the Maison Dieu) which Hubert had founded, to hold in pure and perpetual alms; after which, in the 21st year of king Edward I. upon a *quo warranto*, the master of the Maison Dieu was allowed the usual privileges of a manor in this parish, and king Henry VI. in his 2d year again confirmed it to the hospital, part of the possessions of which it continued till the reign of king Henry VIII. when on the suppression of it this manor came into the king's hands, where it seems to have remained without interruption till Charles II.'s reign, when it was alienated by the crown to the dean and chapter of Rochester, with whom it remains at this time. A court leet and court baron is held for this manor.

ARCHERS-COURT is a manor situated in the northern part of this parish, on the hills adjoining to that of Whitfield, in which parish, as well as in those of Guston and Waldershare, some parts of it lie.

In the time of king John this manor was in the possession of Soloman de Dove, as appears by the *Testa de Nevill* mentioned before, and it seems as if this person was the same as is mentioned in the pleas of the crown, anno 21 Edward I. by the name of Soloman

¹ Dugd. Monasticon, vol. iii. p. 86. See likewise Dugd. Bar. vol. i. p. 125.

de Champs, or Chauns, who might from his residence there be likewise called de Dover; in which pleas, as well as by the inquisition taken after his death in the 31st year of that reign, he is said to hold certain lands, called Coperland and Atterton, (part of this manor, as will appear by the records mentioned hereafter) of the king *in capite*, by the sergeantry and service of holding the king's head between Dover and Whitfond, as often as it should happen for him to pass the sea between those ports, and there should be occasion for it. He died possessed of this manor and land above-mentioned, in the 31st year of king Edward I. and was succeeded by his son and heir Gregory de Dover; but I find no more mention of this name afterwards, but that it became the possessions of a family named Archer, and sometimes l'Archer, from whom it acquired the name of Archers-court, one of whom, Nicholas Archer, held it in the 1st year of king Edward II. as did William Archer in the 20th year of king Edward III. then holding it in sergeantry. At length, after this name was become extinct here, this manor was alienated to Bandred, or Brandred, in which it continued for several years, till at length the manor itself, with the court-lodge, and part of the demesne lands, together with Coperland, were sold by one of them, in the 1st year of king Edward IV. to Thomas Doilie, esq. and the other part of the demesne lands, since known by the name of *Little Archers-court*, to Sir George Browne, of Beechworth-castle; a further account of which will be given hereafter.

From one of the descendants of the above-mentioned Thomas Doilie, this manor was in king Henry VIII.'s reign exchanged with the crown, and that king in his 36th year granted it to Sir James Hales, in whose family it continued till it was sold to Lee, who passed it away to Sir Hardress Waller, of Dublin, and he with others, in 1657, alienated this
manor,

manor to Mr. Thomas Broom, of London, one of whose descendants of the same name sold it to Richards Rouse, of Dover, whose arms were *Sable, a fess dancette, or, between three crescents, argent*, and his daughter carried it in marriage to Phineas Stringer, esq. of Dover, who is the present owner of it.

A court leet and court baron is held for this manor. A borsholder is chosen at this court for the borough of Archers-court only, but this is merely nominal, as he has never been known to act as such.

THE OTHER PART of *Archers-court*, which was sold in king Edward IV.'s reign, as has been mentioned before, to Sir George Browne, of Beechworth-castle, was afterwards known by the name of LITTLE ARCHERS COURT. Sir George Browne was sheriff in the 21st year of the above reign, but was attainted anno 1 Richard III. and restored again in the first year of king Henry VII. His son Sir Matt. Browne died anno 4 and 5 Philip and Mary, possessed of this estate, with lands in River, alias Archers-court, called *Copland*, held *in capite* by sergeantry, and the service mentioned before, as was found by inquisition taken after his death that year. His grandson Sir Thomas Browne, of Beechworth-castle, who had his lands *disgavelled* by the two acts of the 1st and 8th years of queen Elizabeth, afterwards passed away this estate to Capt. Isaac Honeywood, who was slain at the battle of Newport, and dying *j. p.* devised it by his will to his nephew, Col. Henry Honeywood, who died in 1662, and was buried in the cathedral of Canterbury, the register of which says, he was a colonel sometime under that grand rebel Oliver Cromwell.

After his death, this estate seems to have come into the possession of his first-cousin Sir Thomas Honeywood, of Marks-hall, in Essex; since whose death, in 1666, it has descended down in like manner as Marks-hall, and his other estates in this county, to Filmer Honeywood, esq. now of Marks-hall, late knight

knight of the shire for this county, who is the present owner of it.

CASTNEY-COURT, as it is commonly called, but properly *Kersoney*, is another manor, situated partly in the western part of this parish, adjoining to the river, and partly in the parishes of Ewell and Whitfield. It was antiently accounted part of the barony of Saye, being held of Dover castle, and at the latter end of king Edward I.'s reign was in the possession of the family of Paganel, or Painall, as they were usually called. John Paganel died possessed of it anno 12 Edward II. leaving a daughter and heir Maud; after which, I find it held by Elias de Bocton, by knight's service, by the description of lands at La Kersony. After this the family of Norwood became possessed of it, and in later times the Ropers, of St. Dunstan's; for John Roper, esq. of St. Dunstan's, died possessed of it in the 5th year of king Henry VII. holding it by knight's service. In his descendants this manor continued till the latter end of queen Elizabeth's reign, when it was conveyed by sale to Best, of Canterbury; the last of which name who held it was George Best, who alienated it to Capt. Nicholas Toke, who after the death of king Charles I. conveyed his interest in it to Charles Fotherbye, esq. and he dying *f. p.* it came to his brother Thomas Fotherbye, esq. of Crixall, in Staple, whose only son of the same name alienated it to William Richards, of Dover, and he in 1701 devised it to his nephew John Sladden, merchant, of Dover, who devised it to his sister Mary, who married Mr. Thomas Fagge, of Dover. Her trustees, after his death, disposed of it to fulfill the purpose of her will, to Mr. William Andrews, of London, who in 1788 devised it to Thomas Biggs, esq. of Dover, who bears for his arms, *Argent, on a fess, between three martlets, sable, as many annulets, or*, and he is the present owner of it. A court baron is held for this manor.

There

There are no *parochial charities*; the poor have a right to commoning on the Minnis, which is a large common or heath of three hundred acres, called River Minnis, lying on the hills at the southern boundary of this parish, next to Polton. A new workhouse is built in this parish, for the united parishes of Alkham, Capel, Hougham, River, Buckland, Charlton, and Whitfield. The poor constantly relieved are about twelve, casually the same.

THIS PARISH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Dover.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Peter, is a small building, consisting of a nave and a chancel, without any steeple, and has nothing worth notice in it.

King John, in his 9th year, granted to the abbot and canons of St. Radigund of Bradsole, this church of St. Peter of River, and his place and court of the manor, to hold in pure and perpetual alms, for the building of their abbey there, which was then at Bradsole.* After which the king, in his 17th year, granted licence to them to appropriate this church. Notwithstanding the grant for the removal of the abbey hither, it never took place, but continued at Bradsole, in the adjoining parish of Polton, to the time of its dissolution, which happened in the 27th year of king Henry VIII. when this appropriation, with the advowson of the vicarage, and the lands and possessions of the abbot and convent in this parish, as well as elsewhere, came into the king's hands, who granted them to the archbishop in exchange, and he soon afterwards reconveyed them to the crown, by an act specially passed for this purpose; but in it, among other exceptions was one of this church, appropriate of River, with the advowson of the vicarage, which have ever since continued parcel of the possessions of the see of Canterbury, his grace

* Regist. Abb. cart. 88, 89. Dugd. Mon. vol. iii. p. 70.

the archbishop being at this time entitled to them.—
The parsonage, with two pieces of land, is demised on
a beneficial lease, to Mr. Tho. Lamb, of Crabble.

In the 8th year of king Richard II. anno 1384, the
vicarage, on account of its smallness, was not taxed to
the tenth. It is valued in the king's books at 7l. 1s. 0½d.
and is now of about the clear yearly value of eighteen
pounds. In 1588 and 1640, here were fifty-eight
communicants. The archbishop still pays the pension
of 2l. 13s. 4d. formerly paid by the abbot and convent
of St. Radigund's, to the vicar of this church.

CHURCH OF RIVER.

PATRONS,

Or by whom presented.

The Archbishop.....

VICARS.

Edward Parke, A. B. March
13, 1597, obt. 1637.

William Russell, 1662.

Richard Marsh, obt. Dec. 24,
1732.^w

SEQUESTRATORS.

John Rattray, clerk, Nov. 4,
1740.^x

Thomas Freeman, A. M. Feb.
24, 1763, the present se-
questrator.^y

^w Vicar of Westcliffe, and St. Mar-
garet's, near Dover.

^x And rector of East Langdon.

^y Rector of St. Martin and St.
Paul's vicarage united, in Canterbury.
Also a minor canon of Canterbury.

P O L T O N.

THE parish of Polton lies the next south-eastward
from River, within the bounds of this hundred.

THIS parish is so very obscurely situated among the
hills, as to have escaped the notice of all our historians.
It is very small, consisting of only the manor farms of
Polton and St. Radigund's, of about forty acres of land,
owned

owned by different persons, and one cottage besides. It is long and irregularly narrow, containing about seven hundred acres. The country and soil of it is much the same as that of Hougham, which it adjoins, excepting that it is still more wild, dreary and romantic, indeed the most so of any in this county. The manor-house of Polton stands in a deep and lonely valley, it is a small modern farm-house, all that remains of the antient mansion being a part of the walls of it, built of flints. On the hills adjoining to it, towards Dover, it is unclosed downs, a chalky barren soil.

AT THE TIME of taking the survey of Domesday, this parish was part of the possessions of Hugo de Montfort, under the general title of whose lands it is entered as follows :

Herfrid held of Hugo, Poltone. Uluuin held it of king Edward, and it was taxed for one suling. The arable land is two carucates. There are three villeins, and a little church. In the time of king Edward the Confessor it was worth forty shillings, afterwards fifteen shillings, now thirty shillings.

On the voluntary exile of Robert de Montfort, grandson of Hugh above-mentioned, in the reign of king Henry I. his estates in this parish, among the rest of his possessions, came into the king's hands, whence the feignory of it was granted to Geoffry, earl of Perch, of whom THE MANOR OF POLTON was held by a family who took their surname from it, and bore for their arms, *Argent, on a fess, sable, three bezants, between three mullets, sable.* William de Polton and Sir Stephen de Polton, are mentioned as owners of it in the register of St. Radigund's abbey, as is their descendant Robert de Polton, who in king Henry III.'s reign gave it to the abbey of St. Radigund, at Bradsole, in this parish, to hold in pure and perpetual alms. And it appears by the book of Dover castle, that the abbot afterwards held it by knight's service of that castle, being part of those fees which made up the barony called

called *the constabularie*, by the performance of ward for the defence of it. In which state it remained till the dissolution of the abbey in the 27th year of king Henry VIII. when it came into the king's hands, who in his 29th year granted the scite of it, with all its lands and possessions, excepting the advowsons of certain churches, to archbishop Cranmer, who quickly afterwards exchanged it again with the king, by an act passed specially for the purpose, and to give it to his secretary Thomas Cromwell, afterwards earl of Essex, by whose attain in the 32d year of that reign, all his estates were forfeited to the crown, where this manor lay till the reign of Philip and Mary, when it was granted to Edward Fynes, lord Clinton and Saye, who soon afterwards sold it to Mr. Henry Herdson, and it afterwards continued in like manner as Folkestone, and his other estates in this neighbourhood, down to Sir Basill Dixwell, bart. of Brome, who about the end of king Charles II.'s reign, passed it away to Sir Cloudesley Shovel, admiral of the navy, who was shipwrecked in 1707, after which it descended to his two daughters and coheirs;² and on the division of their inheritance, this manor was allotted to the youngest, Anne, wife of John Blackwood, esq. He died possessed of it in 1777, on which it descended to his son Shovel Blackwood, esq. whose trustees in 1779, being enabled so to do by act of parliament, conveyed it by sale to Mr. John Cunnick, of London, from whom it has since passed to G. C. Wilson, esq. the present owner of it. There is not any court held for this manor.

THE MANOR OF BRADSOLE, which lies in the north-east part of this parish, was given by Walter Hacket and Emma his wife, with the consent of Richard I. and of Walter de Polton, then mesne lord of the fee,

² See more of Sir Cloudesley Shovel, and his descendants, vol. ii. of this history, p. 272.

and Stephen his son and heir, to *the canons of the church of St. Radigund of Bradsole*, who had settled there in the year 1191, being the 3d of that prince's reign, which gift was confirmed by king John in his 1st year.^a This abbey was of the Præmonstratensian order of white canons; and though there was a design, anno 9 king John, of translating it, probably on account of the inconvenience of its situation, to the church of River, yet it never took place; and the revenues of it were at different times increased by succeeding benefactors, and by the cell of Blakewole, in this neighbourhood, (which was a cell to the priory of the same order at Lavendene, in Buckinghamshire) being united to it at the instance of the barons of Hythe, on account of its poverty and ruined state. Being thus enriched, the abbots became of sufficient consequence to receive *summons to parliament*, at the latter end of the reign of king Edward I. and the reputation of its sanctity occasioned many noble and eminent persons to be buried in the chapel of it. Among many others buried here, were several of the Criols, lords of Westenhanger; and of the Malmayns, lords of Waldershare; Thomas, lord Poynings, anno 49 Edward III. was buried in the midst of the choir of it (of his own patronage) before the high altar, appointing a fair tomb to be placed over him, with the image of a knight on it; Sir Nicholas Evering, of Evering, and John Kyryel, gent. of Lympe, in 1504, was buried in this church, next to the sepulchre of Bartraham Kyriel, and gave money by his will for eight priests to bring his body from Bellavowe hither.^b

In which situation this abbey remained till the 27th year of king Henry VIII. when by the act then passed,

^a Regist. Abb. Sci Radig. cart. 4 & 87. See the several confirmations to this abbey of its possessions here in Ibid. Regist. Tan. Mon. p. 218, and Dugd. Monasticon, vol. ii. p. 244, and vol. iii. p. 69, 70.

^b See Willis, Prerogative office, Canterbury.

it was suppressed, as not having the clear yearly income of two hundred pounds, (thence called the lesser monasteries) the revenues of it amounting to no more than 98l. 9s. 2½d. clear, and 142l. 8s. 9d. total value, and was surrendered by Thomas Dale, then prior of it, into the king's hands; for although this monastery is in most records stiled an abbey, and the superiors of it abbots, yet I find by several gifts to it at different periods, that it was stiled a priory, and the superiors of it priors. Henry, prior of St. Radigund, is said to have been baron of the exchequer, anno 49 Henry III.^c and so late as the reign of king Henry VIII. it is frequently mentioned as a priory; and so cautious were they at that time of misnaming it, that it was usually afterwards, in the records relating to it, described only by the name of the monastery or house of St. Radigund, lately dissolved. The scite of this dissolved monastery and its possessions did not remain long in the crown, for the king, in his 29th year, granted them with certain exceptions, to archbishop Cranmer, who quickly afterwards exchanged it again with the king, an act of parliament having passed specially for the purpose, and to give it, with other premises therein-mentioned, to his secretary Thomas Cromwell, afterwards earl of Essex, who being attainted in the 32d year of that reign, all his estates became forfeited to the crown; whence this manor of St. Radigund's, alias Bradsole, together with the scite of the dissolved monastery, was granted, in the reign of Philip and Mary, to Edward, lord Clinton and Saye, and he, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, sold it to Simon Edolph, esq. who having repaired the mansion of it, afterwards resided in it. He died in 1597, and was succeeded in it by his eldest son Sir Thomas Edolph, of St. Radigund's, who died in 1645. After which it passed into the name of Chandler, of the kingdom of Ireland, the last of whom devised it to Richard

^c See Madox's Exchequer, p. 748.

Chandler, esq. son and heir of Edward, bishop of Durham, in tail, with remainder to the heirs male of Mary, wife of George Sayer, esq. of Charing, whose mother's maiden name was Chandler. Richard Chandler, esq. married Elizabeth, daughter and surviving heir of lord James Cavendish, third son of William, duke of Devonshire, and took the name of Cavendish. He died in 1769, *f. p.* on which this manor, with the scite of the abbey, came, by the entail above-mentioned, to George and John Sayer, the two sons of Mary, wife of George Sayer, esq. of Charing, and on a partition of their estates in 1786, this manor, with the scite of the abbey, was allotted to the youngest, John Sayer, esq. who is now possessed of the whole of it.

The scite of the abbey is on an hill, about two miles and an half south-west from Dover; a most retired and unfrequented situation. The ruins, which are venerably overgrown with ivy, cover a large space of ground, and shew it to have been not only of great extent, but handsomely built; the walls of the front gateway, which are of great thickness and strength, yet remain entire. The opposite or east side of the quadrangle next to the farm-yard was kept, after the dissolution, as a dwelling-house, and was inhabited by the Edolphs, owners of it, by whom it was much altered; the door and windows being of the time of queen Elizabeth. On the door of the porch, at the entrance into it, in the inner side of the quadrangle, is a shield, being *Five lozenges, three, two, and one, on a chief, a rose;* and over the inner door, another, being seemingly, *a scroll of three wreaths, lessening downwards, and twisted round an upright staff.* Leland, in his Itinerary, vol. vii. p. 127, gives a very good description of it as in his time, “ S. Radegundis, he says, standeth on the toppe of a hille iii litle myles by west and sumwhat by sowth from Doyar. There be white chanons and the quier of the chyrche is large and fayr. The monaster ys at this time netely mayntayned, but yt appereth that yn tymes

past the buildinges have bene ther more ample then they be now. There ys on the hille sayre wood, but fresch water laketh sumtyme." Since the time of the Edolphs, the small part remaining as a dwelling, has been made use of as a farm house. The barn and offices of the farm-yard are well built of stone, with arched door-ways, as in their original state. In the farm-yard is a large broad pond, of distinguished use in this dry barren spot, whence probably this manor took its name of Bradsole.

There are *no parochial charities*.

THIS PARISH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Dover.

The church, which was dedicated to St. Mary, was standing in 1523. There are now no remains of it; but on the scite of it, in the bottom, about half a mile south from the abbey, there is a stone set up with an inscription, to perpetuate the memory of it, and the place where it once stood.

This church was so very small as to be named in Domesday, *Æcclesiola*. It continued appendant to the manor of Polton, till Stephen de Polton, with the consent of Matthew de Polton, clerk, gave it to the prior and convent of St. Radigund.^d There is no mention of it in any valuation of the churches and ecclesiastical benefices; and the abbot and convent of St. Radigund, who were of the Præmonstratensian order, one of the four privileged orders, who were exempted from tithes, possessing the whole parish, there could be hardly any profits belonging to it, there being only two houses in the parish besides; so that the patronage of it being theirs, one of the canons most probably administered the sacraments, the only duty performed in it, to the few inhabitants of this parish; for the burials, most likely, were within the precinct of

^d See Regist. Scæ Radig. cart. 1101 to 1103.

their own monastery; which occasioned this little church or chapel to be from time to time so entirely unnoticed. However, the exemption of their lands from the payment of tithes in this parish does not depend at all on the above privilege of their order, but from the dilapidated church of it, and there not having been any parson presented, or incumbent of it, since the dissolution of the abbey, who could of right demand any tithes within it.



H O U G H A M,

OR *Huffam*, as it is called, and frequently written in Domesday, *Hicham*, being so denominated from its high situation, lies the next parish eastward from Polton. Part of it only is within this hundred of Bewsborough; another part is within the hundred of Folkestone; and the residue is within the jurisdiction of the cinque ports, and of the corporation of the town and port of Dover. A borsholder, for that part of this parish which is within the hundred of Bewsborough, is chosen at the court leet of the hundred.

THE PARISH of *Hougham* lies among the high eastern hills of Kent, in a healthy though a very rude and wild country. In the midst of it are two streets, called Church Hougham, and East Hougham; in the former of which the church stands, and at the south-west part of it, a hamlet called West Hougham. Great part of this parish is full of small inclosures, interspersed with frequent coppice wood, and much rough ground. The soil is but poor and barren, consisting of either chalk or a red earth, covered with a rotten flint stone, with which the narrow roads here abound. Towards the eastern part of it the ground lies high, being an open uninclosed down, across which the high road leads from Folkestone to Dover, quite to the sea-shore, over

which the chalk cliffs here rise to a great height; from hence there is a most beautiful prospect over the channel, and the Bologne hills on the coast of France. Near the bottom of these cliffs are three holes, called Lydden Spouts, through which the subterraneous waters empty themselves continually on the beach of the shore; and the belief of the country is, that the waters of the Nailborne, at Drelingore, in Alkham, at least four miles distant, communicate subterraneously with these spouts, which increase as the springs heighten by wind and weather. Over these spouts, in the middle of the cliff, are two large square rooms cut out of the chalk, one within the other; they are called the Coining-house, and have a very difficult way to come at them, the cliff here being upwards of four hundred feet high.

When the plague raged in London in the year 1665, it was brought to Dover, and great numbers died there of the pestilence in that and the following years, for the burial of whom a piece of ground was bought in this parish, on the side of the hill fronting the pier fort, and consecrated for that purpose. It is computed that upwards of nine hundred of those who died of this pestilence were buried in it, since which it has been constantly known by the name of *the Graves*.

Henry Benger, gent. was of Hougham, and resided here anno 1619, and descended from John Benger, of Maningford, in Wiltshire. They bore for their arms, *Or, a cross vert, surmounted by a bendlet, gules.*^c

THE PARISH OF HOUGHAM was part of those lands which were given to Fulbert de Dover, for the defence of Dover castle,^f which made up together the barony of Fulbert, or Fobert, as it was usually called, being held *in capite* by barony, of which Chilham became the chief seat, or *caput baroniæ*; of which this place, as

^c Herald. Visit. co. Kent, anno 1619. Pedigree Benger.

^f See vol. vii. of this history, p. 270.

appears by the book of Dover castle, was afterwards held by knight's service. Among these lands was included THE MANOR OF HOUGHAM, otherwise called THE ELMES, at times called by the names of *Great Hougham*, alias *Chilverton*; and likewise *Southcourt*, from its situation in regard to the manor of Northcourt, alias Little Hougham, in this parish.

This manor was held in manner as above-mentioned by a family who took their surname of Hougham from it. This family bore for their arms, *Argent, five chevronels, sable*; which Philipott^e says they bore in allusion to those of their superior lords, of whom they held lands, the Averanches, or Albrincis, lords of the barony of Folkestone, whose arms were, *Or, five chevronels, gules*. From this family of Hougham descended those of Weddington, in Ash, near Sandwich, now extinct; and from the latter collaterally, those now of St. Paul's, near Canterbury. One of the above mentioned family, Robert de Hougham, held it in king Richard I.'s reign, and was present with that king at the siege of Acon, in Palestine. At length his descendant Robert de Hougham, leaving two daughters his coheirs, of whom Benedic^ta was married to John de Shelving, and the other to Waretius de Valoignes, the latter became entitled to this manor, on the share of his wife's inheritance; and in the 14th year of king Edward III. obtained a charter of *free-warren* for this manor of Hougham. He left two daughters his coheirs, one of whom married Sir Francis Fogge; the other Maud, married Thomas de Aldelyn, or Aldon, who in her right became possessed of this manor.

Thomas de Aldelyn, or Aldon, as the name was afterwards written, died possessed of this manor in the 35th year of the above reign; but it should seem that he had no further interest in it but for his life, for Maud his wife before her death had infeoffed William

* See Camden's Remains, p. 212, and Guillim, p. 67.

Tapaline and others in this manor, and they passed it away to Stephen, Richard, and John de Combe, the latter of whom was of Hastingleigh, and afterwards became sole possessor of it. He conveyed this manor in the 10th year of king Richard II. in trust to sell it; after which it came into the name of Heron, in which it remained at the end of king Henry IV.'s reign, and from which it was after some interval alienated to William Fineux, gent. of Swingfield, who had three sons; Sir John Fineux, chief justice of the king's bench, who purchased Haw-house, in Herne, under which, an account of him and his descendants may be seen; William, to whom his father gave this manor of Southcourt; and Richard, who was of Dover.^b

William Fineux, who had this manor of Southcourt by gift of his father, resided at Hougham, and dying possessed of it in 1534, *f. p.* he by his will gave it to William, the eldest son of his brother Richard deceased, who afterwards resided here, and in his direct descendants it continued down to Thomas Fineux, gent. of Dover, who in king Charles II.'s reign passed away this manor to Robert Breton, gent. who resided at the mansion, called *the Elmes*, in this parish, formerly the residence of the Nepueus, several of whom lie buried in this church, which seat he had purchased of William Nepueu, esq. of Twickenham, the grandson of Peter, the first builder of it, who was a native of France, and came over to England upon the edict of Nantes, and brought with him a considerable property. He died in 1658, and lies buried in Hougham church. They bore for their arms, *Azure, a fleece, or.* Robert Breton above-mentioned was descended from the Bretons, of Barwell, and on the mother's side from the Bassingtons, of Temple Rothley, in Leicestershire, being the son

^b See Herne, vol. ix. of this history, p. 87, for the origin of this family, from Leland's Itinerary, vol. vi. p. 6. There are pedigrees of them in the Heraldic Visitations of Kent, of the years 1574 and 1619.

of Nich. Breton, of Norton, near Daventry. He died possessed of this estate, and was buried in this church. His great-grandson M. Breton, esq. afterwards of Kennington-house,¹ alienated both manor and seat to Robert Lacy, esq. who resided at Elmes, where he served the office of sheriff in the year 1739, and he died possessed of them about the year 1746; upon which they came to his son-in-law Granado Piggott, esq. who in 1749 passed them away to Mr. Phineas Stringer, of Dover, who died in 1757, leaving two sons, Phineas, of whom hereafter; and George, of Canterbury. Phineas, the eldest son, is of Dover, and married the daughter of Mr. Richard Rouse, of Dover, by whom he has an only daughter and heir, married to Mr. Edward Broadrip, gent. of Dover. He bears for his arms, *Per chevron, or, and sable, in chief, two eagles displayed of the second; in base, a fleur de lis of the first.* He succeeded his father in this manor and seat, and is the present owner of them.

A court baron is held for this manor, the boundaries of which, as I am informed, begin at High-cliff, from whence they extend along the coast, to a place called Jews-gut, and there leaving the cliff, on towards Capel, whence including West Hougham, they go down to the Elmes, and the land of Dover priory.

THE MANOR OF HOUGHAM-COURT, alias NORTH-COURT, which latter name it took from its situation in regard to the former described manor of South-court, was comprehended as part of those lands which, as has been mentioned before, were given to Fulbert de Dover, and with other lands made up the barony of Fobert, of which it was held afterwards by knight's service, by the family of Basing, of eminent account in the city of London during the reigns of king John and king Henry III. for the high offices of trust which they bore in it. At length Sir Thomas de Basing succeeding to this manor, he alienated it to Adam Sare, whose

¹ See vol. vii. of this history, p. 552.

heirs were in the possession of it in the 20th year of king Edward III. How it passed afterwards, I have not found, till the beginning of king Henry VI.'s reign, when it was alienated to Clive, commonly called Cliffe, a family of good account in the counties of Salop and Essex; from whence, at the latter end of that reign, it passed by sale to William Hextal, esq. of East Peckham. One of his daughters and coheirs Margaret, entitled her husband Wm. Whetenhall, esq. commonly called Whetnall, citizen and alderman of London, to it.^k His descendant William Whetenhall about the middle of king Henry VIII.'s reign sold it to John Boys, esq. of Fredville, in whose descendants it continued down to Major John Boys, of Fredville, who possessed it in 1656.

Before his death he alienated this manor; but how it passed afterwards I have not learned, only that it became vested in the name of Woodroofe; and in the year 1720, William Woodroofe, clerk, of Cambridge-shire, sold *one moiety* of it to John Walker, citizen and draper, of London, who passed it away to Francis Cabot, and he, at his death in 1753, devised it to his widow Barbara, as she did to her father Mr. Robert Cooper, of Salisbury, and her brother in law William Barnes. In 1786, this moiety was in possession of Robert, son of the above-mentioned Robert Cooper, and of Anne Barnes, and they joined in the sale of it to Mr. Michael Becker, of Dover, who in 1792 sold it to Mr. Philip Leman, of Dover castle, the present owner of it.

The other moiety continued afterwards in the descendants of William Woodroofe above-mentioned down to the Rev. Mr. Woodroofe, of Shoreham, in this county, the present possessor of it; so that this manor remains in undivided moieties at this time.

^k Philipott, p. 195. See more of the Hextals and the Wheten-halls, in vol. v. of this history, p. 101.

There is no court held for this manor; to it is annexed the right to wreck of the sea along the coast, from High-cliff to Archcliff fort.

SIBERTON, alias SIBERSTON, is a manor in the north-east part of this parish, which made likewise part of the barony of Fobert before-mentioned, of which it was held by knight's service. John de Herste held this manor in the 2d year of king John, and in the 20th year of king Edward III. the heirs of another John de Herst held it by the description of lands in Siberston, of the barony of Chilham, by the like service, and the payment of ward to Dover castle; not long after which it appears to have been in the possession of a family who took their surname from it, one of whom, Richard de Siberston, as appeared by an old dateless deed of that time, demised it to John Monins, in whose descendants it continued down to Edward Monins, esq. of Waldershare, whose lands were *disgavelled* by the act of the 2d and 3d Edward VI. He died possessed of it in the 6th year of that reign, and by his will gave this manor of Seberston, to his second son George Monins, and he sold it to Thomas Pepper, jurat of Dover, who dying in the 17th year of queen Elizabeth, gave it to Thomas, son of Richard Pepper, and he in king James I.'s reign alienated it to Moulton, of Redriff, in whose descendants it remained at the time of the restoration of king Charles II. 1660, after which it was alienated, after some intermediate owners, to Mr. Phineas Stringer, of Dover, whose son, of the same name, is the present possessor of it.

But this manor, *by unity of possession* has for some years since been so blended with that of Hougham, otherwise called the Elmes, above described, that it is now accounted one and the same manor.

THE TITHES of the manor of Siberston, lying in Elms bottom, in this parish, were part of the possessions of the priory of St. Martin, in Dover, and continued so till the dissolution of it in the 27th year of Henry VIII.

when

when this portion of tithes, among the rest of the possessions of the priory, came into the king's hands, who granted it with the scite and other possessions of the priory, in his 29th year, to the archbishop in exchange, in manner as has been already frequently mentioned before, in which state it has continued ever since, his grace the archbishop being at this time entitled to the inheritance of it. John Monins, esq. of Canterbury, is the present lessee of it.

FARTHINGLOE, alias VENSON DANE, is another manor in this parish, which was antiently part of the possessions of the canons of St. Martin, under the general title of whose possessions it is thus entered in the survey of Domesday :

In Beusberg hundred. In Ferlingelai, William the son of Gaufrid holds one suling, and there he has in demesne one carucate, and four villeins, with one carucate. It is worth four pounds. In the time of king Edward the Confessor, six pounds. Sired held it as a prebend.

And immediately following, under the title of the same possessions :

In Hicham, Balduin holds one suling, and there he has four villeins, and five borderers, with two carucates. It is worth four pounds. In the time of king Edward the Confessor, one hundred shillings. Eduuin holds it.

As the canons of St. Martin's priory had other possessions in this parish, besides the manor of Farthingloe, the latter entry no doubt contains the description of them, and includes their estate here, called *Venson Dane*, alias *Wellclose*, mentioned below, which together with the manor of Farthingloe, remained parcel of the possessions of the above priory, till the final suppression of it in the 27th year of king Henry VIII. when they both came into the king's hands, who granted them in his 29th year to the archbishop in exchange, as has been already more particularly mentioned before ; since which this manor of Farthingloe, with the estate of Venson Dane, *alias Wellclose*, has remained parcel
of

of the possessions of the see of Canterbury, his grace the archbishop being at this time entitled to the inheritance of them. The interest of the present lease is vested in the widow of Mr. Nath. Walker, deceased, and Mr. John Marsh (the present occupier); the former possessing the lands, and the latter the great tithes, for their respective shares.

This estate is exempted from the payment of the great or corn tithes. There is not any court held for this manor.

The manor of Farthingloe was held of the prior and canons in king Henry III.'s time, by a family, who from their residence at it, took their surname from it. One of them, Matilda de Farthingloe, is mentioned by Prynne, anno 44 Henry III.

MAXTON, or *Maxton court*, is another manor situated in this parish, at no great distance from Farthingloe, which in king Henry III.'s reign, as appears by the book of knights fees kept in the king's remembrancer's office, was in the possession of Stephen Manekyn, who held it by knight's service of the barony of Fobert, and together with other lands elsewhere made up that barony, and were given for the defence of Dover castle. After this it seems to have been divided into moieties, and to have been held by Richard Walsham, and Alice, daughter of Stephen Manekin, who alienated the whole of it to William, son of Nicholas Archer, of Dover, whose seal was, *A stag's head, caboshed*, as appears by a deed in the Surrenden library, dated anno 17 Edward III. His son William Archer, in the 21st year of the next reign of king Richard II. passed it away by sale to John Alkham, of Alkham, a family of good estate in this neighbourhood, in the descendants of which this manor remained for some time; but at the latter end of king Edward IV. it was become the property of Roger Appleton, from whom it passed to Hobday, and thence to Harman, of Crayford, from which name it was sold by Thomas Harman to Sir James

James Hales, who at or about the middle of queen Elizabeth's reign alienated it to Andrews, of Dover, who some few years afterwards sold it to Pepper, and he in king James I.'s reign conveyed it to Sir Thomas Wilford, of Ilden, who in king Charles I.'s reign passed it away to Mr. William Richards, of Dover, whose descendant of the same name, devised it to his nephew John Sladden, of Dover, merchant, as he did to his sister Mary, who carried it in marriage to Mr. Thomas Fagge, of Dover, whose trustees, after his death, to perform the uses of her will, sold it in 1783 to Tho. Biggs, esq. of Dover, the present owner of it, who has much improved the mansion of this manor, by making several additional buildings to it. A court baron is held for this manor.

CHARITIES.

THOMAS PEPPER, jurat of Dover, by his will in 1574, devised to the poor within the parishes of our Lady of Dover and Hougham, one annuity of 40s to be distributed equally between them, issuing out of his manor of Syberstone, and the lands belonging to it, with power to distrain, &c. now vested in Phineas Stringer, esq. and the money is distributed to such as do not receive weekly allowance of the parish.

There is a house divided into two small dwellings, inhabited by two persons placed there by the churchwardens and overseers of the poor; but how it came to the parish is not known.

The poor constantly maintained are about twenty-five, casually fifteen.

HOUGHAM is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Dover.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Laurence, is an antient building, but small, consisting of two small isles and a chancel, having neither tower nor steeple, but it has a place for three small bells. In the chancel lie buried several of the families of Hougham and Malmaines; the brasses of whose stones have been long since torn off, though the lines of their portraitures still remain. In the chancel is a monument for Wm. Fyneux,

Fyneux, esq. son of Robert. He died in 1587; arms, *Vert, a chevron, between three eagles displayed, or, crowned, gules, impaling Warren, azure, a cross, or; in the first and fourth quarters, a martlet; in the second and third, a chaplet of the second.* Another for Peter Nepeau, gent. who lies buried in a vault underneath; he built and resided at the Elmes, in this parish, still continuing the trade of a merchant; he died in 1658. William, his only surviving son, married Sarah, daughter of Mr. Bulteel, of Tournay, in Flanders, who was also buried in this chancel. His youngest son William succeeded to the Elmes, which he sold, and settled at Twickenham; he died in 1710; arms, *Azure, a fleece, or.* Another for Robert Breton, esq. he died in 1707; arms, *Azure, a bend between six mullets, pierced, or.* And for William Hannington, esq. who married a daughter of William Monings, lieutenant-governor of Dover-castle; he died in 1607.

This church was part of the possessions of the priory of St. Martin, to which it was appropriated by archbishop Stratford, in 1345, and a vicarage endowed in it,¹ both which were at the suppression, in the 27th year of king Henry VIII. granted with the site of the priory and other possessions of it in exchange to the archbishop, with a reservation of the antient pension from the prior of forty shillings to the vicar, in manner as has been frequently more particularly mentioned before. In which state they now continue, his grace the archbishop being possessed of the appropriation of this church, with the advowson of the vicarage of it. The parsonage is called *Little Hougham-court*, which with the tithes are held under the archbishop by Mr. Thomas Walker, of Dover. The glebe land is ninety acres.

¹ Leiger book of St. Martin's priory, f. 194^b, MSS. Lambeth. The register-book of archbishop Stratford has been long since lost, but the endowment is preserved in this leiger book. See Ducarell's Rep. p. 67.

In 1588 here were one hundred and twenty communicants, and it was valued at forty pounds per annum. This vicarage is valued in the king's books at 6l. 13s. 4d. Archbishop Juxon, anno 14 Charles II. augmented this vicarage with twenty-five pounds, to be paid by the lessee of the great tithes, which was again confirmed anno 22 of that reign. The vicar still receives the ancient pension of forty shillings from the archbishop. It is now a discharged living of about the clear yearly value of forty-six pounds.

CHURCH OF HOUGHAM.

PATRONS,

Or by whom presented.

The Archbishop.

VICARS.

Thomas Swadlin, S. T. P. 1662, obt. 1673.^m
Robert Bostocke, S. T. B. Feb. 10, 1673, resigned 1675.ⁿ
William Brewer, A. B. April 21, 1675, obt. 1701.
George Fage, A. M. April 12, 1701, resigned 1701.^o
John Paris, A. M. Oct. 17, 1701, resigned 1701.
Michael Bull, A. M. Feb. 25, 1702, resigned 1708.
John Taylor, A. M. Sept. 15, 1708, resigned 1712.
Edward Hobbs, A. B. May 1712, obt. 1762.
Thomas Tournay, A. M. 1762, obt. 1795.^p
William Tournay, A. M. 1795, the present vicar.^q

^m Likewise rector of St. James's, in Dover, which he resigned in 1664, for the rectory of Alhallows, in Stamford. He was buried in the chancel of that church anno 1669. Wood's Ath. Ox. vol. i. p. 696; vol. ii. p. 459.

ⁿ And rector of St. James's, in Dover.

^o Afterwards rector of Hunton, and vicar of Marden, and a prebendary of Litchfield, and died in 1728.

^p Also rector of St. James's, Dover.

^q Son of the former vicar.

B U C K L A N D

LIES the next adjoining parish north-west from Hougham. It is written in Domesday, *Bochelond*, which name it took from the Saxon words, *boc*, or *book*, and *land*; meaning, that it was land held by charter or writing, being free and hereditary, and passing by livery and seizin. It is usually called Buckland, near Dover, to distinguish it from Buckland, near Faversham. A borsholder for this parish is chosen at the court leet of the manor of Dover priory.

BUCKLAND is situated in the same broad and spacious vale which continues to the lands-end at Dover, to which the high London road leads through it. On each side here the hills rise stupendous and romantic, to an exceeding barren country, which on the left consists of open downs, and on the right of small inclosures of arable, with much rough ground and coppice wood, the soil of the former being a hard chalk, and of the latter in some parts the same, and in others a red earth, abounding with sharp flints, the whole a poor and barren country, unprofitable to the occupier, and dangerous to the traveller. The bottom of the vale itself must, however, be excepted from this description, where the lands and meadows are fertile, and produce good corn and grass. In the vale, in the southern part of this parish, among the arable lands, is situated Combe farm; and in the northern part of it the manor of Barton. The village of Buckland is built mostly on the northern side of the London road, extending within less than half a mile to Dover. It is a long straggling village, not very pleasantly situated in the valley, at the foot of the northern hills, the river Dour running close along the southern side of it, over which there is a new-built brick bridge.

At

At the west end of the village is a seat, which some few years ago belonged to admiral Sir John Bentley, who devised it to Mr. William Hills, and his widow now possesses it. On the stream in this village is a corn-mill, and a large well-constructed paper-mill, the manufactory of which was greatly improved and afterwards carried forward by Mr. Paine, the late owner, but it is now occupied by Mr. Kingsford. There is here likewise another paper-mill, occupied by Mr. Horne, being a beneficial lease from the archbishop, the works of which have been likewise much enlarged. These have considerably increased the population of this parish within these few years, the manufacturers employed in them being very numerous, consisting of men, women, and children, who earn their constant daily bread, in making the different sorts of paper at these mills.

The fair, which used to be held here on St. Bartholomew's day, August 24, is now by change of the stile held on the 4th of September yearly.

In 1765, in digging a bank in this parish, a leaden pot was found, filled with the silver coin of king Edward II. and III.'s reigns.

THE MANOR OF BUCKLAND was, at the time of taking the survey of Domesday, part of the possessions of the bishop of Baieux, under the general title of whose lands it is thus entered in it :

Ansfrid holds of the bishop in Bochelande half a sueling, and there he has in demesne one carucate, with one villein. The arable land is two carucates. In the time of king Edward the Confessor, it was worth twenty shillings; when he received it thirty shillings, now forty shillings.

Four years after which the bishop was disgraced, and all his possessions were confiscated to the crown, upon which this manor was granted to Hamo de Crevequer, whose descendant of the same name died possessed of it in the 47th year of king Henry III. From
this

this family it passed into that of Willoughby, and again from them in king Edward the III^d.’s reign, to the Barries, of Sevington, and Agnes, wife of William Barrie, was found in the 48th year of that reign to die possessed of this manor, held of the king, by the service of paying one red rose yearly, and that John Alkham was her kinsman and heir. After which, the Callards, or Calwards, now vulgarly called Collard, became possessed of it, and continued proprietors for several descents. They were of a family who had long been resident in this part of Kent. John Callard, esq. was one of those who accompanied Sir Henry Guldeford to serve Ferdinand, king of Castile, in his war against the Moors, where for his signal service he had this coat of arms assigned to him and his posterity, by Benolt, clarencieux, viz. *Girony of six pieces, or, and sable, over all three blackmoor’s heads, decouped*. They alienated it at length about the end of queen Elizabeth’s reign to Fogge, who not many years afterwards conveyed it by sale to William Sherman, esq. of Croydon, steward to the archbishops Abbot and Laud successively, and he possessed it in the year 1656. His heirs at length sold it to John Tedcroft, esq. of Horsham, in Sussex, who in 1691 sold it to Edward Wivell, of Dover, from whom it passed with his daughter in marriage to Capt. James Gunman, of the same place, whose arms were, *A spread eagle, argent, gorged with a ducal collar, or* ; and he by will gave it to Christopher Gunman, esq. collector of the customs there, from whom it passed by will to his son James Gunman, esq. the present owner of it. There is no court held for this manor.

THE MANORS OF DUDMANSCOMBE and BARTON, the former of which, vulgarly called *Deadsmanscombe*, and the court-lodge of it, *Combe-farm*, as well as the latter, were both part of the antient possessions of the priory of St. Martin, in Dover, and they are both ac-

cordingly entered under the general title of the lands of the canons of it, in the survey of Domesday, as follows :

In Bochelande Alwi holds one suling, and there he has six villeins, and ten borderers, with one carucate and an half. In the whole it was worth four pounds; in the time of king Edward the Confessor, one hundred shillings. He the same held it as a prebend.

And a little further, under the same title :

In Bocheland, Godric holds one suling, and there he has two carucates in demesne, and three villeins, and four borderers, with one carucate, and one church. It is worth six pounds. In the time of king Edward the Confessor, eight pounds.

Both these manors afterwards continued among the possessions of the priory of St. Martin, till the final dissolution of it in the 27th year of king Henry VIII. when it was suppressed by the act which passed that year, as being under the clear yearly value of two hundred pounds; but these manors did not remain long in the hands of the crown, for the king in his 29th year, granted them both, with the scite of the priory and other possessions late belonging to it, in exchange to the archbishop; in which situation these manors both continue, his grace the archbishop being at this time entitled to them. A court baron is held for the manor of Dudmanscombe.

This manor is now demised to Mr. Henry Farbrace and Isaac Mushey Teal, in trust, for the two minor children of Mr. George Farbrace, gent. of Dover, deceased. The court-lodge and demesne lands are demised to Mr. Thomas Horne, of Buckland. James Gunman, of Dover, is the present lessee of Barton manor.

IN THIS PARISH WAS AN HOSPITAL for poor leproous persons, begun about the year 1141, upon the solicitation of Osberne and Godwin, two monks of St. Martin's priory, who subjected it to the disposal of their prior. It was dedicated to *St. Bartholomew*, and was intended

intended to consist of ten brethren, and as many sisters; but their revenue not being sufficient for so many, they were reduced to eight of each. Indeed their rents seem not to have been sufficient for the maintenance of the hospital, for they always pleaded great poverty. It was dissolved by the act for the suppression of hospitals and chantries, at the beginning of Edward VI.'s reign, who in his 6th year granted the scite of it, with all its lands and revenues, to Sir Henry Palmer, to hold *in capite*.^{*} There are not now the least traces left of this hospital, or the chapel belonging to it.

It appears by the copy of a certificate, that John Bowle, the lessee of it in queen Mary's reign, took down this hospital for the sake of the materials, as well as the chapel of it, without any legal commission for this purpose.

CHARITIES.

BARTHOLOMEW SMITHCOT, of this parish, by will in 1523, gave to the church of Buckland, yearly, out of his lands in it 20d. for ever, to be bestowed in bread and drink for the poor people, with liberty to distrain on non-payment.

GEORGE COLLEY, by will in 1605, gave 5l. to be put in a stock, for the use of the poor for ever. Both these legacies have been lost to the parish almost time out of mind, though there were 20s. paid from the last-mentioned legacy in 1664.

The poor constantly relieved are about twenty-five, casually as many.

BUCKLAND is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Dover.

The church, which is exempted from the archdeacon, is dedicated to St. Andrew. It is a small building of two isles and a chancel, having a small chapel on the south side of it. It has a low pointed tower at the west end. In this church is a monument for Edward Baker, esq. rear-admiral, who married Sarah, daughter of William Bentley, of Deal, and died in 1751; arms,

^{*} Secunda pars orig. ejus an. rot. 103.

Sable, a griffin segreant, ermine, ducally gorged, or, beaked and membred, gules. A memorial for William Bentley, and Sarah his wife, and Capt. Thomas Bentley their son. A monument for Sir John Bentley, vice-admiral of the white, on which are enumerated his several gallant actions in the service of his country. He died in 1772, arms, *Argent, a chevron between three martlets.* And a memorial for lady Louisa, wife of Charles Ventris Field, esq.

The church of Buckland, as appears by the survey of Domesday, was part of the antient possessions of the priory of Dover, to which it was appropriated by archbishop Islip, in 1364,* with which it continued till the dissolution of the priory, in the 27th year of Henry VIII. After which the king granted this church appropriate and the advowson of it, together with the scite and other possessions of the priory, in his 29th year, to the archbishop, in exchange, in manner as has been already mentioned before, subject nevertheless to the payment of four pounds yearly to the vicar of this church; since which it has remained parcel of the possessions of the see of Canterbury, his grace the archbishop being at this time possessed of the appropriation, together with the advowson of the vicarage. James Gunman, esq. is the present lessee of this parsonage.

In 1588 here were communicants one hundred and twenty, and it was valued at seventy pounds. This church being esteemed a chapel, is not valued in the king's books.

The archbishop nominates a perpetual curate to it, who receives the above-mentioned pension of four pounds yearly from him. Archbishop Juxon augmented this curacy anno 13 Charles II. with twelve pounds per annum, to be paid out of the great tithes,

* Leiger Book of St. Martin's priory, f. 107^a, MSS. Lambeth. Pat. 38 Edward III. p. 2, m. 32. In the above Leiger Book, f. 254^b, is a description of the limits and bounds of this parish.

and the same was confirmed anno 27 of the same reign. It is now of about the clear yearly value of twenty-six pounds. The archbishop, strictly speaking, is vicar of this church, as appropriate rector of it. For whenever the religious acquired the appropriation of any church, and there was no care taken for the endowment of a vicarage, they either served it themselves, or allowed, with the approbation of the diocesan, a small pension to the vicar who served it. On the suppression these appropriate churches came into the hands of the crown, in the like state as the religious held them, and were again granted in the same state, (generally however with the reservation of the payment of the antient pension to others) ecclesiastics as well as laymen, who becoming rectors became likewise vicars of them, and from that time appointed curates to serve in their respective churches, with the payment yearly of the antient reserved pensions to them; and this is the general case of all perpetual curacies.

There was a portion of tithes, at a place in this parish, called Otterton, *alias* Ankerton Dane, which in the 37th year of queen Elizabeth was in the hands of the crown. It is now held by James Gunman, esq. by the yearly fee-farm of fifteen shillings.

CHURCH OF BUCKLAND.

PATRONS,

Or by whom presented.

VICARS.

John Harman Romfoinkell,
S. T. L. June, 1666, obt.
1675.

William Barney, induct. March
1675, obt. 1684.

Richard Marsh, 1703.

..... *Eyres,* S. T. P. in 1739.

John Marsh, obt. Sept 1773.^t

Alexander James, A. M. Sept.
1773, the present vicar.^u

^t Vicar likewise of Westcliffe, and St. Margaret's Cliffe.

^u And vicar of St. Margaret's Cliffe.

 C H A R L T O N

LIES next to Buckland eastward. It is written in in Domesday, *Carlentine*, and usually at present Charlton by Dover, to distinguish it from Charlton near Greenwich. This parish lies only part of it in the hundred of Bewsborough, in which the church is situated, and the residue of it in Charlton ward, within the jurisdiction of the cinque ports, and of the corporation of the town and port of Dover.

The borsholder, chosen at the manor of Dudmanscombe, in Buckland, has jurisdiction over that part of this parish within the hundred of Bewsborough.

CHARLTON is situated in the same vale as Buckland, but of a much more pleatant and chearful aspect. The village, with the church, is situated in the valley, about two fields on the left hand of the London road, very near the entrance of the town of Dover; and it extends southward on the other side, and joins Hougham up the Black-horse valley, as it does northward to Guston.

The river Dour, an account of which has already been given before, runs through it eastward, and having turned a corn mill here, formerly belonging to the priory of Dover, but now to the archbishop, and leased to Mr. Thomas Horne, continues its course on towards Dover harbour. Above the village, which is pleasantly situated in a level of meadow ground, the hills rise northward very high. In the vale beyond which, still further northward of Dover castle, is a wide deep space, called Knights bottom, from the knights belonging to the castle having continually made use of it in former times to exercise their feats of chivalry in. From its situation, and the description of it in antient writers, somewhere about this place seems to have bid fair for having been the *Portus Dubris* of the Romans, which

which is corroborated by the anchors and planks of ships having been dug up near this village, not many years since.

THERE IS AT PRESENT *no manor* distinguished particularly by the name of the manor of Charlton; the manor of Dover priory claiming over great part of it without the jurisdiction of the cinque ports. But that there was in antient times such a manor, is very certain; for it appears, that THE MANOR OF CHARLTON, at the time of taking the survey of Domesday, was part of the possessions of the canons of St. Martin's priory, in Dover, under the general title of whose lands it is thus entered in it :

In Beusberg hundred. Ralph de S. Sansone holds one manor as a prebend, called Cerlentine, and it is taxed for one suling. There he has three villeins, and four borderers, with one carucate. In the whole it is worth seventy shillings. In the time of king Edward the Confessor, one hundred shillings. Leuin held it as a prebend.

In the same parish, William the son of Orgerius holds one suling, and there he has one villein, and seven borderers, with half a carucate, and one mill of forty shillings. There a certain Frenchman has one carucate. The same William holds one church in Dovere of the bishop (of Baieux), and it pays him eleven shillings. The canons dispute it. The whole of this is worth six pounds. In the time of king Edward the Confessor twelve pounds. Sired held it.

This manor, with the rest of the possessions above-described, continued afterwards with the priory of St. Martin, till the general dissolution of it in the 27th year of king Henry VIII. when they were granted with the scite of the priory and other estates of it, in exchange to the archbishop, part of whose possessions this manor continues at this time. But it has long since lost even the reputation of having been one ; and the manor of Dudmanscombe, the scite of which is in the adjoining parish of Buckland, which was formerly

part of the possessions of the priory, and was after the suppression granted as before-mentioned to the archbishop, who claims over a part of this parish, and the waste within it.

The hospital of St. Mary, usually called the *Maison Dieu*, in Dover, adjoining to the southern bounds of this parish, was possessed of much land in it, which at the suppression of it in king Henry VIII.'s reign, came into the hands of the crown, where these lands remained at the death of king Charles I. when they consisted of three hundred and fifty-one acres, of the improved rent of 156l. per annum, but the whole had been for some time enjoyed by the lieutenant of Dover castle, at the yearly rent of 12l. 10s. 8d. Besides which, the hospital was possessed of other lands in this parish; the particulars of which will be mentioned hereafter, under the account of the hospital, in Dover.

There are no *parochial charities*.

CHARLTON is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Dover.

The church, which is a rectory, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a very small building, consisting of a body, a high chancel, and a smaller one on the south side. It has a low pointed steeple at the west end, in which there is one small bell. This church has been for many years the burial-place of the family of Monins, the patrons of it. There is a monument for Peter Monins, of Dover, merchant and jurat, obt. 1738. He left a daughter Mary, married to the Rev. Wm. Battely; she died in 1778. Another monument for Richard Monins, A.M. who was patron of this church and of Ringwold thirteen years, master of the king's school, in Canterbury, rector of Rattlesden and Drinkston, in Suffolk, and prebendary of Bristol.

The rectory of this church was formerly accounted *a manor* and an appendage to the barony of Chilham, and as such, had in earlier times the same possessors.

In

In the reign of king Edward II. Bartholomew de Badlesmere, that great and powerful baron, of Ledes-castle, having obtained a grant of the above barony, possessed this church likewise, among others appurtenant to it, and in the 13th year of that reign, having procured the king's licence to found a house of canons regular at Badlesmere, settled this church, as part of its endowment; but by reason of the troubles which quickly afterwards followed, and the lord Badlesmere being attainted and executed, nothing further was done in it, and the design of carrying it forward fell to the ground. After which this church was restored to his son Giles de Badlesmere, among the rest of his father's possessions, in the 7th year of that reign; upon whose death *s. p.* it came to Maud, his eldest sister and co-heir, who entitled her husband John de Vere, earl of Oxford, to it. How long this church continued in this family I have not found; but it appears by the escheat rolls, that Ralph, baron of Graystock, died possessed of it in the 6th year of king Henry V. as did Elizabeth, wife of Ralph Boteler, of Sudeley, in the 2d year of king Edward IV. from which time till the reign of Henry VIII.* I can give no further account of it; only that John Monins, esq. lieutenant of Dover castle, possessed it at the latter end of that reign, who was the second son of John Monins, of Swanton, in Liddon, whose eldest son was of Waldershare, where a further account of his descendants, and of the early part of this family may be seen. He died possessed of it in 1554, in whose descendants, who bore the same arms as those of Waldershare, *Gules, three crescents, or*, the advowson of it has continued down to John Monins, esq. late of Woodford, in Essex, but now of Canterbury, the present patron of this church, and the only heir male of

* When it was found to be held of Kingston manor by knight's service, and by the several escheat rolls and other records above mentioned, this rectory seems always to have been mentioned as a manor.

this antient family,* who married Sarah, the daughter of Mr. John Trice, of Ashford, by whom he has four sons and two daughters.

It is not valued in the king's books. In 1578 it was valued at fifteen pounds. In 1640 at thirty pounds, communicants twenty-four. It is now a discharged living, of about the clear yearly value of thirty-two pounds.

The rector of this parish has only a part of the great tithes arising within it; the remainder being part of the possessions of the archbishop, who demises the same, with lands in this parish, on a beneficial lease, to James Gunmrn, esq. of Dover.

CHURCH OF CHARLTON.

PATRONS,

Or by whom presented.

Family of Monins.....

RECTORS.

David Campredon, A. M. Jan. 31, 1700, obt. March 2, 1731.^y

Henry Hemmett, Aug. 25, 1731, obt. 1742.

John Hawes, A. B. June 5, 1742, obt. 1747.

Isaac Teale, Dec. 5, 1747, resigned 1748.^z

John Hicks, jun. A. B. Sept. 30, 1748, obt. 1754.

John Tucker, A. M. March 14, 1755, resigned 1758.^a

Richard Monins, A. M. Feb. 27, 1758, obt. February 23, 1770.^b

* Pedigree of Monins attested by Ralph Bignald and Isaac Heard Norroy, in 1779, now in Mr. Monins's possession.

^y Vicar likewise of Shebbertswell and Coldred.

^z He and his successor were likewise rectors of Ringwold.

^a Second master of the king's school in Canterbury, and afterwards rector of Ringwold. He died in 1776, and was buried in the chancel of Westwell church.

^b Patron of this church and of Ringwold, of which he was likewise rector. In 1769 he took the surname of Eaton, and was buried at Ringwold.

PATRONS, &c.

RECTORS.

The family of Monins. *Thomas Gurney*, March 1770,
 obt. June 1774.^c
Thomas Johnson, A. M. July 1774,
 the present rector.

^c He and his successor were likewise vicars of Seasalter, and curates of Whitstable.

THE TOWN AND PORT OF DOVER.

DOVER lies at the eastern extremity of Kent, adjoining to the sea, the great high London road towards France ending at it. It lies adjoining to the parish of Charlton last-described, eastward, in the lath of St. Augustine and eastern division of the county. It is within the liberty of the cinque ports, and the jurisdiction of the corporation of the town and port of Dover.

DOVER, written in the Latin Itinerary of Antonine, *Dubris*. By the Saxons, *Dorfa*, and *Dofris*. By later historians, *Doveria*; and in the book of Domesday, *Dovere*; took its name most probably from the British words, *Dufir*, signifying water, or *Dufirra*, high and steep, alluding to the cliffs adjoining to it.^d

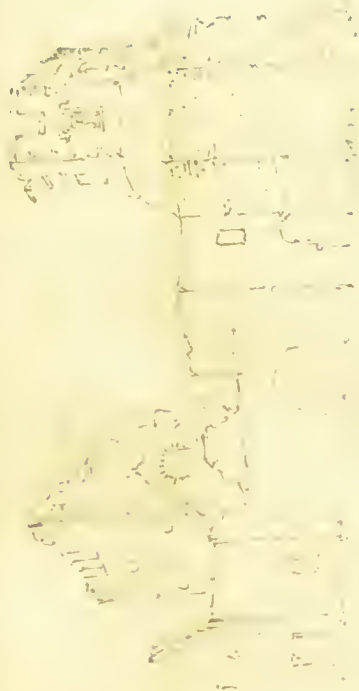
It is situated at the extremity of a wide and spacious valley, inclosed on each side by high and steep hills or cliffs, and making allowance for the sea's withdrawing itself from between them, answers well to the description given of it by Julius Cæsar in his Commentaries.

In the middle space, between this chain of high cliffs. in a break or opening, lies *the town of Dover and its harbour*, which latter, before the sea was shut out, so late as the Norman conquest, was situated much more within the land than it is at present, as will be further noticed hereafter.

^d See Lambarde, p. 149. Camden, p. 248.

ON THE SUMMIT of one of these cliffs, of sudden and stupendous height, close on the north side of the town and harbour, stands DOVER CASTLE, so famous and renowned in all the histories of former times. It is situated so exceeding high, that it is at most times plainly to be seen from the lowest lands on the coast of France, and as far beyond as the eye can discern. Its size, for it contains within it thirty five acres of ground, six of which are taken up by the antient buildings, gives it the appearance of a small city, having its citadel conspicuous in the midst of it, with extensive fortifications, around its walls. The hill, or rather rock, on which it stands, is ragged and steep towards the town and harbour; but towards the sea, it is a perpendicular precipice of a wonderful height, being more than three hundred and twenty feet high, from its basis on the shore.

Common tradition supposes, that Julius Cæsar was the builder of this castle, as well as others in this part of Britain, but surely without a probability of truth; for our brave countrymen found Cæsar sufficient employment of a far different sort, during his short stay in Britain, to give him any opportunity of erecting even this one fortress. Kilburne says, there was a tower here, called Cæsar's tower, afterwards the king's lodgings; but these, now called the king's keep, were built by king Henry II. as will be further mentioned hereafter; and he further says, there were to be seen here great pipes and casks bound with iron hoops, in which was liquor supposed to be wine, which by long lying had become as thick as treacle, and would cleave like birdlime; salt congealed together as hard as stone; cross and long bows and arrows, to which brass was fastened instead of feathers, and they were of such size, as not to be fit for the use of men of that or any late ages. These, Lambarde says, the inhabitants shewed as having belonged to Cæsar, and the wine and salt as part of the provision he had brought with him hither; and



Y. 11. 11.

Y. 11. 11.



Wm. L. G. M.

and Camden relates, that he was shewn these arrows, which he thinks were such as the Romans used to shoot out of their engines, which were like to large cross-bows. These last might, no doubt, though not Cæsar's, belong to the Romans of a later time; and the former might, perhaps, be part of the provisions and stores which king Henry VIII. laid in here, at a time when he passed from hence over sea to France. But for many years past it has not been known what is become of any of these things.

Others, averse to Cæsar's having built this castle, and yet willing to give the building of it to the empire of the Romans of a later time, suppose, and that perhaps with some probability, it was first erected by Arviragus, (or Arivog, as he is called on his coin) king of Britain, in the time of Claudius, the Roman emperor.*

That there was one built here, during the continuance of the Roman empire in Britain, must be supposed from the necessity of it, and the circumstances of those times; and the existence of one plainly appears, from the remains of the tower and other parts of the antient church within it, and the octagon tower at the west end, in which are quantities of Roman brick and tile. These towers are evidently the remains of Roman work, the former of much less antiquity than the latter, which may be well supposed to have been built as early as the emperor Claudius, whose expedition hither was about or immediately subsequent to the year of Christ 44. Of these towers, probably the latter was built for a *speculum*, or watch-tower, and was used, not only to watch the approach of enemies, but with another on the opposite hill, to point out the safe entrance into this port between them, by night as well as by day.

* Lamb. Peramb. p. 153. Harris's Hist. of Kent, p. 371. Burton on Antonine, p. 186.

1576 ; and afterwards Sir James Wake in 1632, were both buried in this church. Besides which, in the wills in the prerogative-office, Canterbury, mention is made of several more persons buried here.

Behind the ruins of this church is a burial-place for the soldiers, who die in the castle ; very few of whose graves have had any remembrance placed over them.

BUT TO RETURN *to the state of the castle itself*, after the departure of the Romans, of which history is silent till the reign of king Edward the Confessor ; though it is not possible to suppose that the monarchs of the Saxon heptarchy, and the great and prudent Alfred, or even his successors, should neglect to strengthen this important fortress, by continued additions to it ; the former by ditches and intrenchments of earth only, and the latter with fortifications of stones and mortar, to secure the sea-coast and themselves against the cruelties of their inveterate enemies, the Danes ; who were kept so much in awe of this castle, that they never once, in their continued ravages of this kingdom, attempted to land, or come within reach of it.

In the time of king Canute, about the year 1019, Godwin, earl of Kent, had most probably the government of this castle ; at least in 1051, in king Edward the Confessor's reign, he appears to have been governor, and to have made additions to the fortifications of it.^s So important was the castle of Dover accounted at this time, that whoever attempted the conquest of this kingdom, made it the first object of his attention ; nor was any progress thought to be made towards it, till the possession of this fortress was first gained : thus, when Harold, second son of earl Godwyn, who had succeeded his father in the government of this castle, made his expedition into Normandy to duke William, to induce him to restore his nephew Hacun, the duke promised it, if Harold would give him his assistance in

^s See MSS. Bibl. Cott. Vespasian, A. 5.

gaining the crown of England after king Edward's death, and among other conditions, deliver to him the castle of Dover, with the well of water in it; and when the duke had gained the signal battle of Hastings, in which king Harold was slain, he marched directly to this castle, to which numbers had fled for safety, as to a place then deemed impregnable; but it was surrendered, after a feeble resistance, by Stephen de Ashburnham, then governor of it. After which, the Conqueror having given orders for repairing and strengthening the weak parts, at his departure left William Peverel governor of it; at which time, as William Pictavenlis, who was the Conqueror's chaplain, writes this place, towards the sea at least, was not so much fortified from art as nature, or a mixture of both; the rock or cliff, at top, being cut with tools of iron into such notches and indentures, so as to resemble and serve instead of walls and battlements, which afterwards decaying, as the cliff, consisting of chalk-stone, crumbled away, other works of stone and wall were erected in their room. The well above-mentioned, is reported to be in the north angle of the keep, or palace, being now arched over, and the same which Harold, before his advancement to the crown, promised upon oath to deliver up with the castle to William, duke of Normandy. The present noted well is in another part of the castle, in a tower called from it, the Well tower. Little, if any thing, is known with certainty concerning the sinking of it; but tradition ascribes it, as well as other works here, to Julius Cæsar; though as there is another well, now arched over, within the Roman camp here, and they had not so large a garrison to require another well out of it, there is little likelihood that it was done by the Romans. Besides this, there are three wells within a few rods of each other, and probably more within the Saxon works, each of them about 370 feet deep. The present well is always shewn to strangers as a great curiosity. The

bucket of it holds half a hoghead, which is drawn up by two men in a crane.

BUT TO RETURN, the Conqueror, soon after his coronation, having intrusted his half-brother Odo, bishop of Baieux, whom he had made earl of Kent, with the government of this castle, which from its strength and importance, was called the lock and key of the kingdom, *clavis et repagulum regni*, and committed this whole county to his charge, sent him with a strong force for its defence, against any attack which might be made upon it.^h But Odo behaved with such tyranny afterwards, that the Kentish men, finding their complaints treated with insults instead of redress, applied to Eustace, earl of Bologne, for his assistance, to free themselves and the rest of their countrymen from the oppression of this proud and avaricious prelate; accordingly they concerted a plan to surprize and possess themselves of Dover castle; for which purpose, the earl landed with his men in the night-time, but in their approach towards the castle they were discovered, as they were ascending the hill, by the centinels of the garrison, and whilst they were endeavouring to scale the walls, the besieged made a sudden and unexpected sally, and as the assailants were wholly unprepared for it, the earl lost many of his best men, some of whom were slain and others driven over the precipice; upon which he retreated to his ships, with such of them as had escaped, and left the Kentish men to the mercy of the regent.

At length, Odo falling under the king's displeasure, was sent prisoner by him into Normandy, and all his possessions were confiscated to the crown; upon which the king seized this castle into his own hands, and immediately fortified it anew, and for the further security of it, put it under *an entire new system of government*; for which purpose he committed to his kinsman

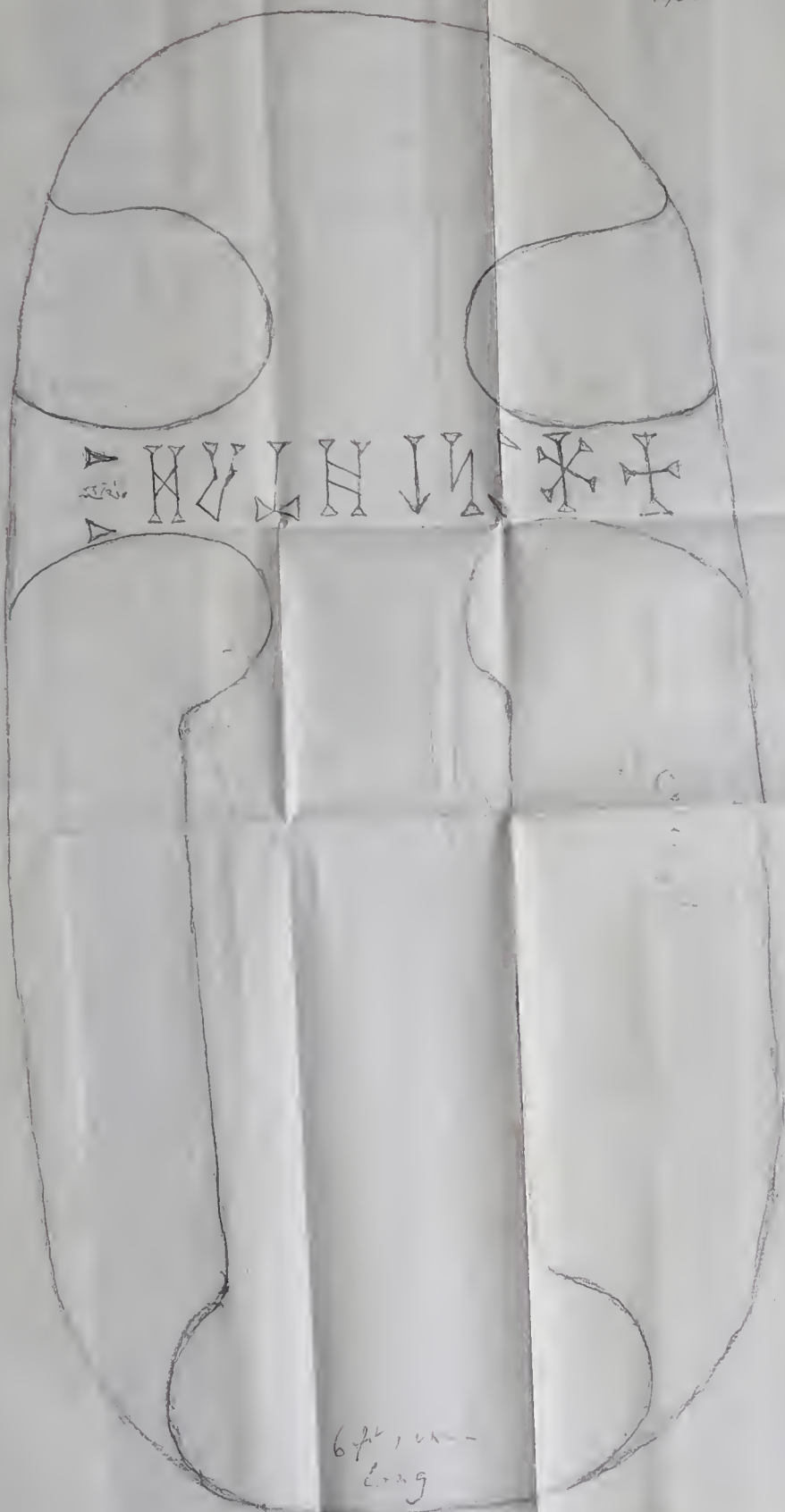
^h See the life of Odo among the Earls of Kent, vol. i. of this history.

John de Fiennes, not only the government and custody of it, but of the rest of the ports too, by gift of inheritance, naming him *constable of Dover castle and warden of the cinque ports*, and to enable him to bear the charge of it, he gave him one hundred and seventy one knights fees and upwards in lands, in order that he should distribute part of them among other courageous and trusty knights, for the defence and preservation of it. Accordingly he made choice of eight others, to whom he liberally distributed in portions, the greatest part of what he had received from the king, these were, William de Albrincis, Fulbert de Dover, William de Arsic, Galfridus Peverel, William Maminot, Robert de Port, Hugh Crevequer, and Adam Fitzwilliams; each of whom was bound by the tenure of the lands, so given, to maintain one hundred and twelve soldiers. These lands were held *in capite* by barony, at first of the constable and of his eight knights respectively, and afterwards of the king as of his castle of Dover. Besides these lands, there was a considerable quantity in this county, as well as others, which was held by the tenure likewise of ward to this castle, for the common defence of it, by which means there was always a garrison of one thousand men in it, for its defence; which service, in like manner as those before-mentioned, was afterwards changed into a payment of money, to be applied to the like purpose. And the constable so divided these soldiers, by the months of the year, that one hundred and twenty five were to enter, to perform watch and ward within the castle, for their several allotments of time, (exclusive of the ward performed by him) and the rest were to be ready whenever they were commanded on any urgent necessity; and they each of them had their several charges given them in particular towers, turrets, and bulwarks of the castle, which they were enjoined to build, and from time to time to maintain and repair; in consequence of which, they afterwards bore the names of their respec-

tive captains. And thus, this castle being well fortified, and furnished with a numerous garrison, under a governor and officers of approved courage and trust, gained the reputation of a most important, strong, and necessary hold, not only among the princes and nobility of this kingdom, but with those foreign ones, who made war against this realm ; insomuch, that whatever wars or commotions happened afterwards, either foreign or domestic, this castle was always the chief object to which every one directed his first attention to gain possession of it ; and to secure the possession of it, king Henry II. in 1153, being the year before he ascended the throne, arriving here from Normandy, built a new keep, or palace, in this castle, upon the plan of Gundulph, bishop of Rochester, and inclosed it with a new wall ; and the strength of it was at that time such, that in king John's reign, when Lewis, dauphin of France, invaded this kingdom, he immediately marched hither with the whole of his power, and besieged it vigorously ; but Hubert de Burgh, earl of Kent, then constable of it, and warden of the cinque ports, defended it with such resolution and courage, that the French gave over all thoughts of possessing it, and raised the siege.¹ And as Lambarde observes, the delivery of this land from foreign servitude at that time, was entirely owing to the bravery and conduct of this great man, who, finding much inconvenience in the antient arrangement for the defence of this castle, afterwards, with Henry III.'s consent, in the year 1263, changed the system of it, and instead of the personal attendance of those, who were bound by their tenure to defend it, he ordained that they should pay a sum of money, to maintain a regular garrison ; the land being charged with ten shillings for every warder, which new rent was called from thenceforward castle-ward. By adopting this plan, he secured a number of men, who were regularly trained

¹ See Leland's Coll. vol. i. p. 265.

See also *Camelina Britannica* by Gibson - p. 841 - 843 -
 823 -



6 ft. 1 in -
 long

Calluna

Dartford. Dec. 2nd 18

Dear Sir

I am glad to find that you have at last seen the
authentic Tomb Stone at St. J. Mantles - Mr Hampden was
desirous of obtaining some particulars and wrote
Mr Caldecote to say so - I therefore will copy what he
wrote - thinking perhaps you may now be able to
furnish him with the information he wanted, and
I should ^{hope} ~~think~~ St. J. Mantle would not object
altho' he has not thought fit ~~to~~ himself to send
the accounts to Mr Hampden, I am glad to hear so
good an account of your health -

I am Dear Sir

To H. Hakewell Esq^r

9. Clarence Lane Dover -

Yours very respectfully

The letters of the Hamlet of Dartford were given in the Reign of
William Rufus by Aungou the King's Chamberlain, then on his way
place to the Priory of St. Andrew in Rochester - see Hist. of

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Hamilton

to Mr. Caldwell - dated Apr^l 3. 1828 - London.

The Memorandum slab discovered at Dover. I consider
first rate Curiosity, and if my Friend could give
me some further particulars about it I should feel
obliged to put them on record in the Archaeologia

The particulars are 1st The Locality, & the Stone

2nd The date of the disclosure

3rd What part of the Church was found in

It is a rubbing of the inscription so

that I may see it in perfect facsimile

4th In what position it was found -

The Character of the inscription is a

and consist of a single word in a Latin

inscription which I read GISOHTUS, and

conceive it to be the name of the deceased who

was most likely one of the Canons of Dover

a little anterior to the Norman Conquest, This is

antient enough to satisfy any reasonable

quarry without referring it to an earlier

period -

Antiquities of Rochester see Hasted Vol. 5. p. 525 -

Brigotus de Ros held the estate of the Archbishop called

Charlton in Farnborough parish, see Hasted Vol. 2. p. 513 -



to their duty, and were no longer, as they had been before, ignorant of the service required of them; after which he new regulated the guard and watch, and increased the number of the garrison, and warders; and he influenced the king, by his free charter, in his 11th year, to abolish the custom of forage, due to the castle, in and before whose reign the constable used to make captures upon the Kentish men, of straw, hay, corn, and other like things, by the name of forage, in Latin, *furragium*.^k

In king Edward III.'s reign, great improvements were made in the accommodations for the commanders and officers in the castles in different parts of the realm; and it cannot but be concluded, that this castle, the principal one within it, was not neglected, since several of our kings and great men in their passage to and from the continent, as well as at other times, frequently lodged in it; and the former often staid here to transact public business, as may be seen by the various records, dated and signed at this place.

The several succeeding kings from time to time continued to improve and make additions to the fortification here, in particular king Edward IV. by the advice of lord Cobham, expended 10,000*l.* in repairing and fortifying the several works, and beautifying the apartments in it. King Henry VIII. and queen Elizabeth, again repaired this castle, at the expence of very large sums;^l and king Charles I. laid out a great deal of money on the apartments here, to prepare them for the reception of queen Henrietta-Maria, at her first coming over from France; and here the king met and entertained her, till he went with her to Canterbury, where they were married.

^k King Henry the III^d.’s charter is printed in Decem. Scriptores, col. 1880.

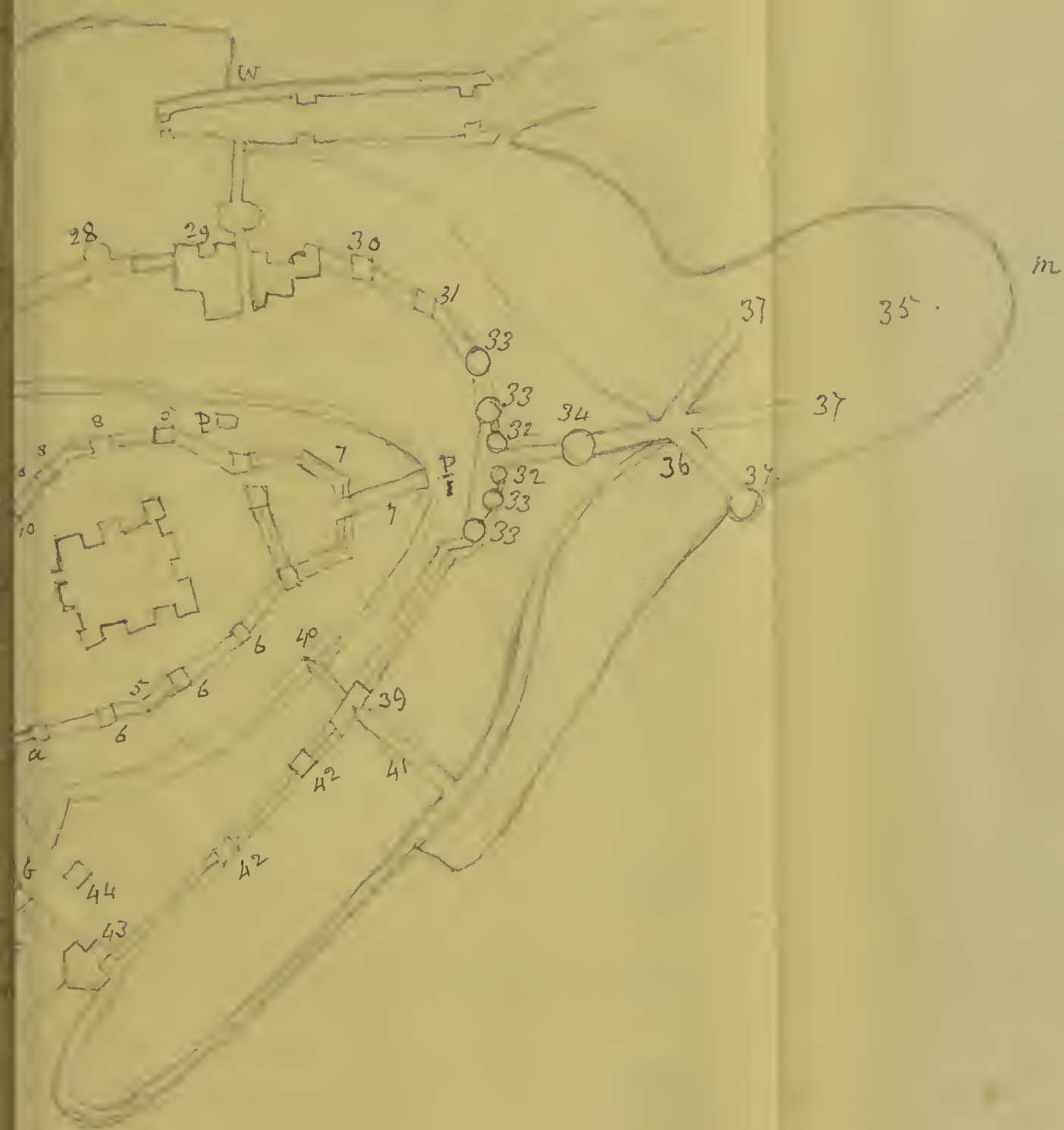
^l See Lambarde’s Perambulation, 163.

The regulation for the government of this castle, made by Hubert de Burgh, in king Henry III's reign, continued for the most part in force, till that of king Henry VIII. in the 14th and 15th years of which, an act passed, that such manors, as were formerly holden of this castle, should be holden of the king; and in the 32d year of it, another act passed, for altering both the place, and the penalties of the non payment of the castle-guard rents. For being before payable only at the castle, and being doubled perpetually for every default, it was now enacted, that the rents should in future be paid into the king's exchequer at Westminster, on the day of St. Simon and St. Jude, or within fifteen days after, and the forfeitures, or sursize as it was called, should be the rent doubled only for once, and further, that one hundred and sixty pounds should be paid quarterly to the constable of this castle, by the king's receiver-general, for the stipend of the officers and soldiers in garrison. This act most probably gave the finishing stroke to Hubert's former regulations, after the most part of them had continued in force for near three hundred years, and from this time may be dated the beginning of the decay of this once important fortress, which continued in the same ruinous state till the late repair and new fortifying of it. At which time there were in this castle a commissary, who held his court here; a lieutenant; marshal; a learned steward, and clerk of the exchequer; (for in this castle there was an office of exchequer;) a gentleman porter; four yeomen porters; a sergeant at arms; boder; sergeant of the admiralty, with other sergeants and officers of inferior degree; two warreners, and a chaplain priest, whose house was called *Cocklicoe*; all of whom had their particular offices.

So late as the civil commotions of king Charles I.'s reign, this castle attracted the attention of the leaders of both parties, and whilst the one endeavoured
to

The Roman, Saxon, and Norman Fortification
of Dover Castle.





Clontons Tower - Jeffery Clonton	the pos-
Valence Tower - William Valence	e king's
Mortimer, 2 ^d - Ralph de Mortimer	e night,
Coiton Gate	izan for
Cannon or Monk's gate	nt, had
Robesleys Gate	ugust 1,
Talbott de Doors Tower -	esign in
Knights Tower -	he pur-
Marsies Tower -	tance of
Gatton Tower -	he high
Peverells Tower -	ake was
Port, Gostling, or Queen Marys Tower	e castle,
John de Tunes, Gateway and Tower	thought
Clapton Tower -	reached
Godsfoe Tower -	ceeded
Crevequers 2 ^d	l having
Magnenots 2 ^d	the gar-
Subwork before Magnenots Tower	on of the
Caponier across the ditch	him, the
St Johns Tower -	to them.
Tobzwelliams 2 ^d	Canter-
La Souverain	earl of
Watch Towers	force to
Albrincis, or Avranches Tower	fferable

liffs suf-
ecover it
e to be-
or force,
terwards

y of no-
is castle,
ernment,
s erected
remity of
ie neigh-
; and in

6. Beville or Pincesters Towers -
46 Ashford Towers -

to keep, the other strove as constantly to gain the possession of it ; but it was wrested out of the king's hands, being taken in 1642 by surprize, in the night, by one Drake, a merchant, and a zealous partizan for the parliament. Drake, who was a merchant, had formed a plan to besiege this fortress, and August 1, 1642, was the time fixed for putting his design in execution. Every thing being prepared for the purpose, he, with ten or twelve men, by the assistance of ropes and scaling ladders, reached the top of the high cliff, with their muskets, undiscovered. Drake was probably well acquainted with this part of the castle, and knew that it was left unguarded, as it was thought inaccessible from the side next the sea. Having reached the summit unmolested, they immediately proceeded to the post where the centinel was placed, and having secured him, they threw open the gates, and the garrison being few in number, and in the confusion of the night, concluding he had a strong party with him, the officer on command surrendered up the castle to them. Drake immediately dispatched messengers to Canterbury, with the news of his success, and the earl of Warwick being there, he sent him a sufficient force to defend the castle in future.

The king having lost this fortress by an insufferable neglect, by which the reputation of the loyalists suffered greatly, immediately attempted to recover it again, and sent a general officer with a force to besiege it ; but the parliament sending a superior force, the siege was raised, and the parliament afterwards kept possession of it.

Nothing of material consequence, or worthy of notice, took place afterwards in relation to this castle, which was from time to time repaired by government, as occasion required, and a bastion of earth was erected on the height of land, at the north-west extremity of the castle, to the landward, to command the neighbouring country and the approach from it ; and in

1745 barracks were built in it sufficient to contain a regiment of soldiers, of which, together with the several warders and inferior officers under the constable and lord warden, the garrison at present consists; and though it afterwards continued little more than a venerable and majestic heap of old and useless buildings of little or no consequence, yet it is astonishing, what exaggerated ideas our opposite neighbours on the continent had in general, that Dover castle remained an exceeding strong and almost impregnable fortress. However within these very few years Dover castle has been in some measure restored to consequence, at the expence of near 40,000*l.* so that it is now capable of holding out a siege of some length of time. The antient towers along the walls have been dismantled, by which its former face of antiquity has been mostly done away, to give room for improvements after the modern system of fortification. A new road, an exceeding fine one, has been made up to it, at a little further distance, in a direction for the different batteries to play upon it, in lieu of the old one, which was so hollow as to protect the approach of the enemy. A shaft, or perpendicular stair-case, with loop-holes towards the sea, for musquetry, has been sunk through the cliff down to the battery on the shore below it, to secure a retreat for the garrison in case of necessity; insomuch, that with the other additions of defence made to it, few fortifications of the like sort can be in a more perfect state than this castle is at present.

As to a more particular description of the antient buildings of this castle, they consist of an amazing congeries of walls, ditches, mounts, and all the imaginable contrivances of former times, to render it impregnable. After ascending the first hill, which is natural and immense, you come to the outer gate, before which is the draw-bridge, over a large ditch. On the right hand, as you enter, are the constable's and lieutenant's lodgings, and the armory of small arms;

arms ; and on the left the porter's lodge. In the apartments of this gate are shewn two old keys, an old sword, said to be Cæsar's, but probaby a sword of state or office ; two horns, one of which is a heavy brass one, with an inscription. About the gate are the modern barracks. Hence you ascend another hill and bridge, over the second foss, leading to the inner court, in the centre of which is a square tower ; the walls near twenty feet thick, with a small tower at each corner, first built by king Henry II. and rebuilt afterwards of hewn stone, being entered up by steps on the south side, and used as barracks. The stairs wind round two sides of the tower, under several magnificent arches, and the landings are adorned with Saxon arches in the wall.^m The court is surrounded by a stone wall and towers, within one of which, called the well tower, is the noted well, called Cæsar's well, and a large reservoir. Hence you pass through several ruined gates and works to the south-east point of the hill, where, on an eminence, within a circular work, stand two of the oldest buildings in England, the shell of the first Christian church, and the Roman pharos ; both built of Roman bricks, intermixed with flints and rude stones ; the arches entirely brick, of which and the rude stones the corners are formed. The church is in the form of a cross, with a square thick tower in the centre ; the north porch in the Saxon stile. The Roman pharos, which is an octagon, joins the west end of it. The bricks, of which it is built, are some of a bright red, with the blue flinty grit in the middle ; others are of a cream-colour, or white, all of the same dimensions, except some of the latter, near the ground, on the south side, near three feet long, of the same thickness, marked with *striæ*, or

^m See some observations by Mr. King, on the dispositions in the building of this antient tower, with a plan of it, in his Dissertation on antient Castles, printed in the *Archæologia*, vol. iv. p. 389, 393, et seq.

flutings, strait or chequered, strongly glazed, and having more flint in their composition. The castle had two sally-ports with barbicans, and thirteen towers. The keep has been much damaged by the French prisoners, who, to the number of fifteen hundred, were in the late wars with France kept here, who within the space of a twelvemonth carried off most of the timbers and floors, disabling it even for that use in future. Much of the south-west wall falling down in 1771, was repaired at the expence of the round or mill tower. The cliff, on the south-east side, is three hundred and twenty feet perpendicular; on the summit of which, lies a beautiful piece of brass ordnance, called Queen Elizabeth's Pocket Pistol, twenty-four feet long, cast by James Tolkys, of Utrecht, anno 1544, and adorned with emblematical figures and the arms of England; it carries a twelve-pound ball, and was made a present to the queen from the States of Holland; and Kilburne says, there was in his time remaining in this castle a curious brass piece of ordnance, near twenty-four feet long, called Basilisco, reported to be given by the emperor Charles V. to king Henry VIII.

There is a prison in this castle, under the custody of an officer, under the warden of the cinque ports, called the bodar of Dover castle, who is likewise a sergeant at arms. By virtue of his office, he has power from the warden to take within his peculiar jurisdiction, crown and other debtors under an arrest, and to confine them in safe custody in a prison, made in Fulbert de Dovre's tower. Mr. Lyon, in his account of this prison, in his History of Dover castle, (a treatise containing much curious and accurate information relating to it) has given a melancholy description of it.

ⁿ See a description of the late state of this castle, in Gough's edition of Camden's Britannia, which the reader may compare with the above.

He says, there are but two rooms in this building, for the confinement of prisoners of all sorts, in which they are obliged to eat and sleep, and in which it has so happened, that different sexes have been locked up in the same apartment. They have not the least outlet to perform the common occasions of nature, or to breathe a little fresh air. To add to the horrors of this jail, there is no allowance whatever for the unfortunate prisoner to subsist on; so that if he has not a trade to work at, or a supply from the benevolence of others, he may be left to starve in misery and wretchedness.

The north turret of the keep of Dover castle is 465.8 feet above low-water mark, spring tide, and 91.9 feet above the ground on which it stands; and yet the top of the keep itself is lower than the land to the south-west by west and north-west of the castle. Its latitude is $51^{\circ} 7' - 47. 7. N.$ Its distance from the spire of the church of Notre Dame, at Calais is 26 M. OF. 10 R. and from Dunkirk, 46 M. OF. 24 R. which measures are taken from Gen. Roy's curious papers in the Philosophical Transactions, describing his method of measuring and estimating the distance of the two observatories of London and Paris.

The limits of Dover castle appear antiently to have been a parochial district of themselves, by the name of the parish of St. Mary, as has been already mentioned before; and they certainly were a jurisdiction within themselves, exempt from any other; but from neglect, and the trouble arising from the exercising of these privileges, those antient franchises have been for some time past disused, and both the civil and military powers have been frequently exercised within them, independent of any controul from the constable of the castle.

Among other liberties and franchises belonging to the office of constable of this castle, he now claims, to have a right of warren, and to be lord paramount
over

over the manors within a considerable district of land adjoining to it, called *the Warren*; in which he appoints gamekeepers and warreners, to preserve the game adjoining to it.

A LIST of the GOVERNORS and CONSTABLES of DOVER-CASTLE, and WARDENS of the CINQUE PORTS:

GODWYNE, earl of Kent, was appointed governor in the reign of king Edward the Confessor.^o

Harold, second son of earl Godwyne, who afterwards succeeded to the crown of England.

Bertram de Ashburnham.

William Peverel.

Odo, bishop of Baieux, the Conqueror's half-brother and earl of Kent.

John de Fiennes was made constable and warden by the Conqueror, and had these offices entailed upon him and his heirs male.

James de Fiennes, his son.

John de Fiennes, his son, on whose removal the king resumed these offices.

William Marshal.

Wakelyn de Magminot.

Richard, earl of Erwe, was made governor.

Eustace, earl of Bologne, only son of king Stephen.

Henry de Essex, baron of Raleigh, was made both constable and warden.

Simon de Sandwich.

Henry de Sandwich.

Alan de Fiennes, a descendant of John de Fiennes above-mentioned, was restored to these offices.

James de Fiennes, his eldest son, who was the last of this family who inherited them.

Matthew de Clere.

William Longspee, earl of Salisbury, natural son of king Henry II.

William de Wrotham.

^o See an account of him, vol. i. of this history, among the Earls of Kent.

Thomas Bassett was constable of this castle.

Hubert de Burgh was appointed both constable and warden.

William de Huntingfield.

William de Sarum.

Geoffry Fitz-Pier was constable.

Hubert de Burgh was again constable and warden.

Sir Robert de Neresford was appointed constable.

Hugh de Windlesore.

Sir Geoffry de Shurland.

William de Averanches, and likewise lord-warden, with whom was joined in that office, *Tergusius*, provost or mayor of Dover.

Hubert de Burgh above-mentioned, then earl of Kent, was next made constable and warden.

Stephen de Segrave.

Simon Hoese was appointed constable.

Bertram de Criol.

Hubert de Hufato was constable.

Hamo de Crevequer was constable by patent ;^p with whom *Walerand de Teyes* was joined in the wardenship.^q

Bertram de Criol was again constable.

Peter de Savoy.

Humphry Bohun, earl of Hereford and Essex.

Peter de Rivallis.

Bertram de Criol.

Reginald de Cobham, second son of Henry, of Cobham, was made constable and warden, by patent.

Roger Northwood.

Nicholas de Moels.

Richard de Grey, of Codnor.

Hugh Bigod, younger brother of the earl of Norfolk, was appointed constable.

^p By some writers, said to be Robert de Crevequer his father.

^q Pat. 19 Henry III. m. 15.—Viz Hamo de Crevequer and Walerand Teutonicus, wardens of the cinque ports and of all the sea-coast from the port of Hastings, as far as the port of Poole, (*Portum de la Pole*).

Robert Waleran was made constable.

Henry Braybrooke.

Edmund and *Robt. de Gascoyne* were joint constables.

Henry, bishop of London.

Walter de Bersted was made both constable and warden.

Richard de Grey was appointed constable, and *Nicholas de Criol*, son of Bertram before-mentioned, was made warden, on whose resignation the former held both these offices.^r

Henry Montfort, son of Simon, earl of Leicester, was made both constable and warden, by patent.

Roger de Leyborne was appointed warden by patent.

Edward, prince of Wales, afterwards king Edward I. was constable and warden.

Sir Stephen de Pencheſter was constable, and afterwards warden.

Simon de Croy, of Paul's Croy.

Ralph de Sandwich.

Sir Robert de Shurland was warden.

Sir Stephen de Pencheſter was again made constable by patent, and afterwards again was likewise warden.

Robert de Burghersh was appointed constable and warden.

Sir Stephen de Pencheſter was again made both constable and warden.^s

^r It is difficult to ascertain the names and succession of the constables and wardens in these unsettled times; for sometimes the king, and at other times the barons, and then again the parliament, as they each became superior in power, placed and displaced these officers continually and frequently within a few weeks, and even a few days of one another.

^s Rot. Vafcon in dorſo memb. 7, and 31st Edward I. Jeake, p. 48.—To preserve the rights and privileges of the castle, Sir Stephen de Pencheſter, during the time of his being constable of it, caused all muniments, grants, &c. relating to it, to be fairly inscribed in a book, which he intitled CASTELLI FEODARIUM, out of which Darell composed his History of Dover castle, which is now in the library belonging to the College of Arms.

Henry Cobham, of Roundel, in Shorne, surnamed Le Uncle.

Robert de Kendale.

Henry de Cobham, of Cobham, junior.

Robert de Kendale.

Bartholomew de Badlesmere.

Hugh Despencer, junior, earl of Gloucester, warden.

Edmund, earl of Kent, was appointed constable and warden.

Robert de Kendale and Ralph de Camoys were appointed jointly to these offices.

Ralph Basset.

Ralph de Camoys and Robert de Kendale were again appointed by patent to both these offices.

Hugh Despencer, junior, was again warden.

Bartholomew de Burghersh, son of Robert before-mentioned, was both constable and warden.[†]

Edmund of Woodstock, earl of Kent, brother to the late king, was made constable.

Robert de Burghersh was, by patent, appointed both constable and warden.

William de Clinton, afterwards earl of Huntingdon, was, by patent, appointed both constable and warden.

Bartholomew de Burghersh.

Sir John Peche.

Ralph, lord Basset, of Drayton.

Bartholomew de Burghersh.

Reginald de Cobham, K. G. was next warden.

Otho de Grandison, constable.

Roger de Mortimer, earl of March, was made constable and warden.

Guy St. Clere.

[†] Bartholomew de Burghersh, as warden of the cinque ports, had summons to parliament among the barons, by writ, anno 4 Edward III. and the several wardens had the like summons in all the writs to the succeeding parliaments, till the 11th year of king Henry IV. when Henry, prince of Wales, was warden; after which there was not any writ, that I find, directed to them. Cotton's Records, from p 5, to 469.

Sir John Beauchamp, younger son of Guy, earl of Warwick, K. G. After, I find no separation of them.

Reginald de Cobham, K. G. was again appointed to them both, as were all his successors after named.

Sir Robert Herle.

Sir Ralph Spigurnel.

Sir Richard de Pembrugg.

William de Latimer, of Corbie.

Edmund Langley, earl of Cambridge, fifth son of king Edward III. and afterwards *duke of York*.

Sir Robert Asheton.

Sir Simon de Burley, K. G.

Sir John Devereux, K. G.

Henry de Cobham, son of Reginald before-mentioned.

John, lord Beaumont, (in Latin, *de Bellomonte*).

Edward, duke of York and Albermarle, son of Edmund de Langley, duke of York, was again appointed.

John Beaufort, marquis of Dorset.

Sir Thomas Erpingham.

Henry, prince of Wales, afterwards king Henry V.

Thomas Fitz-alan, earl of Arundel.

Humphry duke of Gloucester, fourth and youngest son of king Henry IV. was constable and warden, by patent.

Sir James Fienes, lord Say and Seal, was made constable and warden, to him and his heirs male, in like manner as his ancestor, John de Fiennes, had them granted by William the Conqueror. He afterwards granted all his right and title to these offices, to

Humphry Stafford, duke of Buckingham, who took possession of them, holding them in like tail.

Edmund, duke of Somerset, was next appointed by patent to them; and afterwards *Simon Montfort*.

Richard Nevill, the great earl of Warwick.

Sir John Scott.

William Fitz-alan, earl of Arundel.

Richard,

Richard, duke of Gloucester, the king's uncle, afterwards king Richard III.

Henry Stafford, duke of Buckingham.

William Fitz-alan, earl of Arundel.

Sir William Scott, son of Sir John Scott.

Henry, duke of York, the king's younger son, afterwards king Henry VIII. was made constable for life, and warden during pleasure.

Sir Edward Poynings, K. G.

Sir George Nevill, lord Abergavenny.

Sir Edward Poynings, K. G.

Sir Edward Guldeford, K. G.

George Boleyn, viscount Rochford.

Henry Fitzroy, duke of Richmond, the king's natural son.

Arthur Plantagenet, viscount Lisle, natural son of king Edward IV.

Sir Thomas Cheney, K. G.

Sir William Brooke, lord Cobham.

Henry, lord Cobham, his son and heir.

Henry Howard, earl of Northampton, younger brother of Thomas, duke of Norfolk.

Edward, lord Zouch, of Haringworth.

George Villers, duke of Buckingham.

Theophilus Howard, earl of Suffolk, was appointed to them for life.

James Stuart, duke of Richmond, for the term of his life ; but he seems never to have been sworn into office.

Robert, earl of Warwick. After which

The Council of State was ordered to execute them under the parliament ; after which they were put into commission, and

Colonels, *John Lambart, John Desborough*, and *Robert Blake*, executed these offices ; but another commission was afterwards granted to

Charles Fleetwood, and the above mentioned *John Desborough*.

James, duke of York, king Charles II.'s brother, afterwards king James II. was appointed, on the king's restoration in 1660, both constable and warden.^u

Henry Sidney, viscount Sidney, afterwards *Earl of Romney*.

Prince George of Denmark, husband of queen Anne.

Lionel Cranfield Sackville, earl of Dorset.

James, duke of Ormond.

Lionel, earl of Dorset.

John Sidney, earl of Leicester.

Lionel, before earl, but then *duke of Dorset*, was again re-appointed to these offices; and afterwards had a renewal of his patent for the term of his life.

Robert Darcy, earl of Holderness, for life.

Frederick North, lord North, K. G. afterwards *earl of Guildford*, and was confirmed in them for life, by patent.

THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM PITT, appointed, by patent, dated August 18, 1792, and he continues at this time both constable of Dover castle and lord-warden of the cinque ports.

The hon. Francis North, younger brother of the earl of Guildford, is *the present lieutenant of Dover castle*.

The office of warden of the cinque ports, is of high honour, as well as trust, as he is at the same time both chancellor and admiral of the cinque ports, the two antient towns, and their members, being in his patent stiled constable of Dover castle, warden, chancellor, and admiral of the cinque ports, the two antient towns, and their members; and his office has

^u During the differences between king Charles I. and the parliament, and afterwards, for the greatest part of the time, till king Charles II.'s restoration, the officer of the army, who commanded in the castle, officiated as constable and warden; but they were none of them sworn into office, till the patent, (4 pars orig. anno 12, rot. 68,) was granted to the duke of York, who was not sworn in until the year 1668. Jeake, p. 501.

been for a long time consolidated with that of constable of Dover castle, that he may have a strong post under his command within the ports, and an honourable residence within them. He is usually stiled *lord warden*, not only from the eminence of his trust, but from its having been held at most times by nobility, and sometimes by princes of the blood royal, and none below a knight, and not of the king's council, *ought to hold it*.

After the Roman government was established in Britain, the sea-coast in this part of it, called the Saxon shore, had a peculiar governor, named *Comes Spectabilis Littoris Saxonici*, whose particular business it was, to guard the coast, and to fix garrisons at convenient places on it, to prevent the plunders of the barbarians, especially of the Saxons, who heavily infested Britain;^w his residence being usually in this county. During the time of the Saxon heptarchy, of course there could be no such officer, for the Saxons themselves were then become masters of Britain, and had divided it into kingdoms among themselves; and each king took care of his own coast, and no one person could be appointed to govern the whole. But after England had become an entire monarchy, the succeeding kings of it were necessitated to fit out from time to time mighty fleets of shipping, to encounter their common enemies, the Danes; towards which the several ports along this shore so often contributed, and were of such continued service, that in king Edward the Confessor's days, five of them, viz. Hastings, Hythe, Romney, Dover, and Sandwich, afterwards called *the cinque ports*, were rewarded with great privileges; these armaments seem to have been constantly under the direction of the admirals appointed for this purpose, and thus it remained till after the

^w See Camden, p. 205, 217. Philipott, p. 9. Harris's History of Kent, p. 467.

Conqueror had gained the crown, in 1066, when he not only appointed *a governor*, or *constable of the castle of Dover*, which he looked upon as the key of the kingdom, but in imitation of the Romans, constituted a governor likewise, whom he stiled *warden of the cinque ports*, whose jurisdiction in the nature of admiral, as well as chancellor, extended over them, with the addition afterwards of the two antient towns of Rye and Winchelsea, as principals, and some other inferior districts as members; and as these ports and their members were liable to be called upon on every occasion of danger, and to furnish their particular quotas of shipping, those privileges were granted and confirmed by the charters of the several succeeding kings. The last charter granted was by Charles II. in his 20th year, who not only confirmed all the former ones, but granted other liberties in addition to them; and under this charter the ports are at this time governed, and this charter was confirmed by king James II. in his 4th year.

The whole quota of shipping to be provided by the cinque ports, with their members, vary in different records, as well in the total, as the particular quota of each; for it must be observed, that as occasion required, alterations were made in each, more or less, as to some towns, by decree of the ports-men, among themselves, in their courts of brotherhood, or guestling, further charging or easing one another, according to consent or complaint.^x

Many signal marks of assistance are mentioned as having been afforded in different reigns by these ports, for the defence of the kingdom, most of which are mentioned in the different parts of this history, but the royal navy of England, in queen Elizabeth's reign, being greatly increased, and the ships built of a much larger tonnage, the small ones fitted out by the ports,

^x See Camden, p. 210. Jeake, p. 25, et seq.

became of little use, and very insufficient for the purposes intended, so that the ports were required, instead of the former number of small ships, to fit out fewer, but of a much larger size, which they continued to do till the restoration of king Charles II. when this system of defence being abolished, we find no further mention of it, and the custom of it entirely ceased. But all the privileges granted to these ports on this account, continued to them, among which was that of each of them returning two of their freemen, called *barons, to parliament*; and of chusing at coronations, from among their inhabitants, thirty-two, called *barons* likewise, to support the royal canopies, having for their fees, those canopies with the silver bells, and the staves supporting them; and on that time, at the dinner, they have a table allotted for them in Westminster-hall, on the king's right hand, which service is called their honours at court.

The court of the cinque ports for the holding of pleas, and the great assemblies of them, was held, in early times, at a place called Shepway-cross, near Limne, and there the lord-warden received his oath at his first entry into his office. But he is now usually sworn at Bredenstone-hill, being that on the south-west side of Dover, opposite the castle, where the antient court of Shepway is now kept, and most of the general business of the ports transacted. The lord-warden, besides the above court, holds a court of chancery, or equity, as chancellor, and a court of admiralty as admiral; both usually kept in the church of St. James, in Dover; and since these latter have been more frequented, they have withdrawn most of the matters determinable in the former court from it, and have occasioned it to be of much less account than it ever was in former times.

Besides these, there is another court of an inferior sort, called *a guesling, or brotherhood*, which is held annually, to consult about such things as concern the

common good of the ports, being usually held in the town of New Romney, for that purpose.

THE DESCRIPTION, which Cæsar gives in his Commentaries, of the place where he first intended to land in Britain, answers so well to the situation of this town and harbour, that making an allowance for the sea having withdrawn itself, and become circumscribed within a narrower compass, it cannot be more exact, or a doubt remain, but that Dover was the spot described by him. For he says, that on his arrival on the coast, from the continent, he saw all the cliffs covered by the Britons in arms, and observed, what would render the execution of his design most difficult at this place, that the sea being narrow, and pent in by the hills, the Britons could easily throw their darts from thence upon the shore beneath; upon which, not thinking this a proper place for landing, he sailed about eight miles further, and then came to a plain and open shore.

It appears, by the above account, that the sea came much more within the land between the hills than it does at present; and it is supposed that the haven was once situated as far within it at least as the south-west, or inland extremity of the hill, on which the castle stands.

DOVER does not seem to have been in much repute as a harbour, till some time after Cæsar's expedition hither; for the unsuitness, as well as insecurity of the place, especially for a large fleet of shipping, added to the character which he had given of it, deterred the Romans from making a frequent use of it, so that from Boleyn, or *Gessoriacum*, their usual port in Gaul, they in general sailed with their fleets to Richborough, or *Portus Rutupinus*, situated at the mouth of the Thames, in Britain, and thence back again; the latter being a most safe and commodious haven, with a large and extensive bay.

Notwith-

Notwithstanding which, Dover certainly was then made use of as a port for smaller vessels, and a nearer intercourse for passengers from the continent ; and to render the entrance to it more safe, the Romans built two *specula*, or watch-towers, here, on the two hills opposite to each other, to point out the approach to it, and one likewise on the opposite hill at Bologne, for the like purpose there ; and it is mentioned as a port by Antoninus, in his Itinerary, in which, ITER III. is *A Londinio ad Portum Dubris*, i. e. from London to the port of Dover.

After the departure of the Romans from Britain, when the port of Bologne, as well as Richborough, fell into decay and disuse, and instead of the former a nearer port came into use, first at Whitlan, and when that was stopped up, a little higher at Calais, Dover quickly became the more usual and established port of passage between France and Britain, and it has continued so to the present time.

When the antient harbour of Dover was changed from its antient situation is not known ; most probably by various occurrences of nature, the sea left it by degrees, till at last the former scite of it became entirely swallowed up by the beach. That the harbour was much further within land, even at the time of the conquest than it is at present, seems to be confirmed by Domesday, in which it is said, that at the entrance of it, there was a mill which damaged almost every ship that passed by it, on account of the great swell of the sea there. Where the scite of this mill was, is now totally unknown, though it is probable it was much within the land, and that by the still further accumulation of the beach, and other natural causes, this haven was in process of time so far filled up towards the inland part of it, as to change its situation still more to the south-west, towards the sea.

From the time of the Norman conquest this port continued the usual passage to the continent, and to confine the intercourse to this port only, there was a statute passed anno 4 Edward IV. that none should take shipping for Calais, but at Dover.^y But in king Henry VII.'s time, which was almost the next reign, the harbour was become so swerved up, as to render it necessary for the king's immediate attention, to prevent its total ruin, and he expended great sums of money for its preservation. But it was found, that all that was done, would not answer the end proposed, without the building of a pier to seaward, which was determined on about the middle of Henry VIII.'s reign, and one was constructed, which was compiled of two rows of main posts, and great piles, which were let into holes hewn in the rock underneath, and some were shod with iron, and driven down into the main chalk, and fastened together with iron bands and bolts. The bottom being first filled up with great rocks of stone, and the remainder above with great chalk stones, beach, &c. During the whole of this work, the king greatly encouraged the undertaking, and came several times to view it; and in the whole is said to have expended near 63,000*l.* on it. But his absence afterwards abroad, his ill health, and at last his death, joined to the minority of his successor, king Edward VI. though some feeble efforts were made in his reign, towards the support of this pier, put a stop to, and in the end exposed this noble work to decay and ruin.

Queen Mary, indeed, attempted to carry it on again, but neither officers nor workmen being well paid, it came to nothing, so that in process of time the sea having brought up great quantities of beach again upon it, the harbour was choaked up, and the loss of Calais happening about the same time, threatened

^y This statute was repealed anno 21 James I.

the entire destruction of it. Providentially the shelf of beach was of itself became a natural defence against the rage of the sea, insomuch, that if a passage could be made for ships to get safely within it, they might ride there securely.

To effect this, several projects were formed, and queen Elizabeth, to encourage it, gave to the town the free transportation of several thousand quarters of corn and tuns of beer; and in the 23d of her reign, an act passed for giving towards the repair of the harbour, a certain tonnage from every vessel above twenty tons burthen, passing by it, which amounted to 1000l. yearly income; and the lord Cobham, then lord-warden, and others, were appointed commissioners for this purpose; and in the end, after many different trials to effect it, a safe harbour was formed, with a pier, and different walls and sluices, at a great expence; during the time of which a universal diligence and public spirit appeared in every one concerned in this great and useful work. During the whole of the queen's reign, the improvement of this harbour continued without intermission, and several more acts passed for that purpose; but the future preservation of it was owing to the charter of incorporation of the governors of it, in the first year of king James I. by an act passed that year, by the name of the warden and assistants of the harbour of Dover, the warden being always the lord-warden of the cinque ports for the time being, and his assistants, his lieutenant, and the mayor of Dover, for the time being, and eight others, the warden and assistants only making a quorum; six to be present to make a session; at any of which, on a vacancy, the assistants to be elected; and the king granted to them his land or waste ground, or beach, commonly called the Pier, or Harbour ground, as it lay without Southgate, or Snargate, the rents of which are now of the yearly value of about three hundred pounds.

Under the direction of this corporation, the works and improvements of this harbour have been carried on, and acts of parliament have been passed in almost every reign since, to give the greater force to their proceedings.

From what has been said before, the reader will observe, that this harbour has always been a great national object, and that in the course of many ages, prodigious sums of money have been from time to time expended on it, and every endeavour used to keep it open, and render it commodious; but after all these repeated endeavours and expences, it still labours under such circumstances, as in a very great degree renders unsuccessful all that has ever been done for that purpose.

DOVER, as has been already mentioned, was of some estimation in the time of the Roman empire in Britain, on account of its haven, and afterwards for the castle, in which they kept a strong garrison of soldiers, not only to guard the approach to it, but to keep the natives in subjection; and in proof of their residence here, the Rev. Mr. Lyon some years since discovered the remains of a Roman structure, which he apprehended to have been a bath, at the west end of the parish-church of St. Mary, in this town, which remains have since repeatedly been laid open when interments have taken place there.

This station of the Romans is mentioned by Antonine, in his Itinerary of the Roman roads in Britain, by the name of *Dubris*, as being situated from the station named *Durovernum*, or Canterbury, fourteen miles; which distance, compared with the miles as they are now numbered from Canterbury, shews the town, as well as the haven, for they were no doubt contiguous to each other, to have both been nearer within land than either of them are at present, the present distance from Canterbury being near sixteen miles as the road now goes, The sea, indeed, seems
antiently

aniently to have occupied in great part the space where the present town of Dover, or at least the north-west part of it, now stands ; but being shut out by the quantity of beach thrown up, and the harbour changed by that means to its present situation, left that place a dry ground, on which the town of Dover, the inhabitants following the traffic of the harbour, was afterwards built.

This town, called by the Saxons, *Dofra*, and *Do-fris* ; by later historians, *Doveria* ; and in Domesday, *Dovere* ; is agreed by all writers to have been privileged before the conquest ; and by the survey of Domesday, appears to have been of ability in the time of king Edward the Confessor, to arm yearly twenty vessels for sea service. In consideration of which, that king granted to the inhabitants, not only to be free from the payment of *thol* and other privileges throughout the realm, but pardoned them all manner of suit and service to any of his courts whatsoever ; and in those days, the town seems to have been under the protection and government of Godwin, earl of Kent, and governor of this castle.

Soon after the conquest, this town was so wasted by fire, that almost all the houses were reduced to ashes, as appears by the survey of Domesday, at the beginning of which is the following entry of it :

DOVERE, in the time of king Edward, paid eighteen pounds, of which money, king E. had two parts, and earl Goduin the third. On the other hand, the canons of St. Martin had another moiety. The burgeses gave twenty ships to the king once in the year, for fifteen days ; and in each ship were twenty and one men. This they did on the account that he had pardoned them *sac* and *soc*. When the messengers of the king came there, they gave for the passage of a horse three pence in winter, and two in summer. But the burgeses found a steerman, and one other assistant, and if there should be more necessary, they were provided at his cost. From the festival of St. Michael to the feast
of

of St. Andrew, the king's peace was in the town. Sigerius had broke it, on which the king's bailiff had received the usual fine. Whoever resided constantly in the town paid custom to the king; he was free from that throughout England. All these customs were there when king William came into England. On his first arrival in England, the town itself was burnt, and therefore its value could not be computed how much it was worth, when the bishop of Baieux received it. Now it is rated at forty pounds, and yet the bailiff pays from thence fifty-four pounds to the king; of which twenty-four pounds in money, which were twenty in an ore, but thirty pounds to the earl by tale.

In Dover there are twenty-nine plats of ground, of which the king had lost the custom. Of these Robert de Romenel has two. Ralph de Curbespine three. William, son of Tedald, one. William, son of Oger, one. William, son of Tedold, and Robert niger, six. William, son of Goisfrid, three, in which the guildhall of the burgessees was. Hugo de Montfort one house. Durand one. Rannulf de Colubels one. Wadard six. The son of Modbert one. And all these vouch the bishop of Baieux as the protector and giver of these houses. Of that plat of ground, which Rannulf de Colubels holds, which was a certain outlaw, they agree that the half of the land was the king's, and Rannulf himself has both parts. Humphry the lame man holds one plat of ground, of which half the forfeiture is the king's. Roger de Ostraham made a certain house over the king's water, and held to this time the custom of the king; nor was a house there in the time of king Edward. In the entrance of the port of Dover, there is one mill, which damages almost every ship, by the great swell of the sea, and does great damage to the king and his tenants; and it was not there in the time of king Edward. Concerning this, the grandson of Herbert says, that the bishop of Baieux granted it to his uncle Herbert, the son of Ivo.

And a little further, in the same record, under the bishop's possessions likewise :

In Estrei hundred, Wibertus holds half a yoke, which lies in the gild of Dover, and now is taxed with the land of Osbert, the son of Letard, and is worth per annum four shillings.

From the Norman conquest, the cities and towns of this realm appear to have been vested either in the crown, or else in the clergy or great men of the laity, and they were each, as such, immediately lords of the same. Thus, when the bishop of Baieux, to whom the king had, as may be seen by the above survey, granted this town, was disgraced. It returned into the king's hands by forfeiture, and king Richard I. afterwards granted it *in ferme* to Robt. Fitz-bernard.²

After the time of the taking of the survey of Domesday, the harbour of Dover still changing its situation more to the south-westward, the town seems to have altered its situation too, and to have been chiefly rebuilt along the sides of the new harbour, and as an encouragement to it, at the instance, and through favour especially to the prior of Dover, king Edward I. incorporated this town, the first that was so of any of the cinque ports, by the name of the mayor and commonalty. The mayor to be chosen out of the latter, from which body he was afterwards to chuse the assistants for his year, who were to be sworn for that purpose. At which time, the king had a mint for the coinage of money here ; and by patent, anno 27 of that reign, the table of the exchequer of money was appointed to be held here, and at Yarmouth.³ But the good effects of these marks of the royal favour were soon afterwards much lessened, by a dreadful disaster ; for the French landed here in the

² Madox's *Firma Burgi*, p. 4, 5. Madox's *Excheq.* p. 672.

³ See Evelyn on Medals, p. 223. Patent anno 27 king Edward I. in the Tower.

night, in the 23d. year of that reign, and burnt the greatest part of the town, and several of the religious houses in it, and this was esteemed the more treacherous, as it was done whilst the two cardinals were here, treating for a peace between England and France; which misfortune, however, does not seem to have totally impoverished it, for in the 17th year of the next reign of king Edward II it appears in some measure to have recovered its former state, and to have been rebuilt, as appears by the patent rolls of that year, in which the town of Dover is said to have then had in it twenty-one wards, each of which was charged with one ship for the king's use; in consideration of which, each ward had the privilege of a licensed packet-boat, called a passenger, from Dover across the sea to Whitsan, in France, the usual port at that time of embarking from thence.

The state of this place in the reign of Henry VIII. is given by *Leland*, in his *Itinerary*, as follows:

“ *Dovar* ys xii myles fro *Canterbury* and viii fro *Sandwich*. Ther hath bene a haven yn tyme past and yn taken therof the ground that lyith up betwyxt the hilles is yet in digging found wosye. Ther hath bene found also peeces of cabelles and anchores and *Itinerarium Antonini* cawlyth hyt by the name of a haven. The towne on the front toward the se hath bene right strongly walled and embateled and almost al the residew; but now yt is parly fawlen downe and broken downe. The residew of the towne as far as I can perceyve was never waulled. The towne is devided into vi paroches. Wherof iii be under one rose at *S. Martines* yn the hart of the town. The other iii stand abrode, of the which one is cawled *S James of Rudby* or more likely *Rodeby a statione navium*. But this word

Cougate Crosse-gate
Bochery-gate floode
with toures toward
the se. There is be-
side Beting-gate and
Westegate.

word ys not sufficient to prove that Dover shoulde be that place, the which the Romaines cawld *Portus Rutupi* or *Rutupinum*. For I cannot yet se the contrary but Ratesboro otherwise cawld Richeboro by Sandwich, both ways corruptly, must neades be *Rutupinum*. The mayne strong and famous castel of Dover stondeth on the toppe of a hille almost a quarter of a myle of fro the towne on the lyst side and withyn the castel ys a chapel, yn the sides wherof appere sum greate Briton brykes. In the town was a great priory of blake monkes late suppressed. Ther is also an hospitall cawld the Meason dew. On the toppe of the hye clive betwene the towne and the peere remayneth yet abowt a flyte shot up ynto the land fro the very brymme of the se clyffe a ruine of a towr, the which has bene as a *pharos* or a mark to shyppes on the se and therby was a place of templarys. As concerning the river of Dover it hath no long cource from no spring or hedde notable that descendith to that botom. The principal hed, as they say is at a place cawld Ewelle and that is not past a iii or iiij myles fro Dover. Ther be springes of frech waters also at a place cawld Rivers. Ther is also a great spring at a place cawld and that once in a vi or vii yeres brast owt so abundantly that a great part of the water cummeth into Dover streame, but als yt renneth yn to the se betwyxt Dover and Folchestan, but nerer to Folchestan that is to say withyn a ii myles of yt. Surely the hedde standeth so that it might with no no great cost be brought to run alway into Dover streame.”^b

This was the state of Dover just before the time of the dissolution of religious houses, in Henry VIII.’s reign, when the abolition of private masses, *obits*, and such like services in churches, occasioned by the reformation, annihilated the greatest part of the income

^b Leland’s Itinerary, vol. vii. p. 126.


of the priests belonging to them, in this as well as in other towns, in consequence of which most of them were deserted, and falling to ruin, the parishes belonging to them were united to one or two of the principal ones of them. Thus, in this town, of the several churches in it, two only remained in use for divine service, viz. St. Mary's and St. James's, to which the parishes of the others were united.

After this, the haven continuing to decay more than ever, notwithstanding the national assistance afforded to it, the town itself seemed hastening to impoverishment. What the state of it was in the 8th year of queen Elizabeth, may be seen, by the certificate returned by the queen's order of the maritime places, in her 8th year, by which it appears that there were then in Dover, houses inhabited three hundred and fifty-eight; void, or lack of inhabitants, nineteen; a mayor, customor, comptroller of authorities, not joint but several; ships and crayers twenty, from four tons to one hundred and twenty.

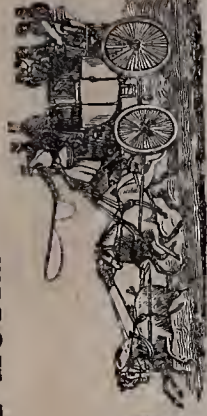
This probable ruin of the town, however, most likely induced the queen, in her 20th year, to grant it a new charter of incorporation, in which the manner of choosing mayor, jurats, and commoners, and of making freemen, was new-modelled, and several further liberties and privileges granted, and those of the charter of king Edward I. confirmed likewise by *inspeximus*. After which, king Charles II. in his 36th year, anno 1684, granted to it a new charter, which, however, was never inrolled in chancery, and in consequence of a writ of *quo warranto* was that same year surrendered, and another again granted next year; but this last, as well as another charter granted by king James II. and forced on the corporation, being made wholly subservient to the king's own purposes, were annulled by proclamation, made anno 1688, being the fourth and last year of his reign: but none of the above charters being at this time extant, (the
charters

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charters of this corporation, as well as those of the other cinque ports, being in 1685, by the king's command, surrendered up to Col. Strode, then governor of Dover castle, and never returned again, nor is it known what became of them,) Dover is now held to be a corporation by prescription, by the stile of the mayor, jurats, and commonalty of the town and port of Dover. It consists at present of a mayor, twelve jurats, and thirty-six commoners, or freemen, together with a chamberlain, recorder, and town-clerk. The mayor, who is coroner by virtue of his office, is chosen on Sept. 8, yearly, in St. Mary's church, and together with the jurats, who are justices within this liberty, exclusive of all others, hold a court of general sessions of the peace and gaol delivery, together with a court of record, and it has other privileges, mostly the same as the other corporations, within the liberties of the cinque ports. It has the privilege of a mace. The election of mayor was antiently in the church of St. Peter, whence in 1581 it was removed to that of St. Mary, where it has been, as well as the elections of barons to serve in parliament, held ever since. These elections here, as well as elsewhere in churches, set apart for the worship of God, are certainly a scandal to decency and religion, and are the more inexcusable here, as there is a spacious court-hall, much more fit for the purposes. After this, there was another bye-law made, in June, 1706, for removing these elections into the court-hall; but why it was not put in execution does not appear, unless custom prevented it—for if a decree was of force to move them from one church to another, another decree was of equal force to remove them from the church to the court-hall. Within these few years indeed, a motion was made in the house of commons, by the late alderman Sawbridge, a gentleman not much addicted to speak in favour of the established church, to remove all such elections, through decency, from churches to other

places not consecrated to divine worship; but though allowed to be highly proper, yet party resentment against the mover of it prevailed, and the motion was negatived by a great majority.

The mayor is chosen by the resident freemen. The jurats are nominated from the common-councilmen by the jurats, and appointed by the mayor, jurats, and common-councilmen, by ballot.

Besides the jurisdiction which the corporation has within this town and port, it extends over several places, as members or limbs of this cinque port of Dover, not being incorporated, viz. of Margate, *alias* St. John's, Goresend, Birchington, Wood *alias* Woodchurch, and St. Peter's, all in the Isle of Thanet; and Kingsdowne, and Ringswold, in this county; as will be further mentioned in their proper places. And within these limits, as well as of the town of Dover, and within the harbour and without, the process of the court of record, holden before the mayor and jurats, has always been executed by their officer, the water bailiff; the appointment of which officer, (together with the office of keeper of the prison here) was by queen Anne, in her first year, granted to the mayor, jurats, and commonalty.

The arms of the corporation of Dover are, *Sable, a cross, argent, between four leopards faces, or*; being the same arms as those of the priory of Dover.

The town of Dover was in antient time strongly walled round and embattled, especially toward the sea, but it seems not to have been ditched round. The wall, in which there were ten gates, has been long since demolished, and some few fragments of it only are left; and of the gates there is not one remaining. The walls did not encompass a space of more than half a mile square, yet there were five parish churches within it, and one parish church and two others belonging to the priory and the Maison Dieu without it. These churches have been all
long

long since demolished, excepting those of St. Mary and St. James, all which will be further mentioned hereafter.

After queen Elizabeth had thought it necessary to encourage this place, by bestowing on it, as a mark of her royal favour, a new charter of incorporation, in the 20th year of her reign, as before-mentioned, and had taken under her royal protection the repair and further improvements of the harbour, for which several acts passed during the course of her reign, the intercourse with foreigners, as well as trade and merchandize, greatly increased, as did the number of houses and inhabitants, especially in the next year of king James I. when the waste beach being granted to the trustees of the harbour, began to be built upon, and in a short progress of time was covered with dwellings and warehouses.

From this time, the town of Dover has continued in a flourishing condition, insomuch, that it is at present exceeding wealthy and populous, containing near 10,000 inhabitants, among which are some, but yet not a great number of dissenters, of different persuasions, who have their respective meeting houses within this town, viz. the Quakers, and Baptists, and two different persuasions of Methodists. The town extends from the foot of the Castle-hill in a half circle south-westward along the foot of the opposite cliffs, and so on beyond the harbour. There are several good principal streets in it, which, with the rest of the town, were greatly improved, by an act, which passed in the year 1778, for the new paving, watching, lighting, and otherwise improving it. The two former parts of the act have been put in execution; but the latter, of lighting it, the commissioners have not ventured to attempt, so numerous are the contraband traders here, whose success is chiefly owing to the darkness of the night; and at this time there is not a single light in the night throughout the whole town of Dover.

There are a number of handsome modern-built houses in the several different parts of the town, mostly built from fortunes chiefly acquired here by traffic and merchandize.

At the entrance of the town from London, are the remains of the hospital of the *Maison Dieu*, now made use of as the king's victualling-office, and adjoining to it is the agent's house; opposite to which, at a small distance from the street, are the ruins of the priory. The court-hall was built in 1623, underneath which the market is held on every Wednesday and Saturday; and in the same square in which it stands there is a large fair, formerly held yearly on Nov. 11, being St. Martin's day, the tutelar saint of this place, but now, by the alteration of the stile, on Nov. 22, which continues for three market-days; besides which there is another fair held near the town, where there was once a chapel, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, on the day of that saint, being August 24, yearly.

Close to the harbour and pier are situated the custom-house, the public inns, the agents offices, the two banking-houses, and the warehouses and magazines for merchandize; all which being centered near together here, causes a perpetual bustle and hurry of business, and a great crowd, especially of seafaring people, as well of English as of other nations. Here, whatever relates to the shipping, or their cargoes, and refitting them, is transacted; here the packets and passage-boats lie; and every one embarks and lands—so that here all the wealth and business of the town seems centred. By a statute, made anno 4 Edward III. it was enacted, that, as formerly a man with his horse used to pay only two shillings, for his passage from Dover, and a man on foot only sixpence; in the port of Dover the passengers should pay no more than was usual, and that the keeper of Dover castle should have notice of this, and put the law in execution at his peril; and if he should find any one who infringed the law, he should be punished at the suit of any one who would make

make complaint. A law, says Barrington, in his *Observations on the Antient Statutes*, which deserves much to be put in execution, though it had escaped most lawyers, he believed, both from its antiquity and from its not being translated; and he particularly doubts, whether the keeper of Dover castle knew any thing of such a regulation, though the observance of it is so strongly enjoined to him, and that by an act, which still continues unrepealed.

Underneath this cliff, near the upper end of the Rope-walk, was cut and hollowed out, in the year 1735, a range of wine-vaults, which extend inward, from the entrance, 189 feet within the cliff, in a direct line to which, if the parts that branch off are added, they make 366 feet; they are fourteen feet wide, and vary in height from eight to sixteen feet. These vaults are well worth the observations of the curious.

There are three forts; one on the height, called Archcliff-fort; another called Lord North's battery, at the end of the Rope-walk; and the other under the castle cliff.

Here are in this town, establishments of the offices of ordnance, customs, excise, victualling, and post-office. A court of requests is established in it, by an act passed in the year 1784, for the recovery of small debts in this town, and in several of the adjacent parishes mentioned in it.

THE TOWN OF DOVER is situated very pleasant and romantic; for the most part at the foot of the high chalk cliffs, which seem to hang tremendous over the roofs of the houses close underneath them. The air is exceeding healthy, on which account, and for the benefit of sea-bathing, there being a fine open bold beach all along this shore, numbers of families resort hither during the summer season. Whoever visits this place cannot fail to receive a still further pleasure, from the views of the high and stupendous white cliffs along the shore, and the grandeur of the neighbouring hills, of

the azure sea, with the moving prospect on it, bounded by the variegated Bologne hills, on the coast of France; and from the continued novelty afforded, in the time of peace, by the packets and passage-boats to and from France, almost every hour, filled with passengers of every rank and country.

In this town the lord-warden holds a court of *lode manage*, called, by some, the Trinity-house, to which there is a clerk and sergeant belonging, at which are chosen and appointed a certain number of skilful and sufficient pilots, for the safe direction and guidance of ships into ports, and up the rivers Thames and Medway. Their number consists of fifty, out of which number the master of the court is chosen; they are divided into two classes, called the Upper and Lower Book; the former consists of a master and twenty-four others, and the lower book of twenty-five, and their authority extends over those of Deal, Ramsgate, and Margate, in the Isle of Thanet, in conjunction with the wardens of the respective places in which they are stationed; for in the 3d year of king George I. the pilots obtained an act of parliament, by which it was settled, that there should be fifty pilots at Dover, and as many at Deal, and twenty in Thanet; and for the regulation of this necessary and valuable body of men, the legislature has passed a law, under which they are at present governed.

The cinque ports, as well as their two antient towns of Rye and Winchelsea, have each of them the privilege of returning members, usually stiled barons, to parliament. The first returns that are mentioned for any of them, are in the 42d year of king Edward III.

The following is A LIST of such returns for the town and port of Dover, from the time of queen Elizabeth.

IN THE TIME OF QUEEN ELIZABETH.

<i>Years of the Reign, &c.</i>	<i>Names of the Barons in Parliament.</i>
1st. <i>At Westminster.</i>	Thomas Warren, John Robins.
5th. —————	John Robins, Thomas Warren.
13th. —————	Thomas Andrews, esq. John Pinchney, esq.
14th. —————	Tho. Andrews, esq. mayor. Thomas Warren, gent.
27th. —————	Richard Barry, esq. John More, gent.
28th. —————	John More, gent. Richard Barry, esq.
31st. —————	Thomas Fane, esq. Edward Stephens, esq. mayor.
35th. —————	Thomas Fane, esq. Thomas Elliwood, esq. mayor.
39th. —————	Thomas Fane, esq. Wm. ^d Lennard, esq. mayor.
43d. —————	George Fane, esq. George Newman, LL. B.

IN THE TIME OF KING JAMES I.

1st. —————	Sir Thomas Waller, ^c George Bing, gent.
12th. —————	Thomas Elwood, senior, ^d George Bing, gent.

^c Lieutenant of Dover castle.

^d In the will of Thomas Elliwood his son, proved in 1612, mention is made of 43s. 4d. due to his father from the corporation of Dover, for his livery, being burgeses for the corporation to the high court of parliament, and then unpaid.

<i>Years of the Reign, &c.</i>	<i>Names of the Barons in Parliament,</i>
18th. <i>At Westminster.</i>	Sir H. Manwaring, Sir Richard Young.
21st. —————	Sir Edward Cecil, Sir Richard Young. ^f

IN THE TIME OF KING CHARLES I.

1st. —————	Sir John Hippesley, ^g Sir William Beecher.
1st. —————	Sir John Hippesley, John Pringle, gent.
3d. —————	Sir John Hippesley, Edward Nicholas, esq.
15th. —————	Sir Edward Boys, ^h Sir Peter Heyman.
16th. —————	Sir Edward Boys, Benjamin Weston, esq.

IN THE TIME OF KING CHARLES II.ⁱ

12th. ——— 1660.	Edward Montague, ^k Arnold Braems, esqrs.
13th. ——— 1661.	Sir F. Vincent, knt. and bart. George Montague, esq.
31st. ——— 1678.	William Stokes, Thomas Papillon, esqrs.

^c Lieutenant of Dover castle.^f Journals of the House of Commons, anno 1623. Report touching the election—resolved, that the freemen and free burgesses, inhabitants of Dover, ought to have voice in the election, election declared void—new writ ordered.^g Lieutenant of Dover castle.^h Ibid.ⁱ In 1659, there sat, as barons for the town and port of Dover, *Thomas Kelsey* and *John Dixwell*, esqrs.^k Afterwards earl of Sandwich.

<i>Years of the Reign, &c.</i>	<i>Names of the Barons in Parliament.</i>
31st. <i>At Westminster,</i> 1679.	William Stokes, Thomas Papillon, esqrs.
32d. — 1681.	The same.

IN THE TIME OF KING JAMES II.

1st. — 1685.	Arthur Herbert, William Chapman, esqrs.
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IN THE TIME OF KING WILLIAM AND Q. MARY.

1st. — 1688.	Sir Basil Dixwell, bart. Thomas Papillon, esq.
2d. — 1690.	Thomas Papillon, James Chadwick, esqrs.

IN THE TIME OF KING WILLIAM III.

7th. — 1695.	Sir Basil Dixwell, bart. James Chadwick, esq.
10th. — 1698	Sir Basil Dixwell, bart. Matthew Aylmer, esq.
12th. — 1700.	Right Hon. Sir C. Hedges, Matthew Aylmer, esq.
13th. — 1701.	Matthew Aylmer, Philip Papillon, esqrs.

IN THE TIME OF QUEEN ANNE.

1st. — 1702.	The same.
4th. — 1705.	The same.
7th. — 1708.	The same.
9th. — 1710.	The same.

*Years of the Reign, &c.**Names of the Barons in Parliament.*

12th. — 1713. Philip Papillon, esq.
Sir William Hardres, bart.

IN THE TIME OF KING GEORGE I.

1st. *At Westminster,* Admiral Matthew Aylmer,
1714. Philip Papillon, esq.

7th. — 1722. Hon. George Berkeley,
Henry Furnese, esq.

IN THE TIME OF KING GEORGE II.

1st. — 1727. The same.

7th. — 1734. David Papillon,
Thomas Revell, esqrs.

14th. — 1741. Lord George Sackville,
Thomas Revell, esq.

21st. — 1747. The same.

28th. — 1754. Lord George Sackville,
William Cayley, esq.

IN THE TIME OF KING GEORGE III.

1st. — 1761. Sir Joseph Yorke, K. B.
Edward Simpson, LL. D.¹

7th. — 1768. Sir Joseph Yorke, K. B.
Marquis of Lorn.^m

14th.

¹ He was afterwards knighted; was dean of the Arches, and master of Trinity-hall, in Cambridge. He died in 1765. Journals, vol. xxx.

^m Journals, vol. xxxi. 1766, new writ in the room of the Marquis of Lorn, then lord Sundridge, called up to the house of peers; on which George Bussy Villiers was chosen, who being in 1770 called up to the house of peers, in January, 1770, Sir Thomas Pym Hales, bart. was chosen in his room, when there voted, in-dwellers 667; out dwellers 262; total 929. John Trevan-

<i>Years of the Reign, &c.</i>	<i>Names of the Barons in Parliament.</i>
14th. <i>At Westminster.</i>	John Henniker, John Trevannion, esqrs.
20th. — 1780.	The same.
24th. — 1784.	Hon. Henry Luttrell, ⁿ Robert Preston, esq.
30th. — 1790.	Charles Small Pybus, ^o John Trevannion, esqrs. ^p
36th. — 1796.	The same. ^q

By a vote of the house of commons, in 1623, it was resolved, that the freemen and free burgesſes, inhabitants of Dover, were entitled to vote at the election

Trevannion, esq. the loſing candidate, petitioned the house, as did the freemen, when after ſeveral reports, reſolutions, rehearings, &c. it was reſolved, that the non-inhabitant freemen and free burgesſes of this town and port have voices in the election, and Sir Thomas Pym Hales was declared duly elected. He died in 1773, when Thomas Barrett, esq. was choſen in his room.

ⁿ On his accepting a place, John Trevannion, esq. was choſen in his room.

^o A new writ was iſſued on June 10, 1791, on his being made one of the lords of the admiralty; and on the 17th following he was re-elected. He bears, quarterly, firſt and fourth, *Paly of ſix, or, and gules; a bend vaire*; for Pybus. Second, *Sable, on a bend engrailed argent, three roſes, gules; in the ſiniſter chief, a cheſs-rook of the ſecond*; for Small. Third, *Azure, three demi lions rampant, or, gutté de ſang*; for Newman, with *a crescent for difference*; as the ſecond ſon of the late John Pybus, esq. of Cheam, in Surry, by Martha, daughter and coheir of Charles Small, esq. of Lewiſham, in this county. The family is of antient eſtabliſhment in Yorkſhire, where this branch of it appears, from a pedigree in the Herald's office, to have been reſident for many generations, till Capt. Bryan Pybus, grandfather of the preſent Member, and ſon of Samuel Pybus, esq. of Thirſk, in that county, ſettled at Dover, where he was afterwards appointed agent of the king's packets, and was buried in St. James's church, in 1747.

^p In this election the votes were: Pybus 701, Trevannion 550, Henniker 505, Bentinck 307.

^q On his accepting the place of lord of the treaſury, his ſeat became vacated, and he was re-choſen on July 27, 1797.

for barons, to serve the town and port of Dover in parliament; and by another vote, passed on March 12, 1770, it was resolved, that the non-inhabitant freemen, as well as the inhabitant freemen and free burgesses, for there are several burgage tenures in this town, had a voice in the election of barons to serve in parliament, which resolution was confirmed by another passed in 1770. Freedom is acquired here by birth, marriage, servitude, purchase, and by burgage tenure; but the franchise, if by marriage, ceases with the death of the wife; or if by tenure, with the alienation of the freehold. There are at present 470 non-resident and 1000 resident freemen and free burgesses of this town and port.

Of the several remarkable occurrences which have happened in this place, many of them have been already mentioned before. Being the usual place of passage to and from the continent, it was of course the continued resort of royal and illustrious personages. When the monarchs of this realm came hither, they and their several great officers of state lodged separately, in the castle, the priory, and the Maison Dieu, as appears by their instruments and writs, dated from each of them respectively; but the instances of their resort hither have been so frequent that the mention of them, particularly in this place, would extend far beyond the compass of this work. I shall therefore only mention two, and those of a late date, one of which is, that king Charles II. at his restoration, landed at Dover, on Saturday, May 26, 1660, about one o'clock in the afternoon. His Majesty came on shore on the beach, at the pier, with the dukes of York and Gloucester, and afterwards many noblemen and gentlemen. The town had provided a canopy on the beach, where the mayor, the jurats, and their minister, having a large bible with gold clasps embossed, paid their duty to the king, and presented the bible to him; and the same year, the king made the corporation

poration a present of a very handsome mace, now made use of by them. On it is this inscription : *Carolus hic posuit vestigia prima Secundus* 1660.

The other is, that Christian VII. the present king of Denmark, on his visiting England in 1768, landed here ; and again embarked here on his return to his own country ; and on this occasion, both on his landing and return, he did Mr. Fector the honour of using his house, when the king presented him with a gold box, set in mosaic, in a very curious manner, as a mark of his acknowledgment for the attention paid him.

In the year 1665, this town felt the heavy misfortune of the plague's carrying off a number of its inhabitants, 900 at least dying of this dreadful pestilence ; which, it is said, swept off in London upwards of 98,000 persons.

On account of the deaths occasioned by this dreadful calamity, a piece of ground, on the side hill, fronting the pier fort, though in Hougham parish, ever since called the Graves, was consecrated, where numbers were buried. The bodies of these unhappy sufferers were in general carried from the pier in carts, some few in coffins, but most without.

The hill, on the south-west side of this town, called Bredenstone hill, on which the ruin of the antient Roman *pharos*, or watch tower, remains, as has been already noticed, is within the lordship of Bredon, within the liberty of this town, and was once belonging to the commandery of Swynfield, in this neighbourhood, belonging to the knights hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem.

In August, 1780, there was shot on the cliff at Dover, that beautiful bird, called the *hoopoe*, as there had been two more of the same sort in the neighbourhood of it some few years before. It is a bird but very seldom seen in England. This bird frequents the European woods on the continent, and is very common in Germany ; it sleeps during the winter, and is not seen

till

ill the spring. They never appear in these parts, except in the summer, and as soon as the young ones can fly, usually transigrate to a warmer climate.^r

Among other SCARCE PLANTS found in and near Dover, the following have been observed :

Brassica maritima arborea ceu procerior ramosa, perennial sea colewort, or cabbage.

Cucubulus viscosus, Dover campion.

Lychnis major noctiflora Dubrensis perennis, great night-flowering campion ; found on the cliffs.

Several sorts of *fucus*, or sea pine.

Crithmum marinum, rock samphire ; on the cliffs here very plentifully. This is gathered here, midway down the cliffs, from a great height above ; those, who follow this dreadful trade, being let down from the top by ropes, in a basket for the purpose. This samphire, being a very fine flavoured sort, great quantity of it is pickled, and afterwards barrellled and sent up to London, and other places, as a great luxury for the tables of the opulent.^s

HENRY CAREY, LORD HUNSDON, viscount Rochford, was by king Charles I. by letters patent, in his 3d year, *created Earl of Dover*. He died in 1666, and his son John, earl of Dover, dying next year, *f. p.* the title became extinct.

HENRY JERMYN, ESQ. second son of Thomas Jermyn, esq. elder brother of Henry Jermyn, earl of St. Alban's, was by king James II. by letters patent, in his 2d year, *created Baron of Dover*, but he dying *f. p.* in 1708, the title became extinct.

^r Good drawings of this bird may be seen in the last volume of Edwards's Gleanings, Willoughby's Ornithology ; in Pennant's British Zoology, vol. i. p. 257 ; and in the Gentleman's Mag. for May, and August, 1777 ; and other books of inferior note.

^s The names of the several other scarce plants found here may be found in Raii Synopsis, p. 38, 153, 218. Ibid. Indiculus Plant. dub. Gough's Camden, p. 251, 252, 253. Merrett's Pinax, p. 77.

JAMES DOUGLAS, EARL OF QUEENSBURY, &c. in Scotland, was by queen Anne, by letters patent, in her 7th year, 1708, *created Duke of Dover*, with other inferior English honours. He died in 1711, and was succeeded in titles by his second but eldest surviving son Charles, who had been created in 1747, Earl of Solway, &c. in Scotland. He died in 1778, *f. p.* on which this title of duke of Dover, with his other English titles, became *extinct*.

But the greatest honour to this town, was the birth of that eminent and illustrious statesman the lord chancellor Philip York, earl of Hardwick, who was born at Dover, of ancestors who had been settled here for many generations; his father, Mr. Philip York, of Dover, being bred to the profession of the law, died there in 1721, possessed of property in Dover, and other adjacent parishes. He lies in St. James's church in this town, of which he was town-clerk; as does Simon Yorke his father, who died in 1682. The earl was recorder of Dover, which office he condescended to keep till his death in 1764, when he was succeeded in it by his second son, the hon. Charles York, afterwards, in 1770, made lord chancellor, and created baron Morden, who died suddenly before his patent was completed; and his third son, the right hon. Sir Joseph York, K. B. general in the army, ambassador extraordinary at the Hague, and a privy counsellor, was, from respect to his father, for two successive parliaments chosen one of the barons in parliament for this town and port.

In 1788 he was, by letters patent, *created lord Dover, baron of Dover*. He died in 1792, *f. p.* so that this title then became *extinct*.

THE HONOUR OF PEVEREL, *alias DE DOVER*, was so called from Jeffery de Peverel, who had certain lands given to him, for the defence of Dover castle, which together made up the above barony, which was likewise called De Dover, from its tenure to this castle. The
eminent

eminent family of De Dover flourished at Chilham, from the time of the conquest to the reign of king Henry III.

In the Heraldic Visitation of Kent, anno 1619, is the pedigree of William Hart, of Dover, living that year, the son of Ralph Hart, of Bristol.

Of the family of Warde, descended from Philip Warde, of Dover, in the reign of king Henry VII. whose grandson John was bailiff here in Henry VIII.'s reign, and left a son William, mayor of Dover in 1613, and lieutenant of Dover castle. They bore for their arms, Vairy, argent and sable, granted by Lee, clarencieux.

Of Edward Kempe, of Dover, son and heir of Edward Kempe, mayor of Dover. His arms, Gules, a fess, between three wheat-sheaves, or, within a bordure engrailed, of the field; granted by Segar, clarencieux, in 1615.

Of Hannington, esq. of Dover; arms, Argent, on a chevron engrailed, three trefoils slipt, ermine; between three demi lions rampant, erased, vert.

IT HAD BEEN USUAL, before the Norman conquest, for the archbishops to appoint a *suffragan bishop*, or *Chorepiscopus*, as a co-adjutor and assistant to them, who should be continually resident in his diocese, and should perform in all things the offices of a bishop in the archbishop's absence, who for the most part attended the king's court. His office was to confirm children; to bless altars, chalices, vestments, &c. to suspend from churches and places, and to restore to them again; to consecrate new churches and altars; to confer all the lesser orders; to consecrate the holy oil of *chrism* and sacred unction; and to perform all other things belonging to the office of a bishop. These bishops usually bore the titles of foreign bishoprics, which were merely nominal, and the several archbishops appointed

† See Strype's Life of Cranmer, appendix, No. xxii.

such suffragans, with foreign titles, down to archbishop Warham, in king Henry VIII.'s reign, when John Thornton, prior of St. Martin's, in Dover, seems to have been made his suffragan, by the title of *Episcopus Sirimensis*, as was Thomas Wellys, prior of St. Gregory's, by that of *Episcopus Sidoniensis*.ⁿ But an act passing in the 26th year of king Henry VIII. for abrogating these foreign titles of bishops, and enacting that they should in future take them from particular towns in this kingdom therein mentioned, one of which was Dover; the suffragans to the archbishops were in future stiled *bishops suffragan of Dover*. The first of them was,

Richard Tugworth, prior of Langley Regis, being consecrated *bishop of Dover*, in 1537.

Richard Thornden, alias *Stede*, succeeded in 1539, and died in the last year of queen Mary, anno 1558.

When queen Mary came to the crown, the above act was repealed, and then the suffragan bishops assumed foreign titles again; and on the death of Richard, bishop of Dover, above-mentioned,

Thomas Chetham was consecrated, by the title of *Episcopus Sidoniensis*, and was suffragan to archbishop Pole, in the last year of queen Mary's reign.

In queen Elizabeth's reign, the last mentioned act was repealed, and the former one of king Henry VIII. was revived; and then

Richard Rogers, S. T. P. archdeacon of St. Asaph, was in the 12th year of queen Elizabeth, consecrated *bishop of Dover*, and was suffragan to archbishops Parker, Grindal, and Whitgift, successively. He was afterwards dean of Canterbury, and dying in 1597, was the last bishop suffragan of Dover.

IT HAS BEEN ALREADY mentioned before, in the account of the castle, that there was 'an antient church

ⁿ See Battely's Somner, p. 150, pt. ii. p. 131. Angl. Sacra, vol. i. p. 64, 349, 390, 398, 790. Strype's Cranmer, p. 37.

Or chapel, for the believing Romans within the walls of it. In this church, Eadbald, the son and successor of Ethelbert, king of Kent, who during his father's life-time had been entrusted with the government of this castle, founded *a college* of six secular canons, and a provost, whose habitations were undoubtedly built near it; and he endowed them with as many prebends for their maintenance; and here they continued till the year 691, when Widred, king of Kent, having increased the fortifications here, and finding the residence of the canons within them an incumbrance, removed them from thence into the town of Dover, to the church of St. Martin, which he had built for their use; the ruins of which are still to be seen near the present market-place; making up the number of canons twenty-two, and endowed them with as many prebends, and with the franchises and privileges, wholly the same as they enjoyed in the castle; and he granted that they should be subject to no prelate or ordinary, but to the king only, this church being then, as well as afterwards, esteemed the same as that in the castle had been before, the king's royal chapel, and as such, subject to his peculiar jurisdiction only. And it remained nearly in the same state at the time of the conquest, excepting that whereas in the reign of king Edward the Confessor, the prebends belonging to it were in common, and accounted worth sixty-one pounds in the whole, then they were divided into single ones, by the bishop of Baieux, as appears by the survey of Domesday, in which the corps of the several canons, and their possessions, are particularly described, as they are again under the several parishes in this history, in which their lands lay.

Nothing occurs further after this, worthy of mention, relating to this priory, till the reign of Henry I. son of the Conqueror, who being present at the new dedication of the cathedral church of Canterbury, in his 30th year, granted to archbishop Corboil, and the church

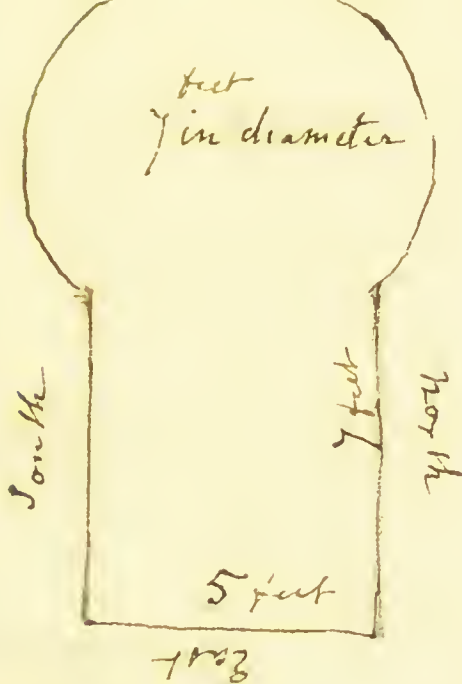
church of Canterbury, this collegiate church of St. Martin, placing in it canons regular, of the order of St. Augustine, the abbot of which should be appointed by the chapter, with the archbishop's confirmation of the election; and that the church should be under the protection of the archbishops. In consequence of this grant, the archbishop, who had found the canons guilty of great irregularities, turned out the remaining ones in it, and to prevent the like in future, began next year the foundation of a new church, without the walls of the town, called from thence in future, *the new work*, which he dedicated to St. Mary and St. Martin, intending to add every building necessary for the accommodation in it, of a society of these canons, but he died before he had compleated them, and Theobald his next successor in the archbishopric presently after finished the buildings of it; but instead of regular canons, he established in it a society of monks of the Benedictine order, sending for that purpose in 1139, anno 6 king Stephen, twelve monks from his own priory, with Ascelin, sacrist of Christ-church, as prior over them, making them subordinate to that priory, and this being done by the archbishop, with the consent of the chapter of his metropolitical church, (to whom it was a special act of grace) was never more opposed, but was confirmed by papal bulls; so that it afterwards remained, notwithstanding the dissentions that happened between them, concerning their respective jurisdictions, without interruption, a cell to the priory of Christ-church. After this king Henry II. Henry III. and king Edward II. confirmed this church to the archbishop in perpetual alms.* Notwithstanding all which, there still arose continual disputes between the two priories, concerning their respective jurisdictions

* Tan. Mon. p. 108. Dugd. Mon. vol. ii. p. 4. See the confirmation of it by the bulls of several popes. Battely's Somner, pt. ii. appendix, p. 48.

and privileges ; to prevent which, in future, in king Edward the III^d.’s reign, the archbishop himself interfered, and at his request, the king, in his 30th year, granted licence to him to annex and unite this priory, under pretence of its want of good government, to the priory of Christ-church, to hold it to annexed and united, and thence have power to dispose of it for ever, without any hindrance, with a *non obstante* to the statute of Mortmain ; but that nevertheless divine worship, and other works of piety of old, established and ordained in it, should be encouraged and duly kept up ; but at the same time they continued as two separate houses as to their revenues and the expenditure of them, the priory of Christ church remaining only as patrons and visitors, having the regulation and superintendence of that of St. Martin, and supplying it as a cell to their house from time to time with a prior and other members from their own priory. During the above period, viz anno 23 king Edward I the French landed, and burnt the greatest part of this town, and among the rest of the religious houses in it, this priory, killing the senior monks in it.* After which, I find, that king Edward the III^d. lodged in it in his first year, being on his way to foreign parts, his chancellor lodging at the Maison Dieu. After which it remained without further controversy, till its final suppression on Nov. 16, in the 27th year of Henry VIII. when by the management of the king’s commissioners, sent for that purpose, it was, with all its lands, revenues, and possessions, voluntarily surrendered into the king’s hands,† who, next year, granted to the prior a yearly annuity of twenty pounds sterling, during his life, or until he should be promoted to one or more benefices, of the same value or upwards ; at which time of its suppression, the revenues

* See Leland’s Coll. vol. i. p. 12, m. 12.

† This surrender remains in the Augmentation-office. See Rym. Fœd. vol. xiv. p. 557 ; at which time there were sixteen monks in this convent.



on the Height
at Dover
Augth 1853

all 3 spans & half thick
- the highest part not more
than 3 feet high -
with with stone & flint -

... 425

...

...

...

...

of it were valued at 170l. 14s. 11½d. clear, or 232l. 1s. 5½d. annual gross income.

John Lambart, alias *Folkestone*, was the last prior who surrendered this convent as above-mentioned.^z

The impression on their seal was the history of St. Martin, who, according to the legend of that saint, met on a time, at the gate of the city of Amiens, in France, as he was riding to or out of it, a poor naked man; and St. Martin having nothing about him, but his cloak, for he had before bestowed the rest of his cloaths to the like uses, he cut off one half of that with his sword, and gave it to the poor naked man.

In the church of this priory were buried many persons, inhabitants of this town, as appears by their wills in the Prerogative-office, Canterbury.

It appears that the buildings of this priory were in a state of reparation in king Richard III.'s reign; for that king granted to the prior one hundred pounds towards the building of it. The arms of this priory were, *Sable, a cross, argent, between four leopards faces, or.*

After the suppression, the king, in his 29th year, granted, among other premises, the scite of the priory, with all the lands and possessions belonging to it, to archbishop Cranmer, subject nevertheless to sundry exceptions and payments. Since which, the scite of it, with sundry of the demesne lands adjoining to it, have remained parcel of the possessions of the see of Canterbury to the present time, and they have been demised by the several archbishops, on a beneficial lease, the present lessee of it being David Papillon, esq. late of Acrise.

The remains of this priory are now converted into a farm-house, barn, and other buildings of a farm-yard. The ruins are greatly blended with the buildings, which have been added since the suppression of it.

^z See a list of some of the priors in Willis's *Mitred Abbeys*, vol. ii. p. 98, 99.

They are very extensive, exclusive of the exterior walls. There are remaining a good gateway ; a noble room, probably the hall, which is upwards of one hundred feet long, now made use of as the barn ; great part of the church, with the pillars, and two arches ; and there are many other pieces of ruins scattered about, the uses of which, or what they were designed for, cannot now even be guessed at.

BUT THE LARGE AND EXTENSIVE MANOR OF DOVER PRIORY being part likewise of those possessions belonging to it, which were granted by Henry VIII. to archbishop Cranmer, as before-mentioned, was demised by him, together with the royalty and manerial rights of Frith, Guston, Court Ash, Dudmanscombe, and Brandred, the small tithes of Guston, and the three fairs, on a beneficial lease ; in which manner they have continued to be held ever since, the present interest in the lease being vested in Henry Farbrace, of Ashford, and Isaac Mushey Teal, gents. the trustees for the two minor children of Mr. George Farbrace, deceased.

A court leet and court baron is held for the manor of Dover priory, at the priory-house ; at the court of which, borsholders are chosen for the boroughs of Buckland, Guston, Hougham, St. Margaret's, and for Nareton, which is a peculiar jurisdiction in the parish of Sibertswold.

The above-mentioned fairs are certainly the three ecclesiastical fairs of St. Martin, St. Bartholomew, and St. Margaret, and by their grant they probably had a right to stallage and picage, which was money paid for breaking the ground, and erecting any standing in a privileged place. The fairs of St. Bartholomew and St. Margaret have long been neglected, and no advantage made of stallage and picage ; but the corporation of Dover claim a right to demand them, under a grant of the market-place, from one of the family of Hugessien, of Stodmarsh.

HUBERT DE BURGH, *earl of Kent*, and chief justice of England, the most eminent subject of his time, in the beginning of king Henry III.'s reign, founded AN HOSPITAL in this town, usually called the *Maison Dieu*; the church of which he dedicated to St. Mary, for the maintenance of a master, and several brothers and sisters, and of such poor pilgrims as should resort thither. The patronage of which he afterwards gave to that king, who was upon that reputed the second founder; and being present at the dedication of the church, gave and confirmed, at that time, as well as afterwards, several manors, possessions, and churches, to it; all which were confirmed by letters of *inspeximus* by king Henry VI. in his 2d year.^a

At this hospital, during those times when the kings of England, with their great officers of state, staid frequently in Dover, in their way to and from France, the king's chancellor and his suite usually took up their abode, as the king himself did elsewhere.

After which I find nothing further worth relating of it till the 36th year of king Henry VIII. when this hospital was suppressed; at which time, its revenues were valued at 159l. 18s. 6d. clear value, or 231l. 16s. 7d. gross annual income. And the king granted to John Thompson, clerk, the master of it, a yearly pension of 53l. 6s. 8d. sterling, as a proper support for his life, or until he should be promoted to a benefice or promotion of equal value.

After the suppression of this hospital the king retained the site of it, with its appurtenances, in his own hands, as a victualling-office, for the use of the royal navy, and queen Elizabeth, in her first year, established it more firmly for that purpose; and it remains at this time in the hands of the crown, for the same use, under the direction of an agent-victualler, clerk of the cheque, storekeeper, and other inferior officers.

^a Dugd. Mon. vol. ii. p. 423; vol. iii. p. 86, et seq.

There was a view of this hospital engraved by Buck in 1734, which represents it a far more elegant work than it is now, or indeed seems ever to have been in its best state.

There was once a small chapel, called *the chapel of our Lady of Pity*, and sometimes *the chapel of our Lady of Arcliffe*, from its situation on the chalk cliff, near to the present fort of Arcliffe; being built by a northern nobleman, who had escaped the danger of shipwreck here. On the suppression of it, with others of the like sort, in the reign of king Henry VIII. it was stripped of all its ornaments, and became desolated, and has been long since entirely gone to ruin; but the place near where it stood is still called Old Chapel, and Chapel Plain. At the suppression of it, the vestments and utensils belonging to this chapel were valued at two hundred marks, some being of cloth of gold, and others very richly embroidered. Over the stairs of it was carved a large rose and crown, in stone, with the date MDXXX; and over the door the arms of England impaling France.

The hospital of St. Bartholomew, near Dover, was situated in the adjoining parish of Buckland, where an account of it has been already given.

Lambarde, Kilburne, and some other writers, mention a house of knights templars, supposed to have been in this town; and that it was here that king John resigned his crown to Pandulph, the pope's legate, in 1213; but there is no record, nor a trace of any such house of that order having been here.

THERE ARE SEVERAL CHARITIES, VESTED IN THE CORPORATION OF DOVER.

THERE was an *alms-house* of antient time in this town, as appears by a legacy left in 1552, to rebuild it, which was not till the year 1611, when it was rebuilt, as at present, near the Market-place. It was intended for the relief of poor soldiers landing from abroad, and destitute of lodging and support, who are there relieved, lodged, and sent forward to their respective places of abode. This house is under the management of a master and

two wardens, chosen annually out of the common-councilmen, on the first Monday after the 8th day of September. The mayor for the time being, is generally elected master.

This house, standing near the Market-place, is known by the name of the Alms-house, but when, or by whom founded, no one can tell. The antient house was situated in Bench-street, and near St. Nicholas's church, and was intended, as above-mentioned, for the relief and reception of soldiers and sailors. This house, with the consent of the mayor, jurats, and commonalty, was exchanged for another in King's-street, (now called Queen's-street) in Nicholas-ward, with Oliver Lygo, in 1522. This house, or another built on the scite of it, is still remaining, but the original design is almost lost sight of, as there is but very seldom any poor soldier or sailor ever admitted into it.

THOMAS BADCOCK, of Dover, by will in 1616, gave 10l. towards the maintenance of this then new-built alms-house, and the relief of the poor there.

THOMAS ELLWOOD gent. of Dover, by will in 1612, gave 14l. to the master and wardens of this alms-house, towards the maintenance of it, and one piece of land, on which sometime stood a house. The present yearly income of this house is about 30l.

THOMAS ANDREWS, by will in 1597, gave a house, now of the annual rent of 20s. for the use of the poor of the alms-house in this town; now vested in the master and wardens of it.

RICHARD TOMS, by deed in 1599, and GEORGE BUZY, by deed in 1603, conveyed lands, now of the annual produce of 5l. 1s. for the like use; which are vested in like manner.

THOMAS BRICE, and others, by deed in 1677, conveyed lands, now of the annual value of 12s. to the mayor and jurats, to the use of those persons who should at any time be visited with the plague in this town.

THOMAS PAPILLON, by will in 1701, gave land to the mayor and jurats, now of the annual produce of 14l. 8s. for the use of poor seamen.

Certain persons unknown, as well as the time of their benefactions, gave to the poor of the alms-house, lands, to the yearly amount of 18l. 8s.—others, to the amount of 16l. 5s.—a house and land, of the value of 15s.—and four tenements, of 4l. value; which several premises are all vested in the master and wardens of the house, excepting the latter, which are vested in the mayor and jurats of Dover.

MR HUGESSEN, who gave the Market-place to the Corporation, is supposed to have ordered the sum of 3l. yearly, to be paid out of the rents, for the benefit of six poor widows, each of whom to be paid 10s. yearly.

THE CHARITIES,

TO ST. MARY'S PARISH, ARE AS FOLLOWS:

THOMAS PEPPER, jurat, of Dover, by will in 1574, gave to the use of the poor within the parishes of our Lady of Dover, and Hougham, yearly, one annuity of 40s. to be distributed equally between the poor of those parishes, by the churchwardens yearly, issuing out of his manor of Syberston, in Hougham, and the lands and tenements belonging to it, with power of distress, &c.

THOMAS ELLWOOD, by will in 1604, gave an annuity of 20s. to be paid from an house, and to be distributed to the poor of St. Mary's parish, in bread, on Christmas eve, which is vested in the churchwardens.

THOMAS CHELLICE, by will in 1613, gave an annuity of 10s. to be paid from an house, and to be distributed to the poor of the above parish, in bread, at Christmas; which is vested in the churchwardens.

JOHN HEWSON, by will in 1692, gave 20l. the interest to be yearly given to poor widows of this parish; which interest, amounting to the sum of 20s. per annum, is vested in the parishioners.

THOMAS WHITE, by will in 1669, gave an annuity of 2l. issuing out of a house, to be yearly given to four poor widows of this parish; which sum is vested in the churchwardens.

NICHOLAS CULLEN, by will in 1696, gave a house and land, the yearly income to be distributed every Sunday evening, to 20 poor widows of this parish. This is now of the yearly value of 13l. and is distributed as above, 3d. to each widow; and he likewise gave another small cottage, the rent of it to be distributed in bread; but a poor widow now lives in it rent-free.—Which premises are vested in the churchwardens and overseers.

WILLIAM RICHARDS, by will in 1701, gave an annuity of 5l. per annum, issuing out of land, to be given in bread, on certain days therein mentioned, in equal portions; which is vested in the churchwardens and overseers.

ANN JELL, by will in 1719, gave an annuity of 40s. issuing out of a house, the produce of it to be distributed to eight poor widows of this parish, not receiving alms; which money is vested in the churchwardens.

ANTHONY CHURCH, by will in 1709, gave the sum of 20l. the annual produce of which is 20s. to be distributed yearly to the poor, in bread, on Christmas Eve; which money is vested in the parishioners.

ANNE BOOTH and MARK WILLS, by their wills, supposed to be about the year 1724, gave lands, of the yearly value of 7l. 10s. to be distributed to six poor widows of this parish; which premises are vested in Mess. Fector, Gunman, and others.

JOHN

JOHN DEKEWER, by will in 1760, gave the sum of 500*l.* which is now of the annual produce of 14*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* to be distributed yearly to the poor of this parish; which money is vested in the minister and churchwardens.

SUSANNAH HAMMOND, by will in 1769, gave the sum of 60*l.* the annual produce of which is 2*l.* 8*s.* to be distributed to the poor in bread; which money is now vested in Messrs. Russell, Teale, and Farbrace.

THOMAS KNOTT, by will in 1777, gave an annuity of 20*s.* issuing from an house, to be distributed to 40 poor widows on St. Thomas's day; which sum is vested in the minister of this parish.

ELIZABETH ROALFE, by will in 1777, gave 400*l.* in the 3 per cent. *consol.* annuities, now of the annual produce of 12*l.* to be distributed to ten poor families, who do not receive constant assistance from the parish; which money is vested in six trustees, inhabitants of this parish.

PHILIP PAPILLON, by deed in 1742, gave land, now of the annual produce of 17*l.* to be distributed to poor widows every Sunday in the year; which sum is vested in two of the jurats of this town and port.

GEORGE BING, gent. Mayor of Dover, by will in 1604, gave to the churchwardens and overseers of St. Mary's parish, for the use of the poor one annuity of 20*s.* to be paid out of his house in the town, wherein he then dwelt, to the churchwardens and overseers, upon Christmas-day, for ever, to be on that day distributed to the poorest people of the parish, with power of distress, &c.

JACOB WINDSOR, gent. of Dover, by will in 1669, gave his eight tenements, in the new buildings in Dover, to eight poor aged people, of this parish, for their habitations, or to be otherwise rented out by the Mayor and Jurats, and the rents to be disposed to the poor; but these tenements having been suffered to fall to ruin, are lost to the poor for ever. And he further gave the sum of 24*s.* yearly, to be laid out in bread, to be given among the poor of the parish, by the churchwardens, at the door of the church, on Christmas Eve, with power of distress, &c.

THE CHARITIES

TO THE POOR OF DOVER IN GENERAL ARE,

JOHN CLEMENT, of Dover, by will in 1575, ordered, that there should be yearly given, by the possessors of his house in Mankyn-ward, in St. James's parish, one hundred faggots, to be distributed to the poor where most need be, out of the said house for ever.

CHRISTOPHER NETHERSOLE, gent. of Dover, by will in 1597, gave 20*l.* to the use of the poor of the town and port of
Dover,

Dover, to be bestowed upon land, at the discretion of the mayor, jurats, and common-council, to the use of the poor for ever.

In the year 1726, a *common work house* was built and established in this town, for the general use of the poor within it.

THIS PARISH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of its own name.

There were formerly in this town six parochial churches, with six distinct parishes; four of which, St. Nicholas's, St. John's, St. Peter's, and St. Martin's le-Grand, have been long since ruined, and their parishes united to those of St. Mary and St. James, the only two remaining churches; the two parishes of which now comprehend the whole town of Dover. Leland says, of the six parish churches here, "three of them were under one roof at St. Martin's, in the heart of the town." These must be meant for those of St. John, St. Nicholas, and St. Peter; but though these churches might be subordinate to the collegiate church of St. Martin, as the mother church, and of the patronage of the college in it, yet their ruins, situated in different parts of the town, and still remaining, shew them to have been separate buildings, as may be seen below in the description of them. Indeed, it appears, by the record of Domesday, that three churches in Dover paid an annual rent to the canons of St. Martin's church; for it is there entered under the title of their possessions, thus: *Three churches at Dover pay thirty-six shillings and eight-pence, viz. to the above church of St. Martin.* Of all these several churches,

THE CHURCH OF ST. MARTIN-LE GRAND was the most antient in this town. It stood on the west side of the present market-place, where formerly the cemetery of it was. It was built by Widred, king of Kent, in the year 691, for the canons, which he then removed out of the castle; and it remained collegiate till king Henry I. in his 30th year, anno 1130, gave it, with
all

all its possessions, to archbishop Corboil and the church of Canterbury; but the archbishop finding the canons guilty of great irregularity and misbehaviour, which he found had increased from their intercourse and situation within such a populous town, turned them out, intending to build another church and college further off from the town, and this new foundation afterwards became the priory of St. Martin, an account of which has already been given before. On the displacing of these canons from hence, this church became parochial, and in distinction from that of the priory, which was called St. Martin the Less, *alias* the New Work, obtained the name of St. Martin le-Grand. On the suppression of the college within it, this church lost all its antient privileges, excepting that of being exempt from the jurisdiction of the archdeacon. It remained a parish church till after the year 1528, anno 20 Henry VIII. for it is mentioned as such in a will proved that year. Most probably it was soon afterwards defecrated, and the parish was united to one or both of the present churches in the 28th year of that reign, when it was pulled down. Of the ruins of this church there is only a square tower remaining. The building, as Dr. Stukely thinks, seems to have terminated in three semicircles. Mrs. Christian Solly now pays a yearly fee-farm rent for St. Martin's church-yard. She has several houses standing on the site of the church, and claims the right of herbage in the church-yard, but the right of interment has continued in the inhabitants; and in it not only strangers, but many inhabitants of the town, are buried. It is usually called the Old Church-yard. In it lie buried the remains of *the celebrated* Charles Churchill, *the poet*, who died in 1764, with a small stone at his grave.

THE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS stood in the middle of Bench-street, on the north east side of it. The tower, the antient porch, and part of the walls are remaining. It was a small building, consisting of one
 isle,

isle, a chancel, and a tower at the west end, with a cemetery adjoining. It is now made use of as a stable. Several houses are built on part of the scite of this church and its cemetery, in which great numbers of human bones have been dug up. Mr. Ashdowne, the Baptist teacher's parlour is in the tower, with other apartments over it, and the crypt of the church is now used as cellars for the houses. It seems to have been desecrated at the time of the reformation; and in the 28th year of king Henry VIII.'s reign, great part of it was demolished.

THE CHURCH OF ST. JOHN seems to have been of a much more considerable account and size, than that last-mentioned. It stood at the upper end of Biggin-street, at the entrance in this town, from Canterbury.

If we may judge from the will of Mr John Bingham, of this parish, in 1513, in which he mentions many lamps continually burning in it, and large waxen tapers, the church must have been large, and the having an undercroft, shews it to have been a building of some handfomeness of architecture. It was desecrated with the others, about the time of the reformation, and pulled down about the same time in the 28th year of king Henry VIII.'s reign. The parish seems to have been but small.

THE CHURCH OF ST. PETER stood on the north side of the present market-place. It was a rectory, in the patronage of the crown, and was valued in the king's books at 3l. 16s. 10d. It is now *ecclesia destructa*; but when it became so, I know not, only that it seems to have been in use in the year 1611, anno 10 James I. and that the parish of it was united to that of St. Mary; the churchwardens of which parish now pay a yearly fee-farm rent for a tenement, still called St. Peter's church, or chantry. It formerly paid tenths to the crown-receiver, but being certified to be of the yearly value of twenty-four pounds only, it is now discharged from the payment of first fruits and tenths.

In

In the charge of tenths, payable to the crown-receiver, it is put down at the value of four pounds; tenths eight shillings. There was a cemetery adjoining to it.

The election of mayor used antiently to be in this church, and continued so till it was removed, in 1583, to the church of St. Mary.

THE CHURCH OF ST. MARY stands at some distance from the entrance into this town from Canterbury, near the market-place. It is said to have been built by the prior and convent of St. Martin,^b in the year 1216; but from what authority, I know not.—Certain it is, that it was in king John's reign, in the gift of the king, and was afterwards given by him to John de Burgh; but in the 8th year of Richard II.'s reign, anno 1334, it was become appropriated to the abbot of Pontiniac. After which, by what means, I cannot discover, this appropriation, as well as the advowson of the church, came into the possession of the master and brethren of the hospital of the Maison Dieu, who took care that the church should be daily served by a priest, who should officiate in it for the benefit of the parish. In which state it continued till the suppression of the hospital, in the 36th year of king Henry VIII.'s reign, when it came into the hands of the crown, at which time the parsonage was returned by John Thompson, master of the hospital, to be worth six pounds per annum.

Two years after which, the king being at Dover, at the humble entreaty of the inhabitants of this parish, gave to them, as it is said, this church, with the cemetery adjoining to it, to be used by them as a parochial church; at the same time he gave the pews of St. Martin's church for the use of it; and on the king's departure, in token of possession, they sealed up the church doors; since which, the patronage of it, which is now esteemed as a perpetual curacy, the minister of

^b Kilburne's Survey, p. 78. Harris's Hist. of Kent.

it being licensed by the archbishop, has been vested in the inhabitants of this parish. Every parishioner, paying scot and lot, having a vote in the chusing of the minister, whose maintenance had been from time to time, at their voluntary option, more or less. It is now fixed at eighty pounds per annum. Besides which he has the possession of a good house, where he resides, which was purchased by the inhabitants in 1754, for the perpetual use of the minister of it. It is exempt from the jurisdiction of the archdeacon.^c

There is a piece of ground belonging, as it is said, to the glebe of this church, rented annually at ten pounds, which is done by vestry, without the minister being at all concerned in it. In 1588 here were eight hundred and twenty-one communicants. This parish contains more than five parts out of six of the whole town, and a greater proportion of the inhabitants.

The church of St. Mary is a large handsome building of three isles, having a high and south chancel, all covered with lead, and built of flints, with ashler windows and door cases, which are arched and ornamented. At the west end is the steeple, which is a spire covered with lead, in which are eight bells, a clock, and chimes. The pillars in the church are large and clumsy; the arches low and semicircular in the body, but elliptical in the chancel; but there is no separation between the body and chancel, and the pews are continued on to the east end of the church. In the high chancel, at the eastern extremity of it, beyond the altar, are the seats for the mayor and jurats; and here the mayor is now chosen, and the barons in parliament for this town and port constantly elected.

In 1683, there was a faculty granted to the churchwardens, to remove the magistrates seats from the east

^c See an account of the difference between the archdeacon and the town of Dover, concerning jurisdiction, in Fox's Martyrs, vol. i. p. 450.

end of the church to the north side, or any other more convenient part of it, and for the more decent and commodious placing the communion table : in consequence of which, these seats were removed, and so placed, but they continued there no longer than 1689, when, by several orders of vestry, they were removed back again to where they remain at present.

The mayor was antiently chosen in St. Peter's church ; but by a bye-law of the corporation, it was removed to this church in 1583, where it has ever since been held. In 1706, another bye law was made, to remove, for the sake of decency, all elections from this church to the court-hall, but it never took place. More of which has been mentioned before.

From the largeness, as well as the populousness of this parish, the church is far from being sufficient to contain the inhabitants who resort to it for public worship, notwithstanding there are four galleries in it, and it is otherwise well pewed. This church was paved in 1642, but it was not ceiled till 1706. In 1742, there was an organ erected in it. The two branches in it were given, one by subscription in 1738, and the other by the pilots in 1742.

Thomas Toke, of Dover, buried in the chapel of St. Katharine, in this church, by his will in 1484, gave seven acres of land at Dugate, under Windlafs-down, to the wardens of this church, towards the repairs of it for ever.

The monuments and memorials in this church and church yard, are by far too numerous to mention here. Among them are the following : A small monument in the church for the celebrated Charles Churchill, who was buried in the old church-yard of St. Martin in this town, as has been noticed before ; and a small stone, with a memorial for Samuel Foote, esq. *the celebrated comedian*, who died at the Ship inn, and had a grave dug for him in this church, but was afterwards carried to London, and buried there. A monument

and several memorials for the family of Eaton ; arms, *Or, a fret, azure.* A small tablet for John Ker, laird of Frogden, in Twit-dale, in Scotland, who died suddenly at Dover, in his way to France, in 1730. Two monuments for Farbrace, arms, *Azure, a bend, or, between two roses, argent, seeded, or, bearded vert.* A monument in the middle isle, to the memory of the Minet family. In the north isle are several memorials for the Gunmans, of Dover ; arms, *a spread eagle, argent, gorged with a ducal coronet, or.* There are others, to the memory of Broadley, Rouse, and others, of good account in this town.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY.

PATRONS,

Or by whom presented.

MINISTERS or CURATES.

Samuel Hinde, S. T. P. August 31, 1662.

John Lodowick, June 18, 1671, resigned 1698

John Macquean, A. M. Jan. 29, 1698, dismissed 1729.

William Nairn, A. M. Jan. 24, 1729.

William Byrch, A. M. Dec. 19, 1731, obt. 1756.^d

Thomas Edwards, A. M. 1756, obt. July 1772.^e

John Lyon, A. M. in 1772, the present curate.^f

^d Likewise rector of Great Mongehum.

^e Chaplain of Dover castle.

^f Mr. Lyon is a diligent searcher into the antiquities of this place, author of a treatise on Dover castle ; an account of a Roman bath, disco-

vered near this church, and other ingenious treatises, in the *Archæologia* of the Antiquarian Society, to whom the Editor is highly indebted for his assistance in the course of this History.

THE CHURCH OF ST. JAMES is situated in the north-east part of this town, near the foot of the Castle-hill, close to the road to Deal. It was antiently belonging to the castle of Dover ; and in it the courts of chancery

1891

1891

1891

1891



chancery and admiralty, and *lode manage*, for the cinque ports have been usually holden. Kilburne, in his Survey, calls it St. James the Apostle, *alias* St. James of Warden-Doune. Leland, in his Itinerary, says, it was called St. James of Radby, or more likely Rodeby, *a statione navium*. The church has a square tower at the west end, having a ring of five bells in it. It is exempt from the jurisdiction of the archdeacon.

It is a rectory, valued in the king's books at 4l. 17s. 6d. but is now a discharged living of the clear yearly certified value of twenty-four pounds. It is in the patronage of his grace the archbishop of Canterbury. It formerly paid tenths to the crown-receiver, but being certified to be of the yearly value of twenty-four pounds, is now discharged from the payment of first-fruits and tenths.^s

Archbishop Tenison, in his life-time, augmented this rectory with two hundred pounds, and confirmed that gift by his will, in 1715; but upon condition that the governors of queen Anne's bounty should augment it with a like sum of two hundred pounds, which they accordingly did, as a perpetual augmentation to it.

Upon a flat stone, in this church, there is a memorial for Simon Yorke, esq. 1682; one for Philip Yorke, town clerk, (his son), and father to the chancellor, esq. 1721; he married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Gibbon. A small monument in the chancel for the Hodgsons, lessees of the manor of Dover priory; arms, *Parted per chevron, embattled, or, and azure, three martlets*. And in the same chancel, a monument for Henry Matson, merchant, who gave Solton farm to Dover harbour, and died in 1722. This church is kept very neat, and is well paved.

^s Bacon's Lib. Reg. p. 32; but in p. 22, it is set down at 4l. 17s. 8½d. in the king's books; yearly tenths 9s. 9½d.

CHARITIES.

THOMAS BEAN, jurat, by will in 1764, devised to the mayor and jurats in trust, 222l. South-sea annuities, the interest to be applied to repairing the tomb of Jane Byron and Clement Buck, and the remainder to be given by the minister and churchwardens in bread, to the poor of this parish, on the first Sunday in January, the first Sunday in February, and the first Sunday in March, yearly.

THOMAS DAWKES, of Dover, shipwright, by will in 1705, gave to the mayor and jurats 50l. to be by them constantly kept out at interest, the profits to be yearly laid out in bread, to be distributed among the poor of this parish, by the churchwardens and overseers, on St. Thomas's day.

CHURCH OF ST. JAMES.

PATRONS,

Or by whom presented.

Archbishop of Canterbury.

RECTORS.

Thomas Swadlin, S. T. P. ind.
1662, resigned 1664.^h

Robert Bosstock, A. M. 1765, re-
signed 1675.

William Brewer, S. T. B. April
21, 1676, obt. 1700.^l

Michael Bull, resigned 1703.

Edward Hobbes, obt. August 3,
1762.

Thomas Tournay, A. M. 1775,
obt. 1795.^k

William Tournay, A. M. 1795,
the present rector.^l

^h Likewise vicar of Hougham. He resigned this rectory for that of Al-hallows, in Stamford. See Hougham before.

^l Likewise vicar of Hougham, and

rector of Charlton; and lies buried in this church before the desk.

^k Also vicar of Hougham, by dis-pensation.

^l Son of the former rector.

Dear

William Lloyd

London

1825.



1764

in the presence

the celebrants

E. Churchhill.

to the last saying

the Churchills his

candidate.

Matthew Jones

the Church

Year

1025



St. James' Church

London

St. James' Church

Nov 1800

THE HUNDRED OF CORNILO

LIES the next northward from that of Bewsborough. It is written in the survey of Domesday, both *Cornelai* and *Corneleſt* ; but in the 7th year of king Edward I. it was called by its present name.

In this hundred was a water, called Geſtling, ſince called the north ſtream, which running from near Howe-bridge, in Norborne, flowed from thence through the marſhes, and entered the ſea below Sandwich. In this water, the felons, condemned to death within this hundred, ſuffered judgment by drowning.

THIS HUNDRED CONTAINS WITHIN THE BOUNDS OF IT THE PARISHES OF

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. EAST LANGDON. | 5. LITTLE MONGEHAM. |
| 2. SUTTON. | 6. NORBORNE. And |
| 3. RIPPLE. | 7. SHOLDON. |
| 4. GREAT MONGEHAM. | |

And the churches of thoſe pariſhes. *Two conſtables* have jurifdiction over it, who are elected annually at the court leet, held for the manor of Norborne.

The upper half hundred contains the pariſhes of Great Mongeham, Norborne, and Sholdon. The lower half hundred contains Eaſt Langdon, Sutton, Ripple, and Little Mongeham.

This hundred likewise contained formerly the town and pariſh of Deal, the pariſh of Walmer, and the pariſh of Ringwold with the hamlet of Kingsdowne ; all three long ſince united to the jurifdiction of the cinque ports, as will be mentioned further hereafter.

EAST LANGDON,

SO called in regard to the adjoining pariſh of Weſt Langdon, and from the two words, *lange* and *dune*, ſignifying the long down or hill, this pariſh being fre-

quently written in antient records, *Langedune*. There are two boroughs in this parish, East Langdon and Martin. A borsholder is chosen for the first at the court held for the manor of East Langdon; and one for the latter, at the court for the manor of Norborne. The soil and appearance of the country in this parish, is much the same as in the adjoining ones of West Langdon and Guston, described in the former part of this volume.

The village of East Langdon, containing about fifteen houses, lies at the southern part of the parish, having the church and court-lodge on the opposite side of it. The hamlet of Martin, or Merton, as it has been sometimes spelt, contains fifteen houses. There is a fair held in this parish on Old May-day, for toys and pedlary.

THE MANOR OF EAST LANGDON was part of the antient possessions of the abbot and convent of St. Augustine, from whom it was wrested by some of the powerful men in very early times, as appears by the chronicle of it; but in the year 1110, anno 11 king Henry I. Hugo, abbot of the monastery, recovered in the king's court, the lands of Langedon, among others, against Manasses Arsic, who had then unjustly the possession of them.^m After which, the abbot, with the consent of the convent, assigned this manor, among others, to the cloathing of the monks there.

In the year 1313, being the 7th year of king Edward II.'s reign, in the *iter* of H. de Stanton and his sociates, justices itinerant, the abbot, upon a *quo warranto*, claimed and was allowed in this manor, among other liberties, view of frank pledge, in like manner as has been already mentioned in the description of the other manors belonging to the monastery.ⁿ And the li-

^m See the confirmations of this manor by Henry I. and pope Innocent. Regist. Abb. Sci Aug. cart. 8, 168.

ⁿ See Decem. Scriptores, col. 2015 to 2018.

berty of the view of frank-pledge was in particular further confirmed by that king in his 10th year, as all of them were afterwards by king Edward III. in his 36th year, by his charter of *inspeximus*, among the rest of the possessions and liberties of the abbey, and king Henry VI. likewise confirmed the same. In king Richard II.'s reign, the measurement of their lands in this parish was, of arable 164 acres and half a rood, and of pasture 120 acres and an half.

In which situation this manor continued till its final dissolution, in the 30th year of king Henry VIII. when it was with all its revenues surrendered into the king's hands, who soon after granted this manor to archbishop Cranmer, who, in the 34th year of the same reign, reconveyed it back again to the king, in exchange, for other premises, who granted the fee of it, together with the advowson of the parsonage of Langdon, the tithes arising from the hamlet of Marton, and the pastures of Guston, *inter alia*, to John Master, gent. to hold *in capite* by knight's service.

He resided afterwards at East Langdon court, where he died in 1588, anno 31 Elizabeth, bearing for his arms, *Azure, a fess embattled, between three griffins heads, erased, or.* His eldest son, James Master, gent. of East Langdon, rebuilt the mansion of Langdon-court; which with other premises, granted as above-mentioned, continued down in his descendants to James Master, esq. of East Langdon, with several other farms and lands in this parish, purchased by him and his father, Richard Master, all which he alienated to Matthew Aylmer, esq. who again sold them to Sir Henry Furnese, bart. afterwards of Waldershare, who died possessed of this manor, with the premises above-mentioned, in 1712.^o After which, his grand-daughter Ca-

^o See a more particular account of the settlements and title of this manor and premises from Sir Henry Furnese, down to the present Earl of Guildford, under Coldred, and again under Waldershare.

therine, in 1736, carried this estate in marriage, first to Lewis, earl of Rockingham, and secondly, to Francis, earl of Guildford, by neither of whom she had any issue, and dying in 1766, gave this estate, among the rest of her property, to her surviving husband, who died possessed of it in 1790, and his grandson the present right hon. George Augustus, earl of Guildford, is at this time the owner of it.

A court leet and court baron is held for this manor. Only part of the mansion of Langdon court is now standing, the rest having been some time since pulled down. It is at present occupied as a farm-house.

THE MANOR OF PISING, together with the lands called *Pinham*, are situated in the northern part of this parish, and in that of Guston. At the time of taking the survey of Domesday, in the 15th year of the Conqueror's reign, both these estates were in the possession of the bishop of Baieux, under the general title of whose lands they are thus entered in it :

In Bensberg hundred. The same Osbern (paisforer) holds of the bishop twelve acres of land, which are worth, per annum, four shillings. Hugo de Portb holds of the bishop, Pesinges and Piham; they were taxed at two sulings. The arable land is In demesne there are two carucates and an half, and six villeins, with fourteen borderers, having one carucate. In the time of king Edward the Confessor, they were worth one hundred shillings, and afterwards nothing; now six pounds. Lefftan, and Leuin, and Eluret, and Sired, and two others, held them in the time of king Edward the Confessor, and could go with their lands wherever they would.

Upon the bishop's disgrace four years after, the king seized on all his possessions, and Hugo de Port, who before held this manor and estate of the bishop, became immediate tenant to the king for it, as his supreme lord, who assigned these lands, among others, to Hugh de Port, for his assistance under John de Fienes for the defence of Dover castle. These lands, which together
made

made up the barony of Port, were held of the king *in capite*, by barony; the tenant of them being bound by the tenure to maintain a certain number of soldiers there, from time to time, for the defence of that fortress.

Of Hugh de Port, and his heirs, the St. Johns, these estates, above described in Domesday, were again afterwards held by Robert de Champania, or Champaine, son of Sir Robert de Champania, of Norton, in king Henry III.'s reign, by knight's service, and of him they were again held *as two separate manors*, each called by the name of *Pyfing*, by a family who took their name from their residence here, and bore for their arms, *Per pale, azure and argent, a cross moline, gules*; the last of whom, Sir Philip de Pyfing, dying in that reign, leaving two daughters his coheirs, it caused this division of them by Joane one of the coheirs.

ONE OF THESE MANORS went in marriage to Greyland St. Leger, who held it in like manner as above-mentioned, and he sold it in 1227, anno 12 Henry III. by the description of his capital estate of Pyfing, and the third part of the corn at Pynham, and the donation and advowson of all the tithes of Pyfing, to Bertram de Criol, then constable of Dover castle, who gave the same soon afterwards to the abbot and convent of St. Radigund.

THE OTHER *of these manors* was carried in marriage by Diamonda, the other daughter and coheir of Sir Philip de Pyfing, to John de Bikenore, whence it acquired the name of Pyfing Bikenore; but he, in the year 1243, anno 28 Henry III. enfeoffed the abbot and convent of St. Radigund in this estate. In which state both these manors continued till the final dissolution of the monastery, in the 27th year of king Henry VIII. who granted them with the site and other possessions of it to archbishop Cranmer, in exchange,^p who soon afterwards reconveyed them to the crown; but in the

^p See Augmentation-office, Kent, box A. 21.

act for this purpose, among other exceptions, was that of the manor of Pyling, in Beusfield, Guston, and Langdon, by which it seems that the two manors before-mentioned were then esteemed, from the unity of possession, but as one, which, as such, afterwards continued parcel of the possessions of the see of Canterbury, as it does at this time, his grace the archbishop being now entitled to the inheritance of it.

The earl of Guildford is the present lessee of this manor, on a beneficial lease. There is no court held for it.

THERE WAS A PORTION OF TYTHES in Pyling, belonging to the chamberlain of St. Augustine's monastery, and was assigned to the cloathing of the monks there.

THE HAMLET OF MARTON lies in the northern part of this parish. In this hamlet, a branch of the family of Marsh resided for many generations, till they, about the middle of the last century, removed to Dover.

Philipott certainly never saw this place to give it the name of Marshton, (though it is so written in more places than one in the parish-register, through ignorance) from its low and marshy situation; for on the contrary, it is high land, and appears to have been spelt in antient deeds and records, both Merton and Martin.

The family of Marsh above-mentioned, in king Henry V.'s time, wrote themselves *Atte-Mersh*, they bore for their arms, *Quarterly, gules, and argent, in the first quarter, a horses head, coupéd at the neck, gules*; and from these were descended those of Brandred and Nethersole, as already mentioned in former parts of this history. Their seat and estate here now belongs to Mr. James Jekin, of Oxney. The house, when Mr. Jekin bought it, was in part only, standing; built of stone and brick, and of no very great antiquity. He has pulled the whole of it down, and has built a large one on the scite of it, for his own residence.

THERE

THERE IS *a portion of tithes* arising from this hamlet, which antiently belonged to the monastery of St. Augustine. This portion, which consisted of the whole tithes of corn within this ville, coming into the possession of the family of Master, with the manor of East Langdon, after the dissolution of the monastery, passed in like manner afterwards into the family of Furnese; and on the partition of their estates, in the 9th year of king George II. was allotted, among other premises, to Edward Dering, esq. afterwards Sir Edward Dering, bart. in right of his wife Selina, one of the three daughters and coheirs of Sir Robert Furnese, bart. and he a few years ago alienated it to Mr. John Jeken, of Oxney, and his son Mr. James Jeken above-mentioned, is the present owner of it.

CHARITIES.

JAMES MASTER, of East Langdon, by will in 1631, gave to the churchwardens and overseers, 10*l.* as a stock for the poor, to be bestowed upon wool and hemp, to set them to work towards their maintenance, they to receive such benefit as should arise from the working of it; and as he had repaired the house belonging to the clerk, that it might be a help for some poor body, being unprovided of an house, and not able to hire one, his will therefore was, and he thought it very reasonable, in respect of the charge he had bestowed, that it should be for such person to dwell in rent free, and so from time to time, as it should become void; and when the house should want reparations, that he that dwelt in his mansion-house of East Langdon should sufficiently repair it at all times.

The poor constantly relieved are about eight, casually three.

A WORKHOUSE was erected in Martin-street about 1750, in which are kept the poor of the several parishes of East Langdon, St. Margaret's at Cliffe, comprehending Oxney, united to it sometime since in respect to the poor rates, Guston, West Langdon, Little Mongeham, Great Mongeham, Sutton, Ripple, and Westcliffe. A manufactory of spinning and weaving linen, sacking, sheeting, &c. is carried on in it. The number of poor between forty and fifty. This house is
visited

visited by proper persons deputed from each parish, and under good regulations, so that it appears comfortable and clean, and the people content; which is here noticed as a laudable undertaking, worthy of being adopted in other places; for it is not often the case in parish work-houses, which are usually kept in a state of misery purposely, both from parsimony and to terrify the poor objects, who are threatened with confinement in them.

THIS PARISH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Sandwich.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Augustine, is small and mean, consisting of a nave, a small isle on the south side only, and a chancel; a wooden tower at the west end, with a spire much out of the perpendicular, in which are four bells, none of which are antient. There are no marks of antiquity in it, nor any remains of painted glass. In it there is a memorial for Thomas Paramor, gent. rector; arms at top, *Paramor* (of the Statenborough branch). For John Rattray, rector, obt. Nov. 1, 1772. A brass plate was lately to the memory of one of the Malter family, now lost. In this church lie interred many of this family of Langdoncourt, and of Marsh, of Marton; all whose memorials are now gone; but in the chancel is a monument remaining for Thomas Marsh, gent. of Marton, obit. 1634. In this church there is a most curious antient pulpit-cloth, of crimson velvet, richly embroidered with the words, *Jesu. Maria*, plentifully worked on it, and two large female figures in gold embroidery, kneeling before two altars, with a book on each, with a scroll issuing out of their mouths, and underneath this imperfect inscription, *Orate po. ana Jobs od* Most probably meant for the donor.

This church was always appurtenant to the manor of East Langdon, and as such, the present patron of it is the right hon. the earl of Guildford.

There

There was an agreement made in 1696, between the rector of this parish and the vicar of Norborne, concerning the annual payment of four shillings to the said vicar, and confirmed by the abbot and convent of St. Augustine, in which mention is made, that the parishioners of the church of East Langdon were bound towards the repair of that of Norborne.

It is a rectory, valued in the king's books at 7l. but is now a discharged living, estimated at about the yearly value of 46l. having three acres of glebe belonging to it. In 1588 here were seventy-two communicants. In 1674 there were the like number of communicants; and it was valued at 80l.

The demesne lands of the manor of East Langdon, about eighty acres, are exempt from the payment of great tithes, as are those of the ville or hamlet of Martin, in this parish, being the larger moiety of it; but the rector is entitled to the small tithes arising from the whole of the lands within this parish.

The church of West Langdon being in ruins, the inhabitants of that parish resort to this church for the benefit of divine service; and all christenings, burials, &c. are performed here.

CHURCH OF EAST LANGDON.

PATRONS,

Or by whom presented.

RECTORS.

<i>James Master, esq.</i>	<i>John Dauling, A. M. July 15,</i> 1674, resigned 1679. ^a
	<i>Thomas Paraniore, gent. A. M.</i> July 9, 1679, obt. May 3, 1701. ^c
<i>Matthew Aylmer, esq.</i>	<i>John Ramsfey, A. M. June 25,</i> 1701, obt. Aug. 18, 1714. ^b
<i>Sir Robert Furnese, bart.</i>	<i>William Stockwood, S. T. P.</i> February 19, 1724, resigned 1738.

^a He resigned this rectory for that of Ringwold.

^b Also curate of Walmer. He lies buried in the chancel of this church.

^c Likewise vicar of Herne.

PATRONS, &c.

RECTORS.

<i>Lewis, earl of Rockingham.</i>	<i>John Arnald, clerk, May 26, 1738.^t</i>
<i>Trustees of Catherine, countess of Guildford.</i>	<i>John Rattray, A. M. Feb 10, 1763, obt. Nov. 1, 1772.^u</i>
<i>Francis, earl of Guildford.</i>	<i>John Queteville, A. B. Nov. 28, 1772, obt. January 13, 1788.</i>
	<i>Thomas Delanoy, A. M. 1788, the present rector.^w</i>

^t Also vicar of Selling.^w And curate of Guston.^u He lies buried in this church.

SUTTON, NEAR DOVER,

WRITTEN likewise in antient records, Sutton near Ripple, and near Walmer, and sometimes East Sutton; to distinguish it from other parishes of this name in other parts of this county, lies the next parish to East Langdon, north-westward. The manors of Norborne and Ripple claim paramount over different parts of this parish. These manors seem to be divided by the cross road at the bottom of the street; lands on the north side paying to Norborne, on the south side to Ripple.

There are two boroughs in it; one borsholder being chosen for East Sutton borough, at Ripple manor court; the other, at the court of the manor of Norborne, for the remaining part of the parish.

THIS PARISH, which is but small, lies on high ground, among the open and uninclosed hills, and contains upwards of nine hundred acres of land, the soil is very thin, and rather stony, being a clay upon a chalk, but with a diversity of soil, in a smaller proportion, like the other neighbouring parishes. The village, which contains about 24 houses, having the church close to it, is situated nearly in the middle of the parish. There is no fair, nor any thing further worth mention in it.

THE

THE MANOR OF EAST SUTTON, alias SUTTON-COURT, in king Henry III.'s reign, was held by Hugh Soldanks, by knight's service, whose descendant Stephen Soldank held it in king Edward I.'s reign;* soon after which, it came into the possession of John Wyborne, and thence again to the abbot and convent of St. Augustine, where it continued till the final dissolution of the monastery, in the 30th year of Henry VIII. when it was surrendered, with all its lands and revenues, into the king's hands; whence it was granted not long afterwards to Mr John Master, to hold *in capite*. From which name it passed into that of Wiseman, whose widow, Elizabeth Wiseman, died possessed of it in the 4th and 5th years of Philip and Mary, leaving two daughters her coheirs, viz. Jane, married to Alured Barwicke, and Bridget, to George Throgmorton. Upon the partition of whose inheritance, this manor became the sole property of the former, who conveyed his interest in it by deed and fine to John Fynch, and in this name it remained for some time, till at length it was alienated to Den, who are entered in the early part of the register of this parish as gentlemen; one of whom built a large mansion of stone, in this parish, the foundations of which are still to be seen on a pasture, on the east side of Sutton street, in which they resided; as did the Foches afterwards. They were succeeded in this manor by the family of Hussey, in which it continued, till Grace Hussey the elder, and Grace Hussey the younger, sometime about the beginning of queen Anne's reign, joined in the sale of it, by the name of the manor of Sutton court, to Sir Robert Furness, bart. of Waldershare, who died possessed of this estate in 1733; on the partition of whose estates sometime afterwards,† this manor was wholly allotted,

* Book of Knights fees in the Exchequer.

† See a more particular account of the descent of the Furness estates under Waldershare.

among others, to Anne the eldest daughter and coheir, wife of John, viscount St. John. Their son Frederick, viscount St. John, succeeded to this estate on his father's death, and on the death of his uncle Henry, viscount Bolingbroke, in 1751, to that title likewise; on his death it came to his son George, viscount Bolingbroke, who in 1791 sold it to Mr. Thomas Garfide, of Deal, the present owner of it. The court for this manor has been disused for many years.

SUTTON FARM, alias WINKLETON, in antient records written *Winkeland*, lies in that part of this parish, adjoining to East Langdon, in which parish part of the demesnes of it lie. This estate, which seems in early times to have been accounted a manor, was held of the abbot of St. Augustine, as of his manor of Norborne, in king Edward I.'s time, by Henry de Cobham; from which name it passed into that of Stroude, where it remained till about the middle of Edward the III^d.s reign, soon after which it appears to have come into the possession of the family of Criol; for Sir Nicholas Criol, or Keriell, as the name began then to be spelt, died possessed of it in the 3^d year of king Richard II. and from him it devolved at length by succession to Sir Thomas Keriell, who was slain in the second battle of St. Alban's, in the 38th year of king Henry VI. He left two daughters his coheirs, of whom Alice the youngest, marrying John Fogge, esq. of Repton, afterwards knighted; on the division of their inheritance, Winkeland was allotted to him. Their son, Sir Thomas Fogge, serjeant-porter of Calais, sold his interest in it to Whitlock; and he not long afterwards alienated it to Richard Maycott, who died in the 31st year of king Henry VIII. holding it *in capite* by knight's service; one of his descendants passed it away by sale to Stokes, whose descendant, John Stokes, about the beginning of king Charles I.'s reign, alienated it to Edward Merriweather, gent. of Shebbertswell, in whose descendants it continued, till at length it passed, partly by

by marriage, in like manner as Shebbertswell above-described, to the Churchills, of Henbury, in Dorsetshire; in which family it continued, till William and Henry, the two sons and coheirs in gavelkind of Awnsham Churchill, esq. conveyed it by sale in 1785, by the name of Sutton-farm, *alias* Winkleton, to Mr. William Baldock, of Canterbury, and he the year after passed it away to Mr. Joseph Marsh, the occupier of it, who is the present owner.

THERE WAS *a portion of tithes* arising from this estate, which belonged likewise to the above abbey; and in king Edward II.'s reign, the archbishop's commissary confirmed to them, among their other possessions of the like sort, this their part of the tithes of sheaves arising from the lands of this manor, within the bounds of this parish;² and archbishop Arundel confirmed the same again in king Richard II.'s reign, anno 1397, wherein these tithes are said to lie within the parish of East Langdon.

THE FAMILY of *Foche*, *alias* *Foach*, was as early as queen Elizabeth's reign possessed of an estate in this parish, now called THE UPPER FARM, the lands of which lie adjoining to those of Sutton-court; and in that name it continued, till it was at length alienated to William Verrier, gent. of Sandwich, who died in 1710, leaving five sons; to the three youngest of whom, he by will devised his mansion, houses, and lands, in this parish. Part of these lands, by Susan, daughter of Benjamin Verrier, the youngest but one of them, went in marriage to Mr. Thomas Alkin, gent. of Canterbury, whose daughter, Mrs. Margaret Alkin, of Canterbury, a few years since passed away, her interest in them by sale to Mr. William Marsh, of Walmer, the present owner of them.

² See Decem. Scriptores, col. 2029.

CHARITIES.

MR. THOMAS FOACH, gent. of this parish, gave by his will a yearly annuity of 40s. charged on Upper farm, to the church and poor of it, to be distributed yearly in bread.

MR. CUSHIRE gave two acres and a half of marsh land in Sholdon, now of the annual produce of 3s. 4d. to be distributed yearly in coals to the poor.

The poor constantly relieved are about eleven, casually eight.

THIS PARISH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Sandwich.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is but small, part of it having fallen down by an earthquake, on April 6, 1680. The present church consists of a nave and chancel, without any steeple. There is one small bell. The east end is circular. There are no memorials in it, nor marks of antiquity, excepting a circular arch over the north door, handsomely ornamented with a fretty sculpture; and a plain circular arch over the south door, both of much greater antiquity than the present church, and probably belonged to an older building.

The patronage of this church was part of the antient possessions of the crown, and remained so till it was given to the college or hospital at Maidstone, founded by archbishop Boniface, in king Henry III.'s reign; after which, archbishop Walter Reynolds, about the year 1314, appropriated it to the use and support of that hospital.

Archbishop Courtney, in the 19th year of king Richard II. anno 1395, having obtained the king's licence for making the parish church of Maidstone collegiate, gave and assigned to it the advowson, patronage, and appropriation of this church, among others likewise belonging to it, heretofore of the king's patronage, all which were held *in capite*, to hold in free, pure, and perpetual alms.

The

The collegiate church of Maidstone was dissolved by the act of the 1st of king Edward VI. after which the church of Sutton remained part of the revenues of the crown, till queen Elizabeth, in her 3d year, granted in exchange, by her letters patent, to archbishop Parker, among other estates, this church, or parsonage appropriate of Sutton, with the advowson of it, being then valued to the archbishop at 5l. 6s. 8d. yearly value; since which it has continued parcel of the possessions of the see of Canterbury to this time, his grace the archbishop being the present owner of it.

The parsonage is demised on a beneficial lease to Mr. Joseph Marsh, of Winkleton, the present possessor of it. There are five acres and three roods of glebe belonging to this parsonage.

This church has been long esteemed as a perpetual curacy. It was augmented with twenty-four pounds by archbishop Juxon, in obedience to the king's letters mandatory, by indenture, anno 13 Charles II. which augmentation was confirmed by other indentures, in the 26th year of that reign. It has likewise been since augmented by queen Anne's bounty.

CHURCH OF SUTTON, BY DOVER.

PATRONS,

Or by whom presented.

Archbishop of Canterbury.

CURATES.

Ralph Partrich, in 1619, and 1625.

Nicholas Brett, clerk, in 1627.

James Burvill, clerk, in 1642.

Thomas Brett, in 1664, obt. July, 1681.^a

Thomas Boys, in 1682 and 1701.

John Andrews, in 1702.

Nicholas Carter, S. T. P. 1716, resigned 1755.^b

^a He was rector of Betschanger.

^b He was vicar of Tilmanstone, and rector of Herne, and was curate likewise of St. George's new chapel in

Deal. He resigned this curacy on being collated to the rectory of Woodchurch.

PATRONS, &c.

CURATES.

<i>Archbishop of Canterbury</i>	<i>Thomas Pennington</i> , A.M. 1755, resigned 1766. ^c
	<i>Henry Shove</i> , A. M. 1766, re- signed 1772. ^d
	<i>John White</i> , A. M. 1772, obt. 1789. ^c
	<i>Montagu Pennington</i> , A.M. 1789, the present curate.

^c Likewise rector of Kingsdowne,
and in 1766 was collated to the rectory
of Tunstall, which he held with that
of Kingsdowne.

^d Likewise rector of Little Monge-

ham, which he resigned as well as
this curacy, on being presented to the
vicarage of Doddington.

^c He was rector of Little Monge-
ham.

The inhabitants of Little Mongeham, the church
of which has been long since desecrated, resort to this
church of Sutton for the benefit of divine service; and
for baptisms, marriages, burials, &c. for which the
rector of that parish pays the curate of Sutton an an-
nual stipend of five guineas.

R I P P L E,

WRITTEN in antient records likewise, *Ripley*,
lies the next parish northward from Sutton last-de-
scribed.

THIS PARISH is very healthy; it is situated on very
uneven ground, having frequent hill and dale through-
out it. The soil of it is much inclined to chalk, though
there is a great deal of fertile land in it. The country
is mostly open, and the lands uninclosed; it has no
wood in it. The church stands on the side of the vil-
lage, which has Ripple-court about a quarter of a mile
from it, and the parsonage-house nearly as far distant,
on the opposite side of it. In this parish is an estate
called Winkleton Oaks, late belonging to John Baker,
esq. of Deal, but now by purchase to Mr. Stephen
Carter,

Carter, of Walmer. There are about sixteen houses in it, and about nine hundred acres of land. There is no fair.

At a small distance northward from the church is a work of Cæsar's, thrown up in his route from the sea towards his main camp on Barham down. This is a plain small raised area, whose front looks over a pretty deep lynse bank towards the succeeding work, the progress of which has been already more fully related, under the description of Barham Downs.

There is a place in this parish, near the boundary, betwixt it and Walmer, called Dane Pitts, where there is an intrenchment of an oblong square, comprehending about half an acre, with various little eminences on it.

The ground of it is extremely barren, and has never been ploughed. Its name certainly points out its antiquity, otherwise I should be inclined to think it to be the remains of one of those little encampments, thrown up in queen Elizabeth's time, on the expectation of the Spanish invasion. It is evidently a work of art, and has been made for a fortification of defence.

The principal manor in this parish, which is called THE MANOR OF RIPPLE, alias RIPPLE-COURT, was part of the antient possessions of the abbot and convent of St. Augustine,^f and was assigned by Hugh, abbot of it about the year 1110, to the cloathing of the monks of it. In the year 1313, being the 7th year of king Edward II.'s reign, in the *iter* of H. de Stanton and his sociates, justices itinerant, the abbot, upon a *quo warranto*, claimed and was allowed in this manor, among others, view of frank-pledge,^g and other liberties therein-mentioned, in like manner, as has been already mentioned in the description of the other manors be-

^f See Dec. Script. col. 7789. Stev. Mon. p. 316.

^g Dec. Script. col. 2015, 2018, 2025, 2123, et seq. Rot. Cart. ab an. 1 usq. 20 Henry VI. N. 11.

longing to the priory, in the course of this History. In the 8th year of king Richard II. the measurement of the lands belonging to the monastery in this parish, was, of arable one hundred and eighty-three acres and an half and one rod, and of pasture fifty-two acres and one rood.

In which situation this manor continued till the reign of king Henry VIII. when the abbot and convent, in the 29th year of it, demised it, with the tenths within this parish and Dale, belonging to the office of chamberlain of the monastery, to Henry Foche, who resided at Ripple-court. He was younger brother of John Foche, *alias* Essex, the last abbot of this monastery, descended of a family who had been settled for some generations in this neighbourhood. From John above-mentioned, descended those of this parish, Sutton, and Deal; under each of which places a further account of them may be seen. They bore for their arms, *Gules, a fess dancette, between six lozenges, or*; which arms were granted by Cooke, clarencieux, in 1576.^h After which, this manor, with their other estates in this parish, remained with the monastery till its final dissolution, in the 30th year of that reign. After which the king, in his 34th year, granted this manor, with Greenway's and Palmer's lands, in this parish and Deal, in exchange to archbishop Cranmer, who not long afterwards reconveyed them in exchange back again to the crown, where this manor of Ripple remained, till queen Elizabeth, in her 42d year, granted it to John Hales, esq. of Tenterden, and he afterwards alienated it to John Gokin, gent. the son of Thomas Gokin, gent. of Bekeborne. They bore for their arms, *Gules, a chevron ermine, between three cocks, or*. He resided at Ripple-court, as did his descendants afterwards, down to Richard Gookin, for so he spelt his name, who

^h There is a pedigree of this family in the Heraldic Vistn. of Kent, anno 1619.

about the latter end of king William III.'s reign, passed it away by sale to Sir Abraham Jacob, of Dover, whose son, Herbert Jacob, esq. of St. Stephen's, afterwards succeeded to it. He was bred to the bar, and was in the habit of friendship with the most eminent lawyers of his time; but he soon quitted his profession, and was very useful to his country as a justice of the peace, and chairman of the quarter sessions. He resided at St. Stephen's upon his estate, which at that time was deemed a sufficient competency. By his will, he left a considerable collection of books to the Society of the Inner Temple, of which he was a benchers. He lies buried in St. Stephen's church, where there is a monument, with an elegant Latin inscription, to his memory, which he penned himself, and inserted in his will. The Jacobs bore for their arms, *Per pale and fess, dancette, sable, and or; in the first quarter, a pelican of the second.* He died *s. p.* in 1725, and by will devised this manor, among the rest of his estates, to his nephew John Denew, gent. afterwards of St. Stephen's, who bore for his arms, *Azure, five chevronels, or.* He died in 1750, upon which it came, by the entail of the above will, to his eldest niece Dorothy, sister of the above John Denew, married to the Rev. Julius Deedes, prebendary of Canterbury; and their grandson W. Deedes, esq. of Hythe, is the present owner of it.

There is a court leet and court baron held for this manor, at which one borsholder is chosen for this parish, and another for the parish of Sutton. This manor claims over almost the whole parish; that part belonging to Watling-court only excepted. The demesne lands are exempt from the payment of great tithes.

WADLING, alias WATLING, is a manor likewise in this parish, which in antient time was held by the family de Sandwich, by knight's service, of the family of Badlesmere; after which it came into the possession of the Leybornes; for William, son of Sir Roger de Ley-

borne, appears by the escheat rolls to have died possessed of it in the 2d year of king Edward II. leaving Juliana, the daughter of his son Thomas, who died in his life-time, usually stiled from the greatness of her possessions, the Infanta of Kent, his next heir, she carried this manor successively in marriage to her three husbands, the last of whom was William de Clinton, created afterwards earl of Huntingdon. He died in the 28th year of that reign, as did his widow Juliana, in the 41st year of it, *f. p.* and there being no one found who could make claim to her estates, even by a collateral alliance, this manor, among the rest of them, escheated to the crown, where it remained till king Richard II. granted it to Sir Simon de Burley, knight-banneret, lord-warden, and K. G. but he being attainted in the 10th year of that reign, and afterwards beheaded, this manor became vested in the crown, and the king in his 11th and 22d years settled it on the priory of canons, alias Chiltern Langley, where it remained till the suppression of that house, anno 30 king Henry VIII. when it came into the king's hands, and was the next year granted with the scite of the priory, and other lands and estates belonging to it, to Richard, bishop suffragan of Dover, to hold for his life, or until he should be promoted to some ecclesiastical benefice, of 100l. yearly value, which happened before the 36th year of that reign; for the king that year, granted this manor of Woodling, *alias* Watling, among others, late belonging to the priory, to Sir Thomas Moyle, to hold *in capite*,¹ and he gave it in marriage, with his youngest daughter and coheir Amy, to Sir Thomas Kempe, of Ollantigh, who in the 9th year of queen Elizabeth, conveyed this manor, lying in the parishes of Ripple, Walmer, Deal, and Mongeham, to Thomas Shirley, of Suffex, whose successor, William Shirley, is

¹ Rolls of Particulars, temp. interregni, rot. 64, 183, in Augmentation-office. Rot. Esch. ejus an. pars 27.

said, after several claims and suits of law, to have passed it away to Sir William Crayford, of Great Mongeham.

The manor of Wadling after this continued in Sir William Crayford's descendants down to Wm. Crayford, esq. of Mongeham, who gave it to his wife Ursula, (by whom he left no surviving issue) and she having remarried Nordash Rand, esq. entitled him to the possession of this estate; for I find no further mention of it as a manor; and he afterwards sold it to Mr. Robert Bowler, of Deal, who afterwards resided here, and his daughter Mary carried it in marriage in 1721 to George Lynch, M. D. of Canterbury. He was son of John Lynch, esq. of Grove, and younger brother to John Lynch, D. D. dean of Canterbury, whose descent has been already mentioned under that seat. He died possessed of it in 1765, leaving her surviving, and she possessed this estate till her death in 1776, when her eldest son, Robert Lynch, M. D. of Canterbury, succeeded to it. He died unmarried in 1783, having a few years before his death resided at Ripple, and devised it to his brother the Rev. George Lynch, vicar of Limne, and he, upon this, removed to Ripple, where he died in Nov. 1789, and by his will gave this estate, then called by the name of *New farm*, to his two surviving sisters; Mary, married to the Rev. John Denne, curate of Maidstone, and Elizabeth, to the Rev. John Herring, rector of Mongeham, in equal shares, and they jointly possessed it till the death of Mrs. Denne, since which the latter, who has been separated from her husband for some years, is become the sole possessor of it; but the reversion by the Rev. George Lynch's will is devised to the heirs of the Rev. Obadiah Bourne, and John Talbot, esq. of Stone castle, in this county. The hon. lady Frances Benson resides in it.

A fee-farm rent, payable yearly by the heirs of Dr. George Lynch, for the manor of Wadling, *alias* Watling, is now remaining in the rental of the fee-farm
rents

rents of the crown bailiffs; but there does not seem at present to be any manerial rights claimed, nor any other traces left of this estate ever having been a manor.

CHARITIES.

THERE IS a small parcel of land, being part of the waste, which was given in 1621, by Thomas Gookin, esq. lord of the manor of Ripple court, for the building of a poor-house, upon this ground a building was erected, consisting of two dwelling-houses, at the cost of the parish. These are still kept up, and appropriated to the use of such poor as are thought fit objects of charity.

The poor constantly relieved are about twelve, casually four.

TTHIS PARISH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Sandwich.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, is small and neat. It consists of a nave and a chancel; having a small wooden tower at the west end, on which is a handsome spire. There are two bells in it. There are no marks of antiquity in this church, excepting in the circular arch over the south door, which is very antient, and probably belonged to an older building. Among the monuments are two altar tombs in the chancel, with brass plates, for the Warrens. In the east window are the arms of this family painted, among others. In the Heraldic Visitations of Kent of 1574 and 1619, are pedigrees of this family of Warren, who were settled at Dover in the latter end of Henry VII.'s reign, where they remained till the latter end of queen Elizabeth's reign, when they removed to Ripple, where they remained for several generations afterwards. They bore for their arms, *Azure, a cross, or, between a martlet in the first and fourth quarter, and a chaplet in the second and third quarter, or.* A mural monument for Capt. Andrew Rand. He died in 1680; arms, *Or, a lion rampant, gules, charged on the neck with three chevrons, argent; impaling a cross, fleury, between four dogs heads, erased.* A mural monument, consisting of three

three tablets; on the upper one, an inscription for Robert Bowler, esq. captain in the royal navy in 1728, obt. 1734; arms, *Bowler, argent, three piles wavy, issuing from the dexter corner of the shield gules, a chief, sable.* On the second tablet, one for George Lynch, M. D. of the cathedral precincts, Canterbury, second son of John Lynch, esq. of Grove, in Staple; obt. 1765. Mary Lynch, sole daughter and heiress of Robert Bowler, esq. his widow, obt. 1776. Robt. Lynch, M. D. their elder son, obt. 1783; and for two of their daughters; arms, *Lynch impaling Bowler, (the pales issuing from the sinister corner of the shield).* On the third tablet, another for Anne Lynch, daughter of John Drake, esq. of Blechingley, in Surry, sister of the Rev. Ralph Drake Brockman, of Beechborough, and wife of the Rev. George Lynch, A. M. younger son of George and Mary Lynch, obt. 1787; also of the said Rev. George Lynch, obt. 1789. A grave-stone for Edward Lloyd, A. M. a native of Denbighshire, many years rector of this parish and Bethanger, obt. April 10, 1741. Another for William Standly, rector, obt. 1680.

The church, which is a rectory, was antiently appurtenant to the manor, and continued so at the surrendry of the abbey of St. Augustine, in the 30th year of king Henry VIII. when it came into the hands of the crown, and was afterwards, in the 34th year of the same reign, granted as appurtenant to the manor to archbishop Cranmer, and soon afterwards by him reconveyed back again to the crown, from whence the advowson of this rectory, (for the manor continued in the crown) was afterwards granted to Edward, lord Clinton and Saye, who, in the 5th of king Edward VI. reconveyed it back again to the crown, in exchange for other premises. It appears, that in the beginning of queen Elizabeth's reign; the advowson of this rectory was in the possession of Sir Thomas Kempe, owner likewise of the manor of Ripple, in right of his
wife

wife Amy, daughter of Sir Thomas Moyle, to whom the manor had been granted by king Henry VIII. in his 36th year; but not as appurtenant to the manor, but as an advowson in gross, in which state it continued, possessed by the owners of that manor, down to William Crayford, esq. of Mongeham, who at his death gave both manor and advowson to his wife Ursula, (by whom he left no surviving issue) and she having remarried Nordash Rand, esq. entitled him to the possession of them. He afterwards sold this advowson to John Paramore, gent. in trust, for the Rev. Edward Lloyd, rector of this parish, after whose death it came to his three heirs at law; Lucy Jones, spinster, of Kelyn, in Flintshire; afterwards married to Charles Fyshe Palmer, esq. of Kelyn aforesaid; Ellen Bennet, spinster, of Glanywem, in Denbighshire, afterwards married to Thomas Mer sham, gent. of Ewloe, in Flintshire; and Lucy, wife of Thomas Hudleston, iron-monger, of Liverpool,^k and they continue joint patrons of it.

This rectory is valued in the king's books at 5l. 19s. 4½d. and the yearly tenths at 11s. 11½d. In 1588 it was valued at 50l. communicants forty-two. In 1640 it was valued at 60l. the like number of communicants. It is now of the yearly certified value of 43l. 3s. 0½d. but is worth at present, in all matters clear, about 100l. per annum. There are about eight acres of glebe.

There are about three hundred and fifty acres of land in this parish titheable, which is rather more than one third of the parish. The rest of the parish is exempt from the payment of great tithes, paying to the rector a small composition only, more or less, for the several farms and lands in it.

^k On a suit in chancery, concerning the patronage of this rectory, a writ of *jus patronatus* was tried in 1761. William Jumper, esq. sheriff.

CHURCH OF RIPPLE.

PATRONS, Or, by whom presented.	RECTORS.
	<i>William Stanley</i> , 1647, obt. 1681. ¹
<i>Nordash Rand, esq.</i>	<i>Henry York</i> , A. M. April 22, 1681, obt. 1712.
	<i>Edward Lloyd</i> , A. B. December 19, 1712, obt. April 11, 1741. ^m
<i>Hugh Lloyd, hac vice.</i>	<i>John Apsley</i> , A. M. Sept. 1741, obt. October, 1760. ⁿ
	<i>John Williams</i> , 1761. ^o
<i>Lucy Jones, and others.</i>	<i>William Rogers</i> , May 3, 1764, obt. 1767.
<i>The same.</i>	<i>Henry Lloyd</i> , A. B. Jan. 11, 1768, resigned 1769.
<i>Charles Fyfe Palmer, esq. and others.</i>	<i>John Kemick</i> , A. M. Nov. 17, 1769, obt. April 8, 1793. ^p
<i>Charles Fyfe Palmer, esq. of Luckly, in Berkshire.</i>	<i>Charles Philpot</i> , A. M. October, 1793, the present rector

¹ And curate of Walmer.
^m Likewise rector of Ripple, and curate of Walmer.
ⁿ On his death the patronage to this rectory was disputed, and it continued vacant near two years.

^o In 1761, a dispensation passed for his holding this rectory with the vicarage of Benenden.
^p And rector of Betshanger.

G R E A T M O N G E H A M,

WRITTEN in Domelday, *Mundingham*, and in some antient records, both *Est-Munlingham* and *Up-Moringham*, and now Great Mongeham, which addition it has to distinguish it from the adjoining hamlet of Little Mongeham, lies the next parish north-westward from that of Ripple.

THE FACE of the country throughout this parish is somewhat different from that of Ripple last-described, for it is more flat, even, and more inclosed with trees and hedge-rows of elm; the soil is more fertile, having less chalk and much loam, and deep earth throughout

out it. There are about nine hundred acres of land in this parish, which are worth upon an average twenty shillings per acre, consequently it is rich land. The village, called Mongeham-street, in which the church stands, consists of about thirty houses, one of which is a good house, formerly both owned and inhabited by Samuel Shepherd, esq. whose arms were, *Ermine, on a chief, sable, three battle axes, or*, and now by John Raven Bray, esq. son of the late admiral, whose property it is.

In the south part of this parish is a hamlet called Pigsole. There is no woodland in it. There is a fair held here yearly on October 29, formerly on St. Luke's day, for cattle and pedlary. Bertram de Criol had a grant from king Henry III. of a market here, to be held on a Thursday weekly, which was allowed by the justices itinerant in the 7th year of king Edward I. and a fair yearly for three days on the eve of the day of St. Luke, and the day after.

THE MANOR of *Adisham*, at which court a borsholder is chosen for this parish, claims paramount over the greatest part of it, subordinate to which is

THE MANOR OF GREAT MONGEHAM, with the mansion of *Fogge's court*, alias *Scott's court*, long since dwindled down to a mere cottage, was formerly the estate of the eminent family of Fogge, and is the only one, of the many, which they possessed in this county, that adopted their surname. Sir John Fogge, of Repton, in Ashford, died possessed of it in 1490, anno 6 Henry VII. and by his will devised it to his eldest son, by his second wife, Sir Thomas Fogge, sergeant-porter of Calais, whose eldest daughter and coheir Anne married William Scott, esq. brother of Sir Reinold Scott, and entitled him to the possession of this manor. He died *s. p.* and how it passed afterwards, I have no where seen, only that at the latter end of the next reign of king James I. this manor of Great Mongeham was by sale conveyed to Mr. Philip Pownal, of Shebbertswell, in whose descendants it remained, till it passed into the
name

name of Fasham ; in which it continued down to Mr. Samuel Fasham, who in 1729, having in his will disinherited his son Anthony, gave this manor, among the rest of his estates, to his three daughters ; Joane Fasham, spinster ; Martha married to Bethell Dawes, gent. and Elizabeth, to Mr. Edward Roby, of Deal, as tenants in common ; but the whole of it is now become vested in Mr. Samuel Fasham Roby, the descendant of the latter, and the present proprietor of this manor.

A court baron is held for it, in a public-house near Sholdon bank, known by the name of the Red Lion, the manor-house, being a mean cottage ; the demesne lands have been sold off, and there are only a few trifling quit-rents belonging to it.

THE CRAYFORD-HOUSE, alias STONEHALL, was a mansion situated at a small distance westward of the church, the scite of which, though the house itself has been many years since pulled down, is still visible, and by the ruins yet remaining of brick and flint, appears to have been large, and though not of a modern date, yet of no very great antiquity. This mansion, for many descents, was the property and residence of the family of Crayford, whose estates in this neighbourhood were very considerable. In an old roll, which gives an account of those Kentish gentlemen, who were with Richard Nevill, earl of Warwick, in the year 1460, at the battle of Northampton, fighting on behalf of the then victorious house of York, mention is made of William Crayford, esq. who was then made knight-banneret by king Edward IV. for his eminent services performed there, and at different times before ; and bore for his arms, *Or, on a chevron, sable, three eagles heads, erased, argent.* Philipott says, mentioning the above coat of arms, (though without the colours) that he does it to rectify that mistake, which through inadvertency has crept into our Heraldic Visitations of Kent, in which the paternal coat of this family is represented, as being *Upon a chevron, three*

three falcons heads, erased. From this Sir William Crayford, knight-bannereſ, this ſeat and eſtate deſcended down to William Crayford, eſq. of Great Mongeham, who died poſſeſſed of it in Charles II.'s reign, and ſeems to have been the laſt of this family who reſided here.

Upon his death, although ſome of the Crayford eſtate in this pariſh deſcended to his nephew Edward Crayford, eſq. of Canterbury, eldeſt ſon of George, his next brother, deceaſed; yet the manſion houſe above-mentioned, known by the name of *Stonehall*, and the greateſt part of his eſtates in this pariſh and its neighbourhood, came by his will to Urſula, his ſurviving widow, who afterwards married Nordaſh Rand, eſq. of Ripple, and entitled him to the poſſeſſion of them. He had by her two daughters, one of whom married Robert Chadwick, eſq. of Northfleet, and the other, Judith, the only ſurviving one, died unmarried. At his death, the ſcite of this manſion, which had been pulled down by him, with the lands above-mentioned in this pariſh, came again into the poſſeſſion of his ſurviving widow Urſula, who at her death deviſed them by her will to her youngeſt and only ſurviving daughter Urſula, who died unmarried, and ſhe by her will gave them to her niece Mrs. Mary Morrice, daughter of her elder ſiſter by Robert Chadwick, eſq. above-mentioned, and wife of William Morrice, eſq. of Beſſhanger, ſince deceaſed, and ſhe is at this time the poſſeſſor of this eſtate.

CHARITIES.

JOHN SAMPSON, gent. of this pariſh, by his will in 1659, gave to the churchwardens and overſeers the yearly ſum of 20s. out of his meſſuage in Walmer, and two parcels of land, containing ten acres in Great Mongeham; to be employed yearly in buying coals in ſummer, to be delivered to the poor of this pariſh in winter, with power of diſtreſs, &c. which premiſes are now in the poſſeſſion of George Leith, eſq. of Deal.

The poor conſtantly relieved are about ſix, caſually four.

GREAT MONGEHAM is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Sandwich.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Martin, is large and handsome, having a square tower at the west end. On the steeple, over the west door, is a shield of arms, being *A fess, between three lions passant, a mullet, pierced on the chevron, for difference.* It consists of a nave and north isle. There has been one likewise on the south side, sometime since pulled down. The high chancel is remarkably long, with two side chancels. At one angle of the tower is a small round one, in which is a newel staircase; it is built very strong and large, and is embattled at the top. There are five small bells in it. There is a large and handsome window over the west door of the tower, formerly much ornamented, though at present the stone work is much decayed. In the spandrill of the arch over this door, on the dexter side, is a shield, *On a fess, a mullet, pierced, between three lions passant*; the correspondent shield, on the sinister side is a blank. The church is not ceiled; the chancel is handsomely boarded at the top. There is no great shew of antiquity in any part of it. In the high chancel, within the altar-rails, is a memorial for Timothy Wilson, rector of this parish and Kingsnoth, obt. 1705.—Without the rails, is a memorial for Anne, wife of the Rev. John Herring, obt. 1768. In the north chancel a monument, having the figure of a man in armour, and his wife kneeling at an altar, and underneath five sons and one daughter, for Edward Crayford, esq. eldest son of Sir William Crayford, obt. 1615. An altar monument for George Crayford, esq. obt. 1661. Another for Edward St. Leger, of Deal, surgeon, descended from Robert de Sancto Leodegario, who came in with the Conqueror, &c. He died in 1729. A vault for the family in this chancel. The south chancel is made use of as a store-room; no

memorials in it. *A saltier* on a shield, cut in the projecting corboil stone; on another, an *escallop*. In the nave, a monument for Benjamin Edwards, esq. third son of Sir Henry Edwards, bart. of Shrewsbury, formerly major of the 11th regiment of foot, obt. 1777; arms, *Gules, a chevron engrailed, between three bears heads erased, argent, spotted, sable; a crescent for difference*. A monument for Samuel Shepherd, esq. obt. 1770; arms, *Ermine, on a chief, sable three battle axes, or*. A memorial for William Sladden, of this parish, obt. 1689. In the church-yard, an altar tomb, recording that many of the Fasham family, late of Deal, were there interred. A marble tablet at the west end, for Capt Robert Maynard, in the royal navy, who retired to this place, and died in 1750.

The church, which is a rectory, is of the patronage of the see of Canterbury, his grace the archbishop being the present patron of it.

It is valued in the king's books at 18l. 5s. and the yearly tenths at 1l 16s. 6d.

CHURCH OF GREAT MONGEHAM.

PATRONS,

Or by whom presented.

The Archbishop.

RECTORS.*

John Boys, S. T. P. Oct. 17, 1618, obt. 1625.^q

Robert Say, S. T. P. October 29, 1625, obt. August 24, 1628.^r

John Sacket, A. M. May 14, 1628, obt. 1664.^s

Henry Ullock, S. T. P. Dec. 22, 1665, vacated in 1689.^t

^q In 1619 made dean of Canterbury.

^r In 1626 he held by dispensation the rectory of Harbledown, with this of Great Mongeham. Rym. Fœd. vol. xviii. p. 873. He lies buried in the chancel of this church.

^s Likewise master of Eastbridge hospital, in Canterbury, and lies buried in the chancel of this church.

^t Likewise rector of Leyborne, and in 1689 was made dean of Rochester.

PATRONS, &c.

*The Crown, sede vac.**The Archbishop.*

RECTORS.

*Timothy Wilfon, A. M. Sep-
tember 22, 1690, ob. June 4,
1705.^u**John Potter, S. T. B. July 6,
1705, resigned 1707.^w**Elias Sydal, S. T. P. June 4,
1707, resigned 1730.^x**Julius Deedes, A. M. April 24,
1730, obt. April 19, 1752.^y**William Birch, A. B. May 8,
1752, obt. 1756.^z**Francis Walwyn, S. T. P. July
2, 1756, resigned 1757.^a**John Herring, A. M. Jan. 21,
1757, the present rector.*

^u Likewise rector of Kingsnoth, and one of the clerks of Christchurch, in Canterbury. He lies buried in this chancel.

^w He vacated this rectory on being made bishop of Oxford, and was afterwards archbishop of Canterbury.

^x He was prebendary of Canterbury, and held this rectory with that of Ivechurch, by dispensation; afterwards he was dean of Canterbury, and

vacated these preferments on being made bishop of St. David's. He was afterwards bishop of Gloucester.

^y Prebendary of Canterbury, and rector of Dimchurch.

^z And minister of St. Mary's, in Dover.

^a He was prebendary of Canterbury, and resigned this rectory on being collated to that of Adisham.

LITTLE MONGEHAM,

OR *Parva Mongeham*, as it is sometimes written; in Domesday, *Mundingeham*, has the above addition, to distinguish it from the adjoining parish of Great Mongeham, last described.

A borsholder is chosen at the court of Norborne manor alternately every year, for the borough of Little Mongeham, including East Studdal, and for the borough of Ashley, in the parish of Norborne.

THIS PARISH contains about sixteen houses within it, and about 1000 acres of land. It reaches a long way southward till it joins Waldershare parish, comprehending all East Studdal, the estates in which be-

long to Mr. Barrett, of Lee, and the heirs of Mr. Michael Rutlell, of Dover, as far as the road leading from Betshanger to Maidensole, which is likewise in this parish. It is rather more hilly, and the soil more inclined to chalk, than Great Mongeham, last described, and the fields are more open and uninclosed. There is not any fair.

THE MANOR OF LITTLE MONGEHAM was given by Aldric, son of Widred, kin of Kent, with the consent of archbishop Bregwyn, in the 1st year of his reign, anno 760, by the description of six plough lands in the southern part of the antient ville of Mundlingham, which land was called *Parva Mungeham*, to Lambert, or Jambert as he is called by some, then abbot of St. Augustine's monastery, for the use of his convent.^b

In the survey of Domesday, the abbot's possessions here are thus entered, under the general title of the land of the church of St. Augustine :

The abbot himself holds Mundingeham. It was taxed at two sulings and an half. The arable land is five carucates. In this manor, the land which the monks hold, was never taxed. And Wadard held there land, which in the time of king Edward the Confessor was always taxed; and at that time it was a manor jointly together. Now the monks have in demesne four carucates and twenty borderers, with one carucate, and one mill of sixteen shillings, and wood for the pannage of four hogs. There is a church. In the time of king Edward the Confessor, it was worth twenty-two pounds, and afterwards ten pounds. The part of the abbot twenty-six pounds.

Wadard has in demesne there one carucate and eight villeins, having four carucates. It is and was worth ten pounds.

It pays no service from thence, except thirty shillings per annum to the abbot.

^b See Decem. Scriptores, col. 1775.

In the year 1313, being the 7th year of king Edward II. in the *iter* of H. de Stanton and his sociates, justices itinerants, the abbot upon a *quo warranto*, claimed and was allowed sundry liberties therein mentioned in this manor, among others, in like manner as has been already mentioned before, in the description of the other manors belonging to this monastery, in the former parts of this History.^c

Salamon de Ripple, a monk of this monastery, being about the 10th year of king Edward III. appointed by the abbot keeper of several of their manors, made many improvements in them, particularly at *Lityl Mungam*, where he built much.

After this, the manor of Little Mongeham continued part of the possessions of this monastery till its final dissolution in the 30th year of Henry VIII. when it was, with all its revenues, surrendered into the king's hands, by whom this manor was afterwards, with the advowson of the church, granted to the archbishop, and his successors, part of whose possessions it continues at this time. The lease of this estate, the advowson being reserved to the archbishop, has been for many years held by the possessors of Knolton manor, the present lessee being Sir Narborough D'Aeth, bart. now of Knolton.

There are no *parochial charities*. The poor constantly relieved are about four, casually two.

THIS PARISH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Sandwich.^d

The church has been ruined for many years, but the foundations are remaining in a little pasture-close, near the farm-house of Little Mongeham manor.

^c See Dec. Script. col. 2016, 2017, 2132, et seq. and a more ample account of the confirmations of these liberties, under Lenham, vol. v. p. 421.

^d See Dec. Script. Thorn, col. 1976, 1983, and vol. v. of this history, p. 442.

It is a rectory, which has ever been appurtenant to the manor, and as such belonged to the abbot and convent of St. Augustine, after the dissolution of which, the manor, with the advowson appurtenant, was granted to Sir John Baker, who reconveyed the advowson itself back again to the crown, whence it was granted, among other premises, by Edward VI. in his 1st year, to archbishop Cranmer, since which it has continued parcel of the possessions of the see of Canterbury, his grace the archbishop being the present patron of it.

The rectory is valued in the king's books at 5l. 15s. In 1640 it was valued at 50l. It is now a discharged living, and is of the clear yearly value of 90l. out of which, however, the incumbent pays five guineas yearly to the curate of Sutton, for officiating in that church, for the inhabitantants of this parish. There are seven acres and an half of glebe land.

Mr. Bacon, in his *Liber Regis*, gives the clear yearly value of many of the livings throughout England, taken from such information as he had received, and that mostly from the several incumbents of them; but this value can by no means be relied on, as may be seen in relation to many of them in this county; and as an instance, this rectory of Little Mongeham is set down by him at the clear yearly value of thirty-five pounds only.

The parsonage, or grange of Asheley, in the parish of Norborne, has twelve acres of glebe belonging to it in this parish, and it receives the great tithes of Maidensole-farm, and of about two hundred acres more within the bounds of this parish.

Forty acres of land belonging to the almonry, or parsonage of Norborne, belonging to the archbishop, Sir Narborough D'Aeth, bart. lessee, lies in this parish, and claimed an exemption of tithes, but on a suit lately instituted between White, vicar of Little Mongeham,

Mongeham, *versus* D'Aeth, the vicar recovered his right to the tithe of this land, which has been paid ever since.

CHURCH OF LITTLE MONGEHAM.

PATRONS,

Or by whom presented.

The Archbishop.

RECTORS.

David Wilkins, S. T. P. refig.

1719.^c

Balthazzar Pegis, S. T. P. Dec.

12, 1719, obt. January 5,

1757.^l

Francis Walwyn, S. T. P. 1757,

obt. May 19, 1770.^g

Henry Shove, A. M. 1770, refig.

1772.^h

John White, A. M. Nov. 3,

1772, obt. 1789

John Lloyd, A. M. 1789, refig.

1792.

Griffith Griffith, M. A. Nov.

1792, ob. 1796.^k

Thomas Pearce, D. D. 1796, the present rector.^l

^c Prebendary of Canterbury, arch-deacon of Suffolk, and rector of Great Chart.

^f He was canon of Windsor, and held this rectory with that of Adisham.

^g He was prebendary of Canterbury, and held this rectory with that of Adisham.

^h He was likewise curate of Sutton by Dover, which he resigned, as well

as this rectory, on being presented to the vicarage of Doddington

^l And curate of Sutton, by Dover.

^k Late fellow of Hertford college, Oxford, domestic chaplain to the present abp. of Canterbury, and rector of St. Mary-le-Bow, London.

^l Prebendary of Chester, minor canon of St. Paul's, and sub-dean of his Majesty's chapel.

N O R T H B O R N E,

USUALLY called *Norborne*, as it is written in the survey of Domesday, lies the next parish westward from Little Mongeham, being so called from the *north borne*, or stream, which runs from hence into the river at Sandwich. There are four boroughs in it, Norborne, Fingletham, Asheley, and Tickness, or Tickenhurst, for each of which a borsholder is chosen at the manor court of Norborne.

THIS PARISH lies for the most part exceedingly dry and healthy, in a fine uphill, open and pleasant country, though it extends northward towards Howbridge and Foulmead, into a low country of wet ground and marsh lands. It is a large parish, for although it is very long and narrow, extending only a mile and an half from east to west, yet it is full five miles from north to south, till it joins Walkershare and Whitfield. The part of this parish containing the borough, hamlet, and manor of Tickenhurst, is separated from the rest of it by the parishes of Eastry, Ham, and Betsinger, intervening; and there is a small part of the parish of Goodneston within this of Norborne, and entirely surrounded by it. The soil of this parish being so very extensive, must necessarily vary much. It is, however, much inclined to chalk, and is throughout it very hilly; though much of it is very light earth, yet there is a great deal of rich fertile land in the lower part of it northward. There is much uninclosed land and open downs interspersed throughout it. The street of Norborne, having the church and vicarage-house within it, and containing twenty-six houses, is situated at the north-east boundary of the parish. Near it is Norborne-court, the almonry or parsonage, and a house and estate, called the Vine farm, now in the possession of the hon. lady Frances Benson.

Besides this, there are several other streets, hamlets, and eminent farms, within the bounds of this parish, of which, those most worthy of notice, the reader will find described hereafter.

THE MANOR OF NORBORNE, which is of very large extent, was given in the year 618, by Eadbald, king of Kent, by the description of a certain part of his kingdom, containing thirty plough lands, called Northborne, to the abbot and convent of St. Augustine, in which monastery his father lay, and where he had ordered himself to be buried. In this state it continued

tinued at the time of taking the survey of Domesday, in the 15th year of the Conqueror's reign, in which it is entered under the general title of the land of the church of St. Augustine, as follows :

In the lath of Estrea. In Cornelest hundred.

The abbot himself holds Norborne. It was taxed at thirty sulings. The arable land is fifty-four carucates. In demesne there are three, and seventy-nine villeins, with forty-two borderers, having thirty-seven carucates. There are forty acres of meadow, and wood for the pannage of ten hogs.

In the time of king Edward the Confessor, it was worth four times twenty pounds ; when he received it twenty pounds ; now seventy-six pounds.

Of the lands of the villeins of this manor, Oidelard holds one suling, and there he has two carucates, with eleven borderers. It is worth four pounds. Of the same land of the villeins, Gislebert holds two sulings, all but half a yoke, and there he has one carucate, and four villeins, with one carucate. It is worth six pounds.

Wadard holds of this manor three sulings, all but sixty acres of the land of the villeins, and there he has one carucate, and eight villeins, with one carucate and two servants. It is worth nine pounds ; but he pays no service to the abbot, except thirty shillings, which he pays in the year.

Odelin holds of the same land of the villeins one suling, and there he has one carucate, with three borderers. It is worth three pounds.

Marcherius holds of the same land of the villeins what is worth eight shillings.

Osbern the son of Letard holds half a suling, and eleven acres of meadow, of the land of the villeins, which is worth twenty-five shillings. He pays to the abbot fifteen shillings.

Rannulf de Colubers holds one yoke worth fifty pence.

Rannulf

Rannulf de Ualbadon holds one yoke, and pays from thence fifty pence.

The above-mentioned Oidelard holds also of this manor one fuling, and it is called Bevesfel, and there he has two carucates, with ten borderers. It is worth six pounds.

In the reign of king Edward II. the 7th of it, anno 1313, the abbot claimed upon a *quo warranto*, in the *iter* of H. de Stanton and his sociates, justices itinerant, and was allowed sundry liberties therein mentioned in this manor, among others, and the view of frank-pledge, and likewise wrec of the sea in this manor in particular, in like manner as has been mentioned before in the description of the several manors belonging to the monastery, in the former parts of this History.^k And the liberty of the view of frank-pledge was in particular further confirmed by that king, in his 10th year.

King Edward III. in his 5th year, anno 1330, exempted the men and tenants of this manor from their attendance at the turne of the sheriff, before made by the borsholder, with four men of each borough within it; and directed his writ to Roger de Reynham, then sheriff, commanding that in future they should be allowed to perform the same with one man only.

In the 8th year of king Richard II. the measurement of the abbot and convent's lands at Nordburne, with 208 acres of wood, was 2179 acres and an half and one rood.

Salamon de Ripple, a monk of this monastery, being, about the 10th year of king Edward III. appointed by the abbot keeper of this manor, among others, made great improvements in many of them, and in particular he new built the barns here, and a very fair chapel, from the foundations. But after-

^k Dec. Script. col. 2015 to 2018. See a more ample account of the confirmations of these liberties, vol. v. of this history, under Lenham, p. 421.

wards, in the year 1371, their great storehouses here, full of corn, were, by the negligence of a workman, entirely burnt down; the damage of which was estimated at one thousand pounds.

After which, I find nothing further in particular relating to this manor, which continued part of the possessions of the monastery, till its final dissolution, in the 30th year of king Hen. VIII. when it was surrendered into the king's hands, with whom this manor continued but a small time; for the king, in his 31st year, granted it, with the parsonage or rectory, to archbishop Cranmer, in exchange, and it remained parcel of the possessions of the see of Canterbury, till archbishop Parker, in the 3d year of queen Elizabeth, reconveyed it to the crown, in exchange. After which, the manor itself, with its courts, franchises, and liberties, continued in the crown, till king Charles I. in his 5th year, granted it in fee to William White and others, to hold, as of his manor of East Greenwich, by fealty only, in free and common socage, and not *in capite*, or by knight's service;¹ and they that year sold it to Stephen Alcocke, gent. of London, who next year passed it away by sale, with some exceptions, to Edward Boys, gent. of Betshanger, to hold of the king in like manner, as above-mentioned. His descendant, Edward Grotius Boys, dying *f. p.* in 1706, gave it by will to his kinsman, Thomas Brett, LL. D. of Spring grove, and he, in 1713, alienated it to Salmon Morrice, esq. afterwards an admiral of the British navy, and of Betshanger, whose grandson William Morrice, esq. died possessed of it in 1787, unmarried; upon which it came to his only brother, James Morrice, clerk, who is the present owner of this manor.

The fee-farm rent reserved when this manor was granted away by the crown, came into the hands of

¹ Rolls of Particulars, temp. interregni, rot. 9, N. 20. Augmentation-office.

the earl of Ilchester, who in 1788 sold it to the Rev. Mr. Morrice, the present owner of this manor; so there is now no fee-farm rent paid for it.

A court leet and court baron is yearly held for it; at the former of which, two constables, one for the upper half hundred, and the other for the lower half hundred of Cornilo, are chosen. The present manor-house is a small cottage in Norborne-street, built upon the waste for that purpose.

NORTHBORNE-COURT, usually called *Norborne abbey*, from its having belonged to the abbey of St. Augustine, was the antient court-lodge of the manor, before they were separated by different grants from the crown. It is said to have been in the time of the Saxons the palace of king Eadbald, who gave it as above-mentioned, with the manor, to the above monastery. Accordingly, Leland, in his Itinerary, says,^m "A ii myles or more fro Sandwich from Northburn cummeth a fresh water yn to Sandwich haven. At Northburn was the palayce or maner of Edbalde Ethelberts sunne. There but a few years syngs (viz. in king Henry VIII.'s reign) yn breking a side of the walle yn the hawle were found ii childerns bones that had been mured up as yn burielle yn time of Paganits of the Saxons. Among one of the childerns bones was found a styffe pyne of Latin." This court-lodge, with the demesne lands of the manor, remained but a very short time in the hands of the crown, after the reconveyance of it by the archbishop, in the 3d year of queen Elizabeth, as has been mentioned above; for it was almost immediately afterwards granted by the queen, for life, to Edward Sanders, gent. her foster brother. He afterwards resided at Norborne-court, having married Anne, daughter and coheir of Francis, son of Milo Pendrath of Norborne, by Elizabeth, one of the heirs of Thomas Lewin, and nurse to queen

^m See vol. vii. of this history, p. 126.

Elizabeth. His ancestors had resided for some generations at Chilton, in Ash, but were originally descended from Minster, in Thanet. They bore for their arms, *Or, on a chevron, gules, three mullets, argent, between three elephants heads, erased, of the second.*^a On his death, about the middle of that reign, the possession of it reverted to the crown, where it remained, till king James I. soon after his accession, granted it in fee to Sir Edwin Sandys, on whom he conferred the honour of knighthood, and had given this estate, for his firm attachment to him at that time. He rebuilt this mansion, and kept his shrievalty at it, in the 14th year of king James I. and dying in the year 1629, was buried in the vault which he had made in this church for himself and his posterity, and in which most of his direct descendants were afterwards deposited. He was second son of Edwin Sandys, archbishop of York, by his second wife. The archbishop's eldest son was Samuel, who was of Worcestershire, from whom descended the lords Sandys, late of Ombersley, in that county. Two of his younger sons were, Miles Sandys, of Worcestershire, and George, the noted traveller. They bore for their arms, *Or, a fess dancette, between three crosses crosslets, fitchee, gules.*^a

Sir Edwin Sandys, though he had four wives, left male issue only by his last wife. From Edwin, their second son, descended the Sandys's, of Norborne-court; and from Richard, the third son, those of Canterbury, still remaining there. On Sir Edwin Sandys's death, in 1629, his eldest son, Henry Sandys, esq. succeeded to this estate; and on his death, *s. p.* his next brother, Col. Edwin Sandys, the noted rebel colonel under Oliver Cromwell, well known for his sacrilegious depredations and insolent cruelties to the royalists, who died at Norborne-court of the wound

^a There is a pedigree of them in the Heraldic Visitation of the county of Kent, anno 1679.

he had received in 1642, at the battle of Worcester. His grandson Sir Richard Sandys, of Norborne-court, was created a baronet in 1684, and died in 1726. By his first wife he left only four daughters his coheirs, viz. Priscilla, the eldest, married to Henry Sandys, esq. (grandson of Henry Sandys, esq. of Downe, the son of Col. Richard Sandys, the younger brother of Col. Edwin Sandys, the great grandfather of Priscilla, above-mentioned). Mary, the second daughter and coheir, married William Roberts, esq. of Harbledowne; Elizabeth, the third daughter, died unmarried soon after her father's death; and Anne, the fourth and youngest daughter, married Charles Pyott, esq. of Canterbury, and they respectively, in right of their wives, became possessed of this, among the rest of his estates, in undivided shares, by the entail made in Sir Richard Sandys's will.

The third part of Henry Sandys, in right of his wife Priscilla, descended to his son Richard Sandys, esq. of Canterbury, whose surviving sons, and daughter Susan married to Henry Godfrey Faufllett, esq. of Hepington, at length succeeded to it.

The third part of William Roberts, in right of his wife Mary, descended at length to his grand-daughter Mary, only daughter of Edward Wollet, esq. who carried it in marriage to Sir Robert Mead Wilmot, bart. and on his decease came to his eldest son Sir Robert Wilmot, bart.

The remaining third part of Charles Pyott, esq. in right of his wife Anne, descended to his only daughter Anne, married to Robert Thomas Pyott, esq. of Hull, but afterwards of Canterbury.

In 1795, all the parties interested in this estate joined in conveying their respective shares to the several purchasers undermentioned: to James Tillard, esq. of Street-End Place, near Canterbury, Northborne-court lodge, farm, and lands; to Robert-Thomas Pyott, esq. Stoneheap-farm; to Wm. Wyborn, the

the scite of the late mansion house, gardens, and Long-Lane farm; to Mr. John Parker, Cold-Harbour farm; and to several other persons, the remaining small detached parts of this estate. The whole purchase-mones amounting nearly to 30,000*l*. The whole estate contained near 1100 acres, all tithe-free, except about forty acres.

The mansion of Norborne-court, the residence of the Sandys's, appears to have been a large and stately building. It was pulled down in 1750, and the materials sold; and the walls are all that now remain of it, forming a very considerable ruin. Near the house was a handsome chapel, formerly used by the abbot and convent of St. Augustine, when they visited this mansion, and afterwards by the Sandys family. It is at this time nearly entire, excepting the roof, which has been long since taken off.

LITTLE BETSHANGER is an estate in the western part of this parish, which was antiently accounted a manor, and had once owners of the same name; one of whom, Ralph de Betshanger, was possessed of it in king Edward II.'s reign, as was his descendant Thomas de Betshanger, in the 20th year of the next reign of king Edward III. Soon after which, Roger de Cliderow, *says Philipott*, was proprietor of it, as appears by the seals of old evidences, which commenced from that reign, the shields on which are *upon a chevron, between three eagles, five annulets*. Notwithstanding which, it appears by the gravestone over his successor, Richard Clitherow, esq. in Ath church, that the arms of these Clitherows were, *Three cups covered, within a bordure, ingrailed, or*; at least that he bore different arms from those of his predecessor. At length, Roger Clitherow died without male issue, leaving three daughters his coheirs; of whom Joane, the second, married John Stoughton, of Dartford, second son of Sir John Stoughton, lord-mayor of London.

London. After which, this estate was alienated from this family of Stoughton to Gibbs, from which name it passed into that of Omer; in which it staid, till Laurence Omer, gent. of Ash, leaving an only daughter and heir Jane, she carried it in marriage to T. Stoughton, gent. of Ash, afterwards of St. Martin's, Canterbury, son of Edward Stoughton, of Ash, the grandson of John Stoughton, of Dartford, the former possessor of this estate. He died in 1591, leaving three daughters his coheirs; of whom, Elizabeth was married to Thomas Wild, esq. of St. Martin's, Canterbury; Ellen to Edward Netherfole, gent. and Mary to Henry Paramore, gent. of St. Nicholas, and they by a joint conveyance passed it away to Mr. John Gookin, who about the first year of king James, alienated it to Sir Henry Lodelow, and he again, in the next year of king Charles I. sold it to Edward Boys, esq. of Great Betshanger, whole descendant Edward Grotius Boys, dying *f. p.* in 1706, gave it by will to his kinsman Thomas Brett, LL. D. who not long afterwards alienated it to Sir Henry Furnese, bart. of Waldershare, and his son, Sir Robert Furnese, bart. of the same place, died possessed of it in 1733. His three daughters and coheirs afterwards succeeded to his estates, on the partition of which this estate was wholly allotted, among others, to Apne, the eldest sister, wife of John, viscount St. John, which was confirmed by an act passed next year. After which it descended down to their grandson George, viscount Bolingbroke, who sold it in 1791 to Mr. Thomas Clark, the present owner of it. The house is large, and has been the residence of gentlemen; a family of the name of Boys has inhabited it for many years, Mr. John Boys now resides in it, a gentleman, whose scientific knowledge in husbandry is well known, especially by the publication of the Agricultural Society of the state of it, and its improvements in this county, for which they are, I believe, wholly indebted to him.

THE

THE TITHES of this estate of Little Betshanger, as well great as small, belonged, with those of Fingletham in this parish, to the abbot and convent of St. Augustine, and were assigned in the year 1128 to the cloathing of the monks there ; and after the dissolution of the monastery were granted together to the archbishop of Canterbury, part of whose revenues they remain at this time.^p

Mr. Boteler, of Eastry, found near Little Betshanger, the plant *astragalus glycyphyllos*, wild liquorice, or liquorice vetch, which is very scarce, and has never been observed by him any where else.

THE MANOR OF TICKENHURST, now called *Tickeness* ; in Domesday, *Ticheteste*, and in other antient records, *Tygenhurst*, is situated in the borough and hamlet of its own name. It lies most part of it in this parish, but at some distance westward from the rest of it, several parishes intervening, and partly in that of Knolton. In the time of the Conqueror, Odo, the great bishop of Baieux and earl of Kent, was owner of it, and continued so at the taking of the survey of Domesday, in which this manor is thus entered in it, under the general title of the bishop's lands :

Turstin holds of the bishop Ticheteste. It was taxed at one suling and an half. The arable land is In demesne there is one carucate, with four borderers, and a small wood. In the time of king Edward the Confessor it was worth four pounds, and afterwards forty shillings, now one hundred shillings. Edric de Alham held it of king Edward.

Four years after the taking of the above survey, the bishop was disgraced, and all his possessions were confiscated to the crown. After which, this manor came into the possession of a family, which took their surname from it, some of whom were witnesses to deeds of a very antient date ; but they became ex-

^p See Fingletham, p. 596. Dec. Script. Thörn, col. 1799.

ting before the reign of king Henry VI. and it was afterwards the property of the Stoddards, ancestors of those of this name, of Mottingham, in this county, in which this manor remained for some generations, till about the latter end of queen Elizabeth's reign it was alienated to Peyton, of Knolton ; since which it has continued in the possession of the owners of that manor and seat, down to Sir Narborough D'Aeth, bart. now of Knolton, the present owner of it.

In the year 1074, the bishop of Baieux gave to St. Augustine's monastery, those tithes which his tenants had ; i. e. the chamberlain Adelold, in the villes of Cnolton, Tickenhurst, and Ringelton, and likewise of Bedleshangre, and of Osbern Paisforer, in the small ville of Bocland, all which the king confirmed by his charter. But the tithes of Cnolton and Ringelton, William de Albiney, in process of time, being lord of the fee of those lands, took away from the monastery through his power ; and the tithe of Boclonde, Roger de Malmaines took away from it.

Within this borough and hamlet of Tickenhurst are two farms, called Great and Little Tickenhurst, belonging to Sir Narborough D'Aeth, bart. both which pay tithes to the almonry or parsonage of Norborne, formerly belonging to St. Augustine's monastery.

NEAR THE north-west boundary of the parish is the HAMLET OF WEST-STREET, containing five houses. In it is an estate, called WEST-STREET, *alias* PARK GATE, the first mention that I find of which is in the will of Roger Litchfield, anno 1513, who mentions his farm of West-street. This, with another farm called *Parkgate*, (the buildings of which are now pulled down) stood in Ham parish. Sir Cloudesley Shovel was in later times possessed of this estate, and after his unfortunate decease, his two daughters and coheirs. On the division of their estate, Anne the youngest daughter, entitled her husband John Blackwood

wood to the possession of it. He died in 1777, and was succeeded in it by his two sons and coheirs in gavelkind, Shovel Blackwood, esq. and Col. John Blackwood, of Chelhunt, in Hertfordshire, who made a division of their inheritance; in which partition this estate of West-street, *alias* Parkgate, was, among others, allotted to the latter, who next year procured an act for the sale of it. After his death this estate came to his widow, who sold it in 1790 to Mr. William Nethersole, the present owner of it.

ABOUT HALF A MILE from West-street is THE HAMLET OF FINGLESHAM, containing thirty houses. It is written in the survey of Domesday, *Flenguessam*, in which it is thus entered, under the title of lands held of the archbishop by knight's service :

In Estrei hundred. William Folet holds of the archbishop, Flenguessam. It was taxed at half a suling. There he has six villeins, with one carucate and an half.

After this, I find no further mention of this place for some time; but in the reign of king Edward I. in the year 1288, the king granted licence to the abbot and convent of St. Augustine, to appropriate to their use a messuage, and certain rents and lands in different parishes, and among others, in the tenancy of Northborne, at Fenlesham.

In later times I find that William Poysh, of Northborne, by will in 1524, gave his place at Fynglisham, to John his son, and that Thomas Parker, late one of the jurats of Sandwich, by will in 1596, gave to Nicholas Parker, his brother's son, his house and lands in Fynglisham, called Fynglisham farm, situated in this street. His descendant, Valentine Parker, gent. resided here in 1669, and by will gave this estate to his godson, Mr. Valentine Hild, or Hoile, from whom it has descended to his great-grandson Mr. Thomas Hoile, the present owner of it.

ROBERT, *abbot of St. Augustine's monastery*, in king Henry III.'s reign, anno 1240, confirmed an exchange,

made by his convent, of all THE TITHES of *Fingle-sham* and *Little Betshangre*, as well great as small, to the eleemosynary of his monastery, which tithes had before belonged to the chamberlain of it.^a These tithes of Finglisham now belong to the archbishop, and are, with those of Little Betlhanger in this parish, demised by him on a beneficial lease.

Through Finglesham, and over Howe bridge, the high road leads to Deal. From hence, the water, called the Gestling, or north stream, takes its course towards the river Stour, below Sandwich.

AT A SMALL DISTANCE southward from Finglesham, is the little HAMLET OF MARLEY, which consists of only four houses, one of which is that of GROVE, alias MARLEY FARM, the former of which is its proper name, though it is now usually called by the latter. It formerly belonged to the family of Brett. Percival Brett, of Wye, possessed it in 1630, whose descendant, Richard Brett, gent. left an only daughter Catherine, who married John Cook, formerly of Mersham, but afterwards of Canterbury, clerk. They left two daughters, Catherine, wife of Thomas Shindler, alderman of Canterbury, and Mary, and they joined in the conveyance of this estate, in 1727, to John Paramor, gent. of Statenborough; after which, it descended in like manner as Statenborough, to his niece, Mrs. Jane Hawker, afterwards the wife of John Dilnot, esq. who on her death became possessed of the fee of it, which he sold in 1792, together with a farm in Finglisham, to William Boteler, esq. of Eastry, who resided here, and two years afterwards alienated them both to Mr. James Jeken, of Oxney, the present owner of them.

ABOUT A MILE south-westward, at the western boundary of this parish, is THE MANOR OF WEST-COURT, alias BURNT-HOUSE, stiled in the antient

^a See Decem. Scriptores, col. Thorn, 1921.

book of the *Fædary* of Kent, the manor of West-court, *alias* East Betshanger, and said in it to have been held of the late monastery of St. Augustine by knight's service, being then the property of Roger Litchfield, who died possessed of it in 1513, and in his will calls it a manor, since which it has always had the same owners as Great Betshanger, and is now possessed accordingly by the Rev. James Morrice.

Upon the north-north east point of the open downs adjoining to Little Betshanger are the remains of *a camp*, formed for the forces which lay here, under the command of Capt. Peke, to oppose the landing of the Spaniards, at the time of the armada, in 1588. About a mile further southward from hence, over an open uninclosed country, is *Stoneheap*, a good farm, which has long had the same owners as Norborne-court, and is now by a late purchase, wholly vested in Robert-Thomas Pyott, esq. as has been already mentioned before. This estate is tithe-free, being most probably part of the demesnes of Norborne manor. It takes tithes of corn and grain, of eighteen acres of land in Little Mongeham, belonging to Mr. John Boys, and twenty-two acres in Norborne, late belonging to Sir Edward Dering, bart. separate from it, but by what means I know not.

AT A LIKE DISTANCE, still further southward, is WEST STUDDAL, formerly written *Stodwald*, an estate which some time since belonged to a branch of the numerous family of Harvey, originally of Tilmanstone, under which a further account of them may be seen. In the descendants of this family it continued down to Richard Harvey, who was afterwards of Dane-court; not long after which, this estate came into the possession of James Six, of whom it was purchased by Sir Henry Furnese, bart. of Waldershare, about the year 1707. After which it passed, in the allotment of the Furnese estates, to Sir Edward Dering, bart. who not long since conveyed it to Solley, of

Sandwich, and he sold it to Mr. Thomas Packe, of Deal, whose daughter carried it in marriage to James Methurst Pointer, esq. who lately sold it to Mr. Laurence Dilnot, the present owner of it.

FROM HENCE over *Maimage*, but more properly Malmaines down, is THE HAMLET OF ASHLEY, containing fifteen houses. In it is Ashley farm, belonging to Mrs. Elizabeth Herring. The rectory or parsonage of Ashley, called in antient records, *Effela*, was part of the possessions of the abbot and convent of St. Augustine, with whom it continued till the dissolution of that abbey, anno 30 Henry VIII. After which it was granted to the archbishop, of whom it is now held on a beneficial lease; the interest in which belongs to Isaac Bargrave, esq. of Eastry, in right of his late wife Sarah, sister and coheir of Robert Lynch, M. D. of Canterbury, and to Mrs. Elizabeth Herring above-mentioned, the other sister and coheir. This lease consists of the glebe of land, with the tithes of the hamlet of Ashley, West Studdal, Minacre, Napchester, and of others in Little Mungeham.

SOUTHWARD from the above, is THE HAMLET OF MINACRE, sometimes spelt *Minaker*, *one moiety*, or *half of which*, was formerly the property of Silkwood, and was purchased of one of them by Sir Robert Furnese, bart. of Walderihare. Since which it has passed in like manner as the rest of the Furnese estates in this county, which came to the late earl of Guildford, by his marriage with the countess of Rockingham, one of Sir Robert Furnese's daughters and coheirs, and his grandson the present right hon. George Augustus, earl of Guildford, is now owner of it.

The *other moiety*, or *half of this hamlet*, belongs to Mr. Leonard Woodward, of Ashley.

Still further southward, at the utmost limits of this parish, is another hamlet of five houses, called NAPCHESTER, which adjoins to the parishes of Walderishare

share and Whitfield, the principal farm of which belongs to the earl of Guildford. There are no fairs kept in this parish.

CHARITIES

SIR RICHARD SANDYS, bart. of this parish, by will in 1726, gave to the churchwardens and overseers 5*l.* to be laid out in buying coals at the cheapest time of the year, and to be by them sold out to the poor at the same price that they cost, and the monies arising from such sale to be a fund, to be yearly employed for the same purpose.

The poor constantly relieved are about twenty-five, casually thirty.

THIS PARISH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Sandwich.

The church, which is exempted from the archdeacon, is dedicated to St. Augustine. It is a large goodly building, consisting of a nave, chancel, and transept, having a large square tower in the middle, which has probably been much higher. There are five bells in it. The church is built of flint, with quoins, door, and window cases of ashler squared stone; some arches of the windows are pointed, some circular, and some with zig-zag ornaments. The western arch of the tower is pointed with triple dancette ornaments; the others circular. The chancel is repaired by the archbishop's lessee of the almonry. In the south transept, which is repaired by the Sandys's family, is a large vault, in which are deposited their remains. Over it is a most costly and sumptuous monument, having at the back a plain *blank* tablet; on the tomb the recumbent effigies of a knight in armour and his lady in a loose mantle. Above the pediment, and in other places, several shields of arms, with the coat of Sandys, with quarterings and impalements. This tomb is for Sir Edwin Sandys, second son of Edwin, archbishop of York. He had a grant of Norborne court from king James I. and died

in 1639. (His marriages and issue have been already mentioned before). This monument was erected by him in his life time ; but he who erected this sumptuous monument, and added the provisional blank tablet and escutcheons on it, with a thought of securing to himself and his posterity a kind of immortality, left not one behind him, of all his numerous children, who had the least veneration for him, or respect for his memory ; both the tablet and escutcheons remaining a blank at this time. In the nave is a memorial for Richard Harvie of Eastry, obt. 1675. In the church-yard are three altar-tombs, one for George Shocklidge, A. M. vicar forty-nine years, ob. 1772 ; arms, *Three fishes, their heads conjoined in fess, their tails extended into the corners of the escutcheon* ; and the other two for the family of Gibbon.

The church of Norborne, with its chapels of Cotmanton and Sholdon, was antiently appendant to the manor, and was in early times appropriated to the abbey of St. Augustine ; and in 1128, anno 29 king Henry I. was assigned by Hugh, the abbot of it, to the use of the eleemosiary or almonry belonging to it, which almonry was an hospital, built just without the gate of the monastery, for the reception of strangers and the poor resorting to it from all parts, and the relief of the weak and infirm.

After this, there were continual disputes between the abbots of this monastery and the several archbishops, concerning their respective privileges and jurisdictions relating to the churches belonging to it, among others, to this of Norborne, which at last ended in the allowance of the abbot's exemption from all such jurisdiction ; archbishop Arundel in 1397 pronouncing a definitive sentence in the abbot's favour ; all which may be found inserted at large in Thorne's Chronicle.

In the year 1295, the abbot made an institution of several new deanries, for the purpose of apportioning the churches belonging to his monastery to each of them, as exempt from the jurisdiction of the archbishop; in which institution this church was included in the new deanry of Sturry. This caused great contentions between the abbots and the several archbishops, which at last ended in the total abolition of this new institution.

In which state this appropriation, with the advowson of the vicarage, remained, till the final dissolution of the abbey in the 30th year of king Henry VIII. when it came into the king's hands, whence the parsonage appropriate, otherwise called *the Almonry farm*, was granted the next year in exchange to the archbishop, and it remains parcel of the possessions of the see of Canterbury at this time.

But the advowson of the vicarage of this church, being excepted out of the above grant, remained in the crown, till king Edward VI. in his 1st year granted it, being an advowson in gross, to the archbishop, in whose successors it has continued to this time, his grace the archbishop being the present patron of it.

Though the church of Norborne was so early appropriated to the use of the almonry, as has been mentioned before, and a vicarage instituted in it, yet there was no endowment of it till the 1st year of the reign of king Edward I. when the abbot and convent, under their chapter seal, granted an endowment of it, which was approved of by the archbishop's commissary. He decreed and ordained, that the vicar should have the usual mansion of the vicarage, with the garden, and two acres of land contiguous to it, together with eleven acres of land lying at Donneflonde, and the way usual to the same; all which the vicars had heretofore enjoyed. And that they should have yearly two cows feeding, and the right of feeding them, from the feast of St. Gregory until that of St. Martin in winter,

winter, with the cows of the religious wheresoever within the bounds of the parish. Also that they should have, in the name of their vicarage, within the limits or titheries of this church, or chapels of it, all the tithes whatsoever of sheaves, corn, and other vegetables, in orchards or gardens, being dug with the foot; and also all tithes arising from all mills so situated then, or which hereafter might be built, excepting of the mill of the religious, nigh to the king's highway, leading from Northborne towards Canterbury. Also that they should receive, in the name of the vicarage, all tithes of hay arising within the parish, or within the bounds of the chapels afore-said, excepting the tithe of hay, arising from the meadows of the religious in this parish, at the time of the endowment. Also that they should receive, in the name of the vicarage, all oblations whatsoever in the church of Northborne, and the chapels or oratories, wheresoever situated, dependent on it, excepting the oblations made by strangers, not parishioners of the church, or chapels, in the chapel of the religious, situated within their manor of Norborne, which they had retained to themselves. Moreover, that the vicars should receive all tithes of lambs, wool, chicken, calves, ducks, pigs, geese, swans, peas, pigeons, milk, milk-meats, trades, merchandizes, eggs, flax, hemp, broom, rushes, fisheries, pasture, apples, onions, garlic, pears, and all manner of small tithes, within the bounds, or tithings of the church and chapels afore-said, in any shape arising or to arise in future; and also whatsoever legacies should be left in future to the church and chapels, and especially the tithes of reed, rushes, and *silva cædua*, whenever cut down, within the bounds or tithings of the chapels of Cotmanton and Scholdon, to this church belonging, or at any time arising. But that the vicars should undergo the burthen of serving in divine offices themselves, or other fit priests, in this church and chapels depending
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on it; but that the burthen of providing bread and wine, lights, and other things, which should be necessary there for the celebration of divine services, they should undergo in the said church and chapels, at their own expence, excepting in the chapel of Cotmanton; in which the burthens of this kind, and likewise of the rebuilding and repairing of the chapel, used to be borne, by the lords of the manor of Cotmanton. In the payment likewise of the tenth, or other quota of ecclesiastical benefices, when it happened that the same should be imposed on the churches in England, or in the archbishop's province or diocese, the vicars and their successors there, according to the portion of taxation of the vicarage, should be bound to pay the same for the said vicarage. But the burthens of repairing and rebuilding the chancel of the church of Northborne, and the chapel of Scholdon depending on it, within and without; and of finding and repairing the books, vestments, and ornaments of the church and chapel of Scholdon, which by the rectors of churches ought, or were wont to be found and repaired of custom or of right, and other burthens ordinary and extraordinary incumbent on the said church and chapel, the religious should undergo for ever and acknowledge; all and singular of which, he, the aforesaid John, archbishop of Canterbury, approving, confirmed by that his ordinary authority, reserving to him and his successors, &c.*

In 1396 there was an agreement entered into between the rector of East Langdon and the vicar of Norborne, concerning the annual payment of four shillings to the latter. In which the parishioners of East Langdon are mentioned as being bound to contribute to the repair of the church of Norborne.

* Dec. Script. col. 2111. *Exemplar attestatum de Dotat Vicar de Norborne & Sholdon a Johē Archp Cant. facta A. D. 1278.* In Chart. Antiq. No. 19, Archivi Cantuar.

The vicarage of Norborne, with the chapel of Sholdon annexed, is valued in the king's books at 12l. 11s. 8d. and the yearly tents at 1l. 5s. 2d.

In 1578 here were one hundred and ninety-two communicants, and it was valued at sixty pounds. In 1640 here were communicants two hundred and ninety-seven, and it was valued at seventy-four pounds.

Here is a good vicarage-house, which with the homestall, measures two acres; and there are nine acres of glebe land beside.

CHURCH OF NORTHBORNE.

PATRONS,
Or by whom presented.

VICARS.

—— Lane, ejected August, 1662.^t
James Burville, clerk, 1643, ob. 1678.^u
William Balderstone, A. M. September 27, 1678, obt. 1702.
Roger Chappell, A. B. March 2, 1702, obt. 1705.^w
Robert Kelway, A. M. Aug. 1, 1705, resigned 1723.^x
George Schocklidge, A. M. April 26, 1723, obt. February 8, 1772.
Thomas Hutcheson, A. M. June 25, 1772, obt. November, 1789.^y
Edward Birkett, A. B. the present vicar.

^t Calamy's *Life of Baxter*, p. 286. Walker's *Sufferings of Clergy*, pt. 2, p. 294.

^u Also rector of Ham, by dispensation. See Walker, *ibid.* pt. 2, p. 203.

^w He lies buried in this church.

^x And rector of St. Mary's, near New Romney. He lies buried in Hythe church.

^y And rector of Elmstone, by dispensation.



S H O L D O N.

NORTH-EASTWARD from Norborne lies the parish of Sholdon, next adjoining; being written in antient records likewise, *Soldone* and *Scholdon*.

A borsholder is chosen for the borough of Sholdon, comprehending the whole parish, at the court leet of the manor of Norborne.

THIS PARISH is situated adjoining to Upper Deal, from which the upland part of it forms a kind of peninsula westward, which is surrounded on three sides by the wet land and marshes. The high road from Canterbury to Deal passes through the upland of it, over the open arable down, from Howe-bridge, having both Cotmanton and Hull at almost a stone's throw on the left hand, thence it goes on through a narrow inclosed lane to the village, called Sholdon-street, and the church; the latter being both on two sides encircled by the highway, at not more than a quarter of a mile's distance from Upper Deal. The street of Sholdon contains about twenty houses, one of which is a farm-house, formerly belonging to the Crayfords, but now to the Rev. James Morrice, clerk, and the hamlet of Sholdon Bank contains about as many. At the west end of the parish is the hamlet of Foulmead. The parish contains about fifteen hundred acres, of which about four hundred being arable, are worth about twenty shillings per acre; the residue is marsh-land in Lydden Valley, great part of which is very wet, and of little value. There is no woodland in it.

THE MANOR OF NORBORNE claims paramount over it; subordinate to which is the MANOR OF HULL, which appears to have been part of the possessions of the abbot and convent of St. Augustine, given to it
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most probably in 618, by Eadbald, king of Kent, at part of those thirty plough lands, which made up the manor of Northborne, as mentioned in his charter of it,^z continued with the monastery, till the suppression of it, in the 30th year of king Henry VIII.^a when it came, with the rest of the revenues of the abbot and convent, into the king's hands, whence this manor was granted, by the name of the manor of Hull and Sholden, by the king, in his 34th year, in exchange for other premises, to archbishop Canterbury. Since which it has continued parcel of the possessions of the see of Canterbury to the present time, and is now held on a beneficial lease by Mr. James Wyborn, who resides here, whose father Mr. William Wyborne rebuilt the mansion of this manor. His son James, the present lessee of this manor, married Rebecca Bargrave, by whom he has two sons, Bargrave and James, and three daughters, Frances, married to Mr. John May, gent. of Deal; Eliza, to Captain Dean, of the Berkshire militia; and Rebecca. They bear for their arms, *Sable, a fess, or, between three swans, proper.*

There is not any court held for this manor.

HULL COURT, alias LONG FARM, is an estate in this parish, which was antiently the property of the family of Retling, of Retling-court, in Nonington. Sir Richard, son of Thomas de Retling, appears to have died possessed of it in the 23d year of king Edward III. whose widow, the lady Sarah Retling, afterwards remarried John de St. Laurence.

By her first husband, she left a sole daughter and heir Joane, who marrying John Spicer, entitled him to it. After which, by Cicely, a daughter and coheir

^z See Norborne before, and Decem. Scriptorum, Thorn, col. 1951, 2034.

^a Augmentation-office, Deeds of Purchase and Exchange, box Kent, C. 50.

of this name, it passed in marriage to John Isaac, of Bridge, and he alienated it before the 21st of king Henry VI. to John Bresland, who not long afterwards sold it to Fineux, of Swingfield, in which name it remained, till it was again passed away to Monins, whose ancestors had been possessed of lands here for many generations before.

John Monins, of Dover, who lived at the latter end of king Richard II.'s reign, appears by the pedigree of this family to have married the daughter and heir of Sholdon, descended of a family, who from their residence and possessions in this parish, assumed their surname from it, and bore for their arms, *Argent, on a bend, gules, three swans, or*; one of whom, Lambert de Shoveldon, for so he is written in Thorne's Chronicle, was possessed of lands here in the year 1128, anno 29 Henry I.^b

But to return to the possessors of this estate, which after it had continued sometime in the name of Monins, was alienated by one of them to Sir William Crayford, of Mongeham, from whose descendant it passed by sale to Aldworth; and I find that one of this name, Richard Aldworth, repaired the chancel of this church in 1630; in this name it continued, till Charles Aldworth, esq. of Frogmore, in New Windsor, Berkshire, having obtained an act, in the first year of queen Anne, for the purpose, conveyed this estate, together with his interest in the lease of the manor of Hull, and the appendant rectory of Sholdon, to Mr. Daniel Wyborn, whose son, William Wyborn, of Hull, in this parish, leaving four sons his coheirs, on the division of their inheritance, James Wyborn, the youngest son, became entitled to this estate, of which he is at this time the possessor.

^b See Decem. Scriptorum, Thorn, col. 1799.

COTMANTON-COURT, formerly accounted a manor, and now usually called *Cottingham*, is situated in the western part of this parish, the house of it dividing the two parishes of Sholdon and Norborne; though great part of the demesnes of it are within the adjoining parishes of Northborne and Walmer. It was in early times, part of those possessions in this county, which enriched the eminent family of Criol. Simon de Criol held it of the abbot of St. Augustine, by knight's service, in the reign of king Henry III.^c After this family was become extinct, I find it in the possession of Salamon Champneis, and again soon after the middle of king Edward the III^d.’s reign, in that of Roger Digge, of Barham; in whose descendants it remained till king Henry VII.’s reign, when John Digge, esq. of Barham, in the 4th year of it, conveyed it to trustees, who sold it to Thomas Barton, descended from the antient family of this name in Lancashire, and he died possessed of it in the 24th year of that reign, holding it as above-mentioned; but his descendant, at the latter end of Henry VIII.’s reign, alienated it to Brown, of London, from which name it passed to Sir Roger Manwood, chief baron of the exchequer.^d After which it became the property of Richardson, from which name, about the middle of king James I.’s reign, it passed by sale to Sir Thomas Smith, of London, whose son, Sir John Smith, succeeded him in the possession of it; after whose death his heirs conveyed it to the governors of the hospital for the cure of lunatics, commonly called Bethlem hospital, in Moorfields, in London, in trust, for the use of that noble charity, and they are at this time possessed of the fee of it. Mr. George Hooper is the present lessee of it.

^c See Book of Knights Fees in the Exchequer.

^d Book of Mr. Petit Feodary of Kent. See Strype’s Annals, vol. iii. p. 61.

Almost adjoining to the mansion of Cotmanton eastward, was a chapel, erected for the use of the owners of it and their families, which, like many others of the same sort, by the increase of expence and other alterations of the times, becoming a burthen to the owners, was suffered to run to ruin, and they chose rather to relinquish the privilege of having it, than continue at the expence of repairs and other contingencies arising from it.

The ruins of this chapel remained till within these few years. By the stone walls, which were entire, it appeared to have been a building of some beauty and symmetry of architecture, consisting of a nave and south isle, separated by a row of elegant slight pillars, supporting pointed arches; beyond them was a chancel, circular at the east end, and vaulted over with stone. The whole of it is now pulled down, and the foundations erased, so that the very scite of it is no longer visible.

In the endowment of the vicarage of Northborne, the tithes with which the vicar was endowed within the limits of this chapel, are recited, and that the lords of the manor of Cotmanton were bound to repair this chapel and the chancel of it, and to find the books, vestments, and other ornaments necessary to it; but the vicar was bound at all times either to serve himself, or to find a fit priest to serve in divine offices in this chapel.^c

CHARITIES.

SIR THOMAS SMITH, by will in 1625, gave to six poor men a four-penny loaf each, on a Sunday; 2s. to the minister, 2s. to the churchwardens; 2s. to the clerk of the parish; to be paid yearly out of money intrusted to the Skinners Company in London. But this gift has not been paid since the great fire of London, in 1666.

A PERSON, name unknown, but supposed to be Rickman, gave the sum of 20s. per annum, payable yearly out of the rents

^c See before, under Northborne, p. 602.

of a house, and five or six acres of land in this parish, now in the occupation of Adams, to the industrious poor of it. This money was accordingly thus distributed till within these twenty years past, since which it has been brought into the parish accounts, and for some years past has not been paid.

The poor constantly relieved are about eighteen, casually three.

THIS PARISH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Sandwich.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Nicholas, consists of a nave and a chancel; it is of a good size and well built, having a square tower steeple at the west end, in which are three bells. The church is ceiled, and kept very neat. In the chancel are several modern memorials for the Wyborn family. There are no monuments of antiquity in it, nor any thing worth further notice.

The church of Sholdon was always accounted as a chapel belonging to the church of Norborne, the tithes of it, both great and small, being in king Henry III.'s reign, assigned by the abbot of St. Augustine's, to the eleemosinary or almonry of the convent, which tithes the chamberlain of it had before been accustomed to receive.^f

The several tithes within the bounds and limits of this chapel, belonging to the church of Norborne, have been recited before in the endowment of the vicarage of that church, but the parsonage of Sholdon still remained with the religious.

After the dissolution of the abbey of St. Augustine, anno 30 king Henry VIII. this chapel, as an appendage to the church of Norborne, passed into the hands of the crown, whence the rectory of it was granted in exchange the next year to the archbishop, as was the advowson of this chapel, anno 1 king Edward VI. together with that of the church of Norborne, in which

^f See Decem. Scriptores, col. 1887.

state it continues at this time, the archbishop being now possessed of the rectory appropriate of Sholdon, which is entirely distinct from that of Norborne, and he is the present patron of the church of Norborne, with the chapel of Sholdon annexed to it.

The instrument of endowment of the vicarage of Norborne, with this chapel appendant to it, has been already recited in the description of that parish, to which the reader is referred.^g

This chapel is not valued separately in the king's books, but is included in the valuation of the church of Norborne; the vicar of which is instituted and inducted to that vicarage, with the chapel of Sholdon annexed to it.

In 1588, here were communicants sixty-two. In 1640 eighty-eight.

^g See before p. 602.



